THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1940 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1940—VOL. XXXII, NO. 75

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Turkey's War Plans Veiled in Silence; Blockade of Nazi Ore

The World's Day—At a Glance

Feb. 24, 1940

Reds Push Finnish Drive Despite Losses

Concern over Turkey in Europe generally has reached a high point of excitement due to the prolonged stoppage of all telephone communication. Snow and high winds have made the communications uncertain, but as the silence continues, speculation increases. All manner of rumors have been spread in Athens and Belgrade, including one that general mobilization had been ordered in Ankara. No confirmation of such reports, however, has been obtained.

Allied blockade of vital iron ore shipments from the Scandinavian countries to Germany loomed as one of the aims of the reported British-French naval patrols along the outer coastline of Norway, Finland, and Russia. Reports of the transport of British troops to the Finnish Petsamo regions were discounted by Scandinavian authorities.

Swedish reaffirmation of the charge that Russian planes had bombed the Swedish frontier town of Pajala followed a strong Russian denial that such bombing by Red fliers had taken place. Fragments of Russian-made bombs were reported found among the ruins in the town.

Russian thrusts on several spearhead salients on the Finnish Mannerheim Line continued following heavy drives yesterday which carried Red troops at one point to within a few miles of the city of Viborg. Heavy Russian casualties, however, were reported.

At Sea France announced the sinking of two more U-boats in the North Sea while Britain acknowledged loss of its fifteenth naval trawler. The Altmark, German prison ship from which 299 British prisoners had been released, was refloated under her own power in Norway's Gjessingfjord. Immediate plans of the ship remained undecided.

On the Western Front military operations were restricted to Allied reconnaissance flights. British planes flew over Prague on the third such flight during the war.

Longshoremen's Strike Looms in Southeast Ports

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—A wage increase asked by longshoremen threatened today to disrupt coastwise shipping in eight Southeastern seaports.

James L. Bernard, Maritime Labor Board representative who came here from Washington seeking to mediate the dispute between the International Longshoremen's Association and shipping interests, said the A. F. of L. organization had voted to strike at midnight tonight unless its demands are met.

Wharf workers handling the cargoes on coastwise boats, he said, are seeking to equalize their wage scale with that of the deep-sea and inter-coastal longshoremen.

Taft Urges Gradual End to Crop Curbs

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio proposed today a Federal farm program incorporating some major features of the present system but stressing gradual abandonment of the "suicide theory" of curtailed production.

He urged efforts toward a condition in which "price-fixing, production control, and high government loans amounting to price guarantees can be abandoned."

He endorsed a continuance and extension to other crops of soil conservation payments, costing at the present time about $500,000,000 a year.

Farmers hear no war boom is in sight: Page 6.

Uruguay Faces Constitutional Crisis

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—Representative government faced a crisis in Uruguay today as President Baldomir accepted "with reluctance" the resignation of his Minister of National Defense, rebuked Congress and suggested a revision of the Constitution.

These developments followed several days of maneuvering behind the scenes, during which the President had striven to keep the Defense Minister, Gen. Alfredo Campos, at his post.

U. S. and State Join Drive on Miami Gambling

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—State and Federal forces clamped down on gambling in the Miami area yesterday with injunction suits identical to the new-style legal actions with which 10 places were closed in adjoining Broward County recently.

Britain Put on 'Summer Time' for Economy

LONDON (AP)—As a wartime economy measure, Great Britain and France will return to "summer time" (daylight saving time) at 2 a. m. tomorrow, two months earlier than usual.

Belgium and Portugal also will advance their clocks one hour.

Summer time began last year on May 16 and was extended to Nov. 18, more than a month past its customary elimination.

Olson Promises to Veto California Relief Bill

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—Hundreds of persons laid a good-natured but emphatic siege to the State Capitol yesterday in protest against any reduction of the relief program.

The demonstrators urged Gov. Culbert L. Olson to veto a $12,200,000 "stop-gap" relief appropriation bill and received his assurance he would do so.

Ortiz Faces Test in Buenos Aires Voting

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—The Province of Buenos Aires will name a Governor and Legislature tomorrow in an election described as the greatest test of President Ortiz' campaign to "purify" Argentine political processes.

He already has replaced the Governors of three Provinces with Federal "intervenors" because of alleged election frauds.

Sugar Refining Industry Keeps Pace With the Times

This is the eighth in a series of personal interviews with leading American businessmen being presented biweekly in The Christian Science Monitor, bringing into focus the contributions that oft-criticized business has made and is making to the national welfare. Today's interview is with Ellsworth Bunker, executive vice-president and treasurer of the National Sugar Refining Co.

By Harold Fleming

Financial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cane sugar refining, represented by a sugar bowl on every table and a carton or package in every pantry, is one of the oldest industries in the land, but lately it has fallen on hard days. Its business has been shrunk, its profit margin narrowed almost to extinction, and it finds itself in recent years more or less behind the eight-ball politically.

Nevertheless it is an old industry, a proud industry, and a steady industry. Like others, it has an organization, the United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, and Mr. Ellsworth Bunker is the head of that Association, as well as Executive Vice-President of the second largest cane refining company in the industry, the National Sugar Refining Company. So I asked the privilege of seeing Mr. Bunker.

The parlous state of the industry, if it were not obvious enough in recent Stock Exchange quotations of American Sugar Refining Company and National, would be evident to any visitor to National's head office in New York. It is down in the warehouse district on Front Street, in a building that

(Continued on Page 15, Column 2)

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Feb. 24, 1940

The Week in Focus	2
Washington Sidelights	3
Education Page	7
The Home Forum	8
Have We Learned to Pray Practically? (With German Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Sports Page	12
Chess	12
News of Art Music and Theater	13
Financial Pages	14-15-16
Movie Guide	19
Daily Features Page	19
Editorials	20

Weekly Magazine Section

Hurdles Before World Federation	2
Businessman for President!	3
Maine to Texas: An Open Letter	4
To Ease California's Farm Problem	5
The Race Is the Thing	6
I'll Be Suing You—or Will I?	7
American Architecture on the March	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

Ozarks Agog Over Mystery Cash

By the Associated Press

Springfield, Mo., Feb. 24

A generous but mysterious "sunshine friend" had the Missouri Ozark country beside itself waiting for the mail man.

Cashiers' checks of $100 or more are arriving unexpectedly at homes with this penned admonition:

"Use this and try to make somebody as happy as this makes you."

The gifts to charitable and other organizations in Springfield total $12,900. Now three former merchants and a widow living in near-by Ava, Mo., have received checks. One check was for $150, the others for $100 each.

Smoke Loss Held Easy To Prevent

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Scarcely a wisp of smoke curled up from the giant smoke stacks of the Filene Company's warehouses on Charles River Road, Cambridge, this morning, bearing mute testimony to the declaration of Harvard's Prof. C. Harold Berry today that there is no sound excuse for the 100-ton blanket of soot which United States health authorities claim is spread over every square mile of Boston terrain each year by belching chimneys.

Professor Berry stated that the pall of smoke screening Boston from blue skies is largely the result of careless or ignorant use of fuels, particularly in apartment house districts where fire stokers do not "attend to business." Through skillful engineering and the use of modern devices for smoke elimination, the warehouses of the Filene Company have proved the Professor's theory that there is no legitimate excuse for smoking chimneys "no matter what type of fuel is used."

Engineering Problem

Five to six years ago, the Filene warehouses were contributing their full share to the soot loaded on Boston building fronts, halting the growth of shrubs and trees in the Public Gardens, boosting the laundry bills of housewives who dared to open their windows for a breath of air and helping to drive Boston residents into cleaner suburban home communities. Today, a photo electric eye device rings an alarm in the Filene engine room when the smoke becomes dense, although the alarm seldom rings now because an automatic damper, regulating the draft, has virtually done away with the smoke nuisance.

What Filene and other industrialists have done to remove the smoke menace can be done speedily and effectively by all apartment houses and industrial plants still contributing to the $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 smoke damage bill that officials say is being paid annually in Boston.

Cutting Down on Daylight

Viewed from the top of any downtown Boston building, the smoke screen reminds one of Pittsburgh and St. Louis. Smoke stacks spasmodically belch forth black, greasy fumes from oil burners that either need adjusting or replacing. Where soft coal is used, the thick clouds of smoke are more voluminous, although less spasmodic than the oil burners. Together, they contribute to the haze that hangs over downtown Boston and the Back Bay, sometimes cutting down Boston's normal daylight by 25 to 40 per cent, it is said.

Is this smoke screen a necessary part of city operation? Must Boston, which first tackled the smoke nuisance in earnest as far back as 1911, continue to go about its daily business under a blanket of soot? From William G. Hinckley, retired engineer of the Filene Company, under whom the first photo-electric eye system in New England was installed, came a vigorous negation, today.

"It is my candid opinion after 18 years of engineering," he said, "that smoke can virtually be eliminated from the stacks of Boston without any heavy outlays of capital."

Causes of Smoke Nuisance

"Inexperienced firemen, poor oil, poorly adjusted burners, faulty boilers and dirty chimneys all contribute to the smoke nuisance which is costing apartment and industrial houses considerable in lost heat and power. And in some instances of smoking chimneys, all that is needed is for janitors to pay attention to their fires.

"It is possible to burn soft coal and poor oil without smoke, if the engineer knows what he is doing. But the only remedy against smoke coming from a faulty boiler is to repair or replace the boiler. This the apartment house owner is not ordinarily willing to do unless through education he can be made to see that in the long run he loses money in heat and occupancy of apartments through his failure to comply with smoke inspection laws."

Where heat and power go up in smoke: Page 9.

Britain Asks All to Aid In Final Peace

Chamberlain says Allies alone cannot define new Europe—Post-war help for Reich?

BIRMINGHAM, England, Feb. 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, here today, said: "France and Britain cannot and would not wish alone to settle the new Europe. Others must come in and help us above all to bring about disarmament, which is the essential feature of lasting peace."

Ridding nations of their fear of abandoning the "power of defense," said the Prime Minister, "can only be a gradual process; it will probably take many years to achieve it, but once we have re-established confidence among Nations in each other's good faith, we can make a beginning and each step forward will make easier the step that follows."

Peace Aid for Germany

He held out the promise of economic aid for Germany after the war, saying, "re-establishment of confidence in Germany herself can do more than any other nation since she herself has done most to destroy it, and when she is ready to give reliable proofs of her good will, she will not find others lacking in the will to help her overcome the economic difficulties that will accompany a transition from war to peace.

"In that which I have put forward as our aims, there is nothing humiliating or oppressive for anyone.

"The next step does not lie with us. We are resolved that freedom shall prevail, and it is because tyranny and intimidation have sought to prevail over freedom that we have entered the war.

"Until we are satisfied that freedom is safe, we shall continue to fight to the utmost of our strength and the strength of the whole Empire."

The Altmark Case

Referring to the Altmark case the Prime Minister said that Germany has sunk neutral ships without warning and helpless crews have drowned.

However, he said, "a neutral must not complain" if Britain "commits a mere technical breach of neutrality, taking no neutral life and touching no neutral property" in rescuing "300 men illegally made prisoners."

The Nazis, he commented, "exhaust themselves in hysterical exclamations of indignation."

Meanwhile Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the Liberal Opposition, in a speech at London declared that Britain "must strain every nerve to help the Finns."

"We want to see the same aggressive spirit which animates the Admiralty under Winston Churchill," he said, "demonstrated on the military, air, economic and propaganda fronts." He urged a smaller cabinet to avoid fumbling.

The conditions for peace, he said, are first, destruction of the Nazi Government; second, removal of German military means to threaten the peace of neighbors; and third, restoration of Poland and Czechoslovakia and removal of German forces from Austria.

New Horizons for Industry

© Harris & Ewing; Wide World

Patent Protection—150th Anniversary

Upper—Department of Commerce, showing north end of building where Patent Office is located and where special exhibits will be shown. Other exhibits are planned at the Academy of Sciences. Lower—Conway Coe, United States Patent Commissioner, left, presenting to Charles Edison, Secretary of the Navy, the model of original electrical dynamo patented by his father, Thomas A. Edison, Sept. 9, 1879.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—By joint resolution of Congress, April 10 is being set apart as Inventors and Patents Day to pay tribute to the pioneers whose ingenuity has given new employment for millions and opened new horizons of enterprise for industry throughout American history. The date will itself mark the 150th anniversary of the signing of the first patent law in the United States, and the signer was President Washington when he put his name to the law in 1790. The first patent issued under this law gave rights to a new method of refining potash. The operation of the patent procedure which Washington introduced was casual and inexpert compared to the technical and painstaking investigation which precedes the granting of all patent rights today. Officials at the Patent Office explained that in the early days of the first law Cabinet Ministers gave, relatively, a passing squint at the few new inventions and authorized what seemed new and appropriate to them.

Records Show Insurance Safe Port in Depression

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Tens of thousands of hard-working, thrifty, family-loving Americans were carried through the great economic depression of the 30's safely because their life insurance policies sustained them when every other form of speculation and investment seemed to be giving way around them.

That is the human side of the story now being unfolded before the Temporary National Economic Committee in which the latest witnesses are father and son, Frederick W. Ecker, Vice-President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in charge of investments, and Frederick H. Ecker, Chairman of the Board and for 57 years associated with the same company, whose assets of $5,000,000,000 make it the largest private corporation in the world.

The profiles of these two men, sitting side by side as they face the inquiring Monopoly Committee, are markedly similar, showing the same strong features and square jaws, while their replies likewise display a commanding grasp of the same intricate life insurance problems. Beside them sits John Lord O'Brian, their counsel, a quietly alert, watchful figure who made a mark in Washington as assistant to the Attorney General in the Hoover Administration.

Only Port in a Storm

Again and again at intervals reference is made to the small men, scattered over the breadth of America, who bought life insurance policies and weathered the hard times of the depression with their policies, or were able to get life insurance loans when every other source of credit seemed to have been dried up. It is these men, the John Smiths, and their wives and children, and sometimes their widows and orphans, who are the great unseen protagonists in the quiet hearings. The Metro-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Intimate Message from Washington

'Are You Regular in Your Mortgage Payments? Logical Reply, 'None of Your Business' but Don't Say That to Census Taker

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

This spring the census enumerator will be around knocking at your door and wanting to know among other things:

How much rent do you pay?

How many years of schooling have you had?

How much salary did you receive last year?

Are you regular in your mortgage payments?

One in every 20 persons will be further asked: What language was spoken in your home at your earliest childhood?

Do you have a social security account number?

Have you been married more than once (to women only)?

A far cry indeed, from the first census taken in 1790 when the heads of families were required to report only the names of "free, white males and females, all other free persons and slaves"!

A century and a half ago, the census was aimed primarily at furnishing a basis for representation in the House of Representatives. Today, nearly everybody in the country seems to want to find out something from the census as a basis for social reform. Housing experts, economists engaged in solving the unemployment problem, educators, farm groups, automobile manufacturers and even students of "Grapes of Wrath" "Okies," all have their pet questions.

The responsive chord struck in the public thought by Republican attacks on such a long-established institution as the census has been surprising.

Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, is receiving 600 to 1,000 letters a day because of the letter on the census he wrote to Secretary of Commerce Hopkins saying:

"Were I told that such a method of compulsion was used to elicit private information in Soviet Russia or in Germany prior to, and to facilitate, the inauguration of dictators in those countries, I would not be at all surprised." Only 10 or 12 letters a day tell the Senator he's barking up the wrong tree.

May Drop Income Quiz

Next Wednesday, a subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee will start hearings on a resolution to eliminate from the census questions Nos. 32 and 33 inquiring into the amount of income received in 1939.

As a matter of fact, the Government already collects this information on income tax forms.

Chief difference is that income tax returns are mailed to the Internal Revenue Bureau whereas census questions would be put to the individual face-to-face, possibly by a garrulous neighbor, who might forget the steep fines imposed by law on an enumerator who "talks."

The Census Bureau defends its practice of hiring neighborhood enumerators on the ground that it is cheaper than paying transportation costs and is more efficient since outsiders sometimes overlook blind streets and out-of-the-way dwellings.

Assuming for the moment that it is desirable for the Census Bureau to ask all the questions it intends to, the suggestion advanced by the National Civil Service Reform League of putting the census under civil service might offer a partial solution to the problem.

"It has been proved time and again that employees chosen solely upon politics are invariably incompetent," says Robert L. Johnson, league president.

The Retort Courteous by Hopkins

In retort to Senator Tobey, Secretary Hopkins urges that the census, "an established and valued American institution, should not be made the butt of partisan, political sniping." He seems to feel, some way, that Senator Tobey is violating a gentlemen's agreement under which both parties have agreed to wink at the political aspects of the decennial count.

Political selection of enumerators, Secretary Hopkins refers to as "an old traditional method, concurred in by both political parties far longer than the memory of any living man."

Meanwhile, the public must describe its private affairs to a political appointeee sometimes a "henchman" or be liable for $100 fine and 60 days imprisonment for refusal to answer.

Secretary Hopkins is right in reminding Americans that "the whole theory of democracy is based upon confidence in the individual and his willingness to co-operate, in proper fields, for the common good."

It is also true that in this country, the average citizen, even when his party is not in power, still has a voice in saying what those "proper fields" are.

Mary Hornaday

New Frontier Is Pointed Out To Educators

By Millicent Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"The old frontier is gone, but education moves on to a new frontier, a frontier of redoing, of conservation, and a vast adventure opens up ahead."

These are the words of Charles W. Eliot, 2nd, Director of the National Resources Planning Board and grandson of the great educator, speaking at a general session of the National Conference of Progressive Education Associations, which closes a week of meetings here today.

"My children come home from your schools singing that grand hymn 'America the Beautiful,' a hymn which holds a challenge for all of us to understand and use our national resources to make American life beautiful," Mr. Eliot said. Mr. Eliot, whose subject was national resources for future Americans and who challenged his audience to help the adults of tomorrow to do intelligent planning in the use of America's vast resources through educating the children of today, opened up a richly illustrated "textbook" for all modern schools to use.

"In the spirit of that hymn, 'America the Beautiful,' I want to give you some sense of the meaning, significance and possibilities of our American resources," Mr. Eliot went on. "A new kind of geography must be taught, the combining of our human resources with our natural."

Resources for Development

Four kinds of resources make up this great textbook of which educators have only just opened the front cover:

Human resources, including questions brought up by the changing age groups, the youth problem, health, education, research facilities, libraries, etc.

Natural resources, including questions relating to land, water, and minerals, and the problems brought up by man's enormous waste and wrong uses of each.

Third, Mr. Eliot called facilities resources, meaning man-made things like highways, transportation, power plants, communications.

Fourth, inherited resources, such as customs, laws, freedom of speech and the press, religious toleration, democratic processes, also systems of production and distribution, taxes, and that very real but intangible thing called by business people "confidence."

No school is too small nor too poor to make good use of this great textbook, is a point emphasized by many a speaker this week. Government bulletins and university research, first-hand exploration on the part of the child—all are immediately available. City children can begin with city problems and work outward through consumer and distribution to agricultural sources. The rural school can begin perhaps as did a school pictured in one of the exhibits, with a problem of soil erosion in its own school yard, making the connection with the larger national problems

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

Hull Hails Peace Aid In Vote On Trade Ties

Senate is expected to uphold House in its approval — Amendments are rejected.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today welcomed the House approval of the reciprocal trade treaties as enabling the United States to play a strong and constructive part in rebuilding the peace.

While Mr. Hull is opposed to any attempt by this country to impose its views on ending the war, he is convinced that it is not too early to begin preparing for the reconstruction which must come. He views the reciprocal trade program as the central contribution which the United States can make to that reconstruction.

The 216-168 vote of confidence and the three-year continuation given to the trade agreements by the House of Representatives are taken to indicate a virtually certain triumph for Mr. Hull's commercial policies.

Victory Exceeds Hope

Most conservative Democrats, who have broken with the New Deal on numerous issues during the past two years, rallied to support the Administration in the test vote late yesterday and five Republican Representatives broke the ranks of Party regularity to enable the supporters of the bill to win at every point, to defeat 24 different amendments, designed either to narrow the scope of the treaties or to subject them to individual congressional sanction, and to carry off a final victory of larger proportions than had been anticipated.

The measure now goes to the Senate where Administration forces, on the basis of a careful poll of prospective votes, are confident that Party lines will hold and that the victory in the House will be repeated.

The authority to negotiate the treaties expires, unless reaffirmed in June of this year. The House voted to extend the negotiating authority until June, 1943. This power has been twice extended already. The Senate will take up the issue next week.

Triumph for Hull

In addition to giving the Administration its first and only major victory of the present session, the support given to the reciprocal program is seen here as adding immeasurably to the prestige of the Secretary of State, whose name has become synonymous with the treaties themselves.

From his almost daily debate with Congressional critics, from his appearance at the House hearings on the treaties, and now from the unexpectedly adequate vote by the lower chamber, Mr. Hull emerges with enhanced authority and enhanced prestige. As the one Cabinet member who has survived seven years of office with increased public esteem and as a Democratic leader who has the confidence of most of the dissident groups within the Party, Mr. Hull has lately been mentioned with increasing frequently as as prospective presidential candidate. His latest victory identifies the majority of Congress with his policy and adds strength to his political position.

All day long yesterday the House supporters of the treaty authority beat off one amendment after another. Sharply restricting debate toward the end of the afternoon, the House disposed of the last 14 amendments in about 40 minutes, with speakers being allowed as little as 30 seconds to advocate their proposals.

Amendments Defeated

The most far-reaching amendment which was expected to win the greatest support was the proposal that the trade pacts be referred to Congress for specific approval before they become valid.

While giving indorsement to the reciprocal policy in general, the Republican Program Committee in its report drawn up by Dr. Glenn Frank, made this its single modification. This amendment, too, lost 177 to 157, it being argued by its opponents that it would in effect reintroduce the discredited methods of tariff log-rolling which both Parties criticize.

Greater strength, in fact, was shown in favor of an amendment which would have specifically protected the present level of excise taxes on oil, coal, lumber and copper. This proposal by Representative Wesley E. Disney of Oklahoma won 40 Democratic votes and was finally rejected by a scant majority of 164 to 155.

The Week in Focus: Republicans Outline Program for National Recovery

Altmark Prisoners Freed; Allies Block Red Arctic Port

By Neal A. Stanford

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For two years Dr. Glenn Frank and 200 assistants have been working to distill a constructive Republican Party program from a welter of opinions, theories and previous Republican Party platforms. This week their handiwork was released; and the 36,000 word report—the result of their labors—was generally considered to contain more liberal proposals than had ever before been put forward by the Republicans.

The Committee's program can be considered its alternative for the New Deal. And for that reason it merits the attention of the American public. While it credits the New Deal with enunciating the social ideals and objectives of the Nation, it condemns it for misunderstanding the economic problems of the country and misdirecting its remedial efforts.

America's economy, it insists, is not static. Rather, it sees ahead a greater expansion of private enterprise in the country than ever occurred in the last quarter of a century. That is, on one condition—if the hurdles of private enterprise thrown up by the New Deal are removed.

The major points in its suggested program are the following:

1. Keep the United States out of war.
2. Strengthen the Nation's defense forces.
3. Make trade agreements subject to Congressional approval.
4. Amend the National Labor Relations Act and overhaul the Labor Board.
5. Make government regulation of business "protective" not restrictive."
6. Cut Government expenditures 20 per cent.
7. Reduce higher surtax rates on individual incomes; repeal certain business levies; tax exempt Federal and State bond issues.
8. Give relief administration back to local governments.
9. Improve and expand social security legislation.
10. Assure the farmer of prices that will increase interchange of goods between the farm and city.

The Finnish War Expanding?

Finland's Verdun: Another seven days of merciless pounding by the Russians finds the Finns still holding their Verdun. Moscow claimed—and Helsingfors acknowledged — that the western end of the Mannerheim Line had been badly dented. The Russian objective of Viborg, however, was uncaptured. To the north of Lake Ladoga it was the Finns who were successful. They reported the annihilation of the Red Army's 18th Division.

The desperate nature of the Finnish position was indicated by the mobilization order issued calling 44 and 46 year-old men to the colors. As it has always been during the weeks of fighting, the Finns' great need is still men, more men, and military equipment.

Allied aid: The week saw the Allies increasing their aid. Britains at the rate of 500 a day were reported enlisting in the Finnish cause. The French filled with admiration for the heroism and military intelligence of the Finns, were urging "realistic" aid on their government and its ally. In more and more eyes the Russo-Finnish conflict and the Allied-German struggle were becoming merged.

Swedish neutrality: In Sweden a near crisis occurred over the question of aiding Finland. Both the King and Premier Hansson have stuck to the Government's policy of strict neutrality. But they were hard pressed by the Swedish "activists" who see Finland's battle as their own.

These latter were greatly aided by the alleged Russian bombing of the Swedish border town of Pajala. There have even been hints of an army coup d'état should King Gustaf stand firm on the Finnish aid issue.

American aid: American private aid continued to trickle in for the Finnish cause as the Government-sponsored loan of $20,000,000 made slow progress. This week the House banking committee approved it. The Hoover relief fund received $100,000 from John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Labor union checks swelled the fund. Still, American aid continued to lag far behind American sympathy. As one commentator remarked: Americans would neither put up nor shut up.

—Thomas, Detroit News

Everybody Understands

—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Scuttling It for Him

—Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News

After All, Traffic Can't Wait Forever

The Altmark Makes History

Altmark case: Britain's spectacular release of 299 seamen from the German prison ship Altmark in Norwegian waters thrilled the English, made the Nazis rage, embarrassed Norway and won the qualified approval of the neutrals. It was as dramatic a sea rescue as any Hollywood could produce.

Britain was clearly violating Norway's territorial waters in the dash that freed the captured seamen. But, argued the British, Germany was also violating those waters by secretly transporting prisoners of war. And Norway's protests were weakened by its failure to thoroughly search the Altmark at Bergen. After all more than a cursory once-over was necessary in searching the known auxiliary of the Graf Spee.

During the week Berlin continued to denounce Britain's action and drop ominous warnings to Norway, all the while forgetting to let its own people know that prisoners had been aboard the Altmark. The Allies in turn justified the breach of international law, warning that they would perhaps be forced to uphold by unneutrality the neutrality of Norway's waters.

Arctic Rumors: As the week closed there were reports of British and French warships blockading Russia's northern coast. The Altmark incident may well have stirred the Allies to take stronger measures in plugging the leaks in the German blockade. For German merchant carriers have long been reported trading with the Russian ice-free port of Murmansk.

That these Allied ships were doing more than blockading Russian Arctic ports seemed possible Saturday morning. Stories told of a British troop transport steaming for Petsamo, escorted by three destroyers, provided foundation for rumors that the Allies were at last sending men to hard-pressed Finland.

The Allied-German War

Stocks Mobilized: Britain's war machine moved forward this week on the financial front. In a surprise move the British Treasury commandeered its countrymen's holdings of 60 American stocks. Owners were to be reimbursed at current prices.

The move was generally interpreted as an initial mobilization of the country's dollar resources to assure a steady supply of funds for war purchases in the United States. The British are estimated to have nearly $1,000,000,000 in American investments. The 60 stocks in question account for only a small share of this.

Sea Losses: Losses at sea mounted this week. The British destroyer Daring was reported torpedoed by the British Admiralty. Neutral shipping continued to suffer, 15 neutral bottoms having been lost during the week ending Feb. 18, according to the Admiralty. It also announced the destruction of six Nazi submarines during the same period.

Rumanian Oil: The Allied-German tug-of-war over Rumanian oil last week entered a new phase that threatened a show-down. Pressure from the Allies was reported to have forced Bucharest to curtail its shipment of oil to Germany as per agreement. Berlin retorted by rushing its ace trade maker, Dr. Karl Clodius, to Rumania.

The Allies, who have no desire to see their Rumanian oil properties furnishing fuel to Germany, can always remind Bucharest that they might reconsider their pre-war guarantee of Rumania. All of which puts King Carol on a very slippery and oily spot.

Turkey Prepares: Turkey's warlike preparations of late have added to the rumors that when spring came things would start popping in the Near East. Not long ago a number of German technicians were dismissed by the Turks. This week hundreds of Russian technical experts packed their bags and headed for Moscow.

Turkey's press continues to warn the Turkish people that war is not far off. There are stories of a possible British-French-Turkish attack on Russia's rich Caucasian oil fields just across the Turkish border. Not only would such a move—if successful—cripple the Red Army machine but it would block one source of oil for Germany.

Turkey is now practically on a war footing as a result of the decree powers voted the Government Jan. 18. Friday the Nation's Supreme Defense Council declared a state of emergency. Incidents on the Russo-Turkish border are rumored as causing this latest Turkish step.

Anglo-American Relations

At times since the war broke out in September, Washington has found it necessary to protest to London. Disagreements have arisen over postal censorship; over the Allied blockade against German exports to the United States; over ship clearance delays at Gibraltar. But, in every dispute, the diplomats of the two nations have striven to reach an amicable understanding. For while Washington may be resolved to stand on its neutral rights, the present Administration's sympathy for the Allied cause is a well known fact.

Bermuda Incident: This week when news of Britain's censoring of American air mail at Bermuda reached the United States there were some Congressmen who would have retaliated. They suggested withdrawing Pan American service from Bermuda. But there were more who urged caution and calm.

The Department of Commerce revealed that over $100,000,000 had been sent to foreign countries in 1939 by personal remittances. That figure substantiated indirectly the British claim that millions of dollars were being sent to Germany from the United States through the mails. Senator Claude Pepper declared that about $15,000,000 had been discovered by the British in mail destined for Germany.

Trade Note: This week, Britain explained its attitude to the State Department on its seizure of Reich exports; and it suggested avenues of negotiation that might settle the issue. It also announced that arrangements had been made to speed up the passage of United States vessels through Gibraltar.

U. S. Labor News

The House Committee investigating the National Labor Relations Board was given a new lease of life this week as the House voted it another $50,000.

Testimony at the hearings indicated that the RFC, Government lending agency, was in the habit of consulting with the NLRB before disbursing money to business concerns authorized to get loans. The intimation was that if a firm was having trouble with the Board over Wagner Act issues the grant of money might be withheld. Some saw this as a means of blacklisting companies having labor trouble.

J. Warren Madden, Board Chairman, insisted that the RFC initiated the exchange of information. RFC Chairman, Emil Schram, in turn, denied any blacklist pact and insisted the Board offered the information without solicitation.

However, the exchange of information originated, the House Committee with its new $50,000, intends to continue probing into the Board's activities.

That there were flaws in the Nation's labor-management setup became increasingly evident this week when Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, sponsor of the present Labor Act, introduced a bill for a new three-man Federal mediation board.

Howard W. Smith, Chairman of the House committee investigating the NLRB, suggested recently that mediation be added to the scope of the Labor Act. Also, Dean Lloyd K. Garrison of the University of Wisconsin Law School had previously urged at Committee hearings that the Nation's inadequate mediation machinery be strengthened.

Mexico's Election

As Mexico moves toward its July presidential election, every effort is being made to keep the campaign from becoming one of violence and rebellion. Last week, though, saw the Cardenas Government with its hands full as it attempted to keep order in the increasingly bitter fight for the presidency between Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho and Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan. A coup d'etat was supressed, its five leaders arrested; and the aide to one of the candidates assassinated.

General Camacho is the Administration's candidate for the Presidency. He has had the support of the country's farm and labor organizations. But recent conservative pronouncements by him, indicating that if elected he would desert the Cardenas social program, have raised skepticism on the farm-labor front. Still, his opponent is considered even more "reactionary."

Some interpret General Camacho's move rightward as an attempt to steal General Almazan's thunder, since the latter's campaign successes have been so marked. General Almazan even hints that his opponents are plotting his assassination so that the Government may declare a national emergency and continue President Cardenas in office.

Fraternities Make Little Difference In Self-Help on Los Angeles Campus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Motion pictures may portray the typical fraternity member as living off father's check-book while the "barbarian" nonfraternity member slaves through college, but here in the film capital, at least one campus, the University of California at Los Angeles, can show the percentage of selfsupporting men students to be about the same as between fraternity and nonfraternity men.

As revealed by the Dean of Undergraduates, here are the U. C. L. A. figures for its 3,386 nonfraternity and 1,002 fraternity men:

P. C. of Self-Support	P. C. Fraternity	P. C. Non-fraternity
100	17	18
75-100	10	9
50-75	14	15
25-50	11	12
25 or under	9	9
0	33	31
no report	6	6

"While it might have been true at one time that college fraternities were an expensive luxury," observes Dr. Hurford E. Stone, Acting Dean, "this no longer holds true. As the survey shows, there is as great a percentage of fraternity men working their way through colleges as nonfraternity men.

"College fraternities provide campus homes for a great number of men students as well as giving them opportunities to engage in social, athletic, and educational activities of a group nature," said Dr. Stone.

Seattle Has Large City Forest

Seattle has what is claimed to be the biggest community forest in the United States—62,000 acres.

Alcoholism Gain Brings California Local Option Plea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—An urgent recommendation that legislation be enacted whereby local option shall be submitted to the people of California in a proposed constitutional amendment has been made to Gov. Culbert L. Olson by Aaron J. Rosanoff, Director of the State Department of Institutions, in a report on the problem of alcoholism in State mental hospitals.

Director Rosanoff pointed out that nearly one-third of the cases admitted to California's seven mental hospitals "are cases of alcoholism" and that alcohol is an "important factor in the causation of crime."

Percentage of alcoholism cases in State hospitals has increased from 18.4 per cent in 1935 to 27.2 per cent in 1939, Director Rosanoff said and declared:

"It would seem we can expect better results from an educational compaign and the reintroduction of the legal principle of local option. In other words, we have to start again 'from scratch' and work patiently to gain the people's voluntary co-operation in the struggle against alcoholism."

Washington Record

Washington, Feb. 24

President:
Away from Washington on a vacation cruise.

Senate:
Confirmed nomination of Philip B. Fleming as Wage-Hour Administrator.

Completed congressional action of bill to establish Kings Canyon National Park.

House:
Approved bill authorizing newly elected President to present budgets of their own making. Voted $50,000 to continue the special investigation of the National Labor Relations Board; voted $20,000 for newly authorized committee to investigate campaign expenditures.

Passed by a vote of 216 to 168 bill without amendments extending reciprocal trade treaties for three years.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Effect of Russian Policy On Russia Under Review

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS — Although one of the primary considerations which impelled the Soviet Government to conclude its pact with Germany was the desire to remain outside the European war area, Soviet war casualties have already exceeded those of Germany, Great Britain, and France put together.

Joseph Stalin's policy, at once cunning and prudent, of remaining on the outer fringe of the European conflict and exploiting Germany's pre-occupation with Great Britain and France to annex the eastern part of Poland and to establish military, air, and naval bases in Latvia, Esthonia, and Lithuania yielded excellent results—until the Soviet dictator miscalculated Finland's will and ability to resist his demands.

The war with Finland has already produced two familiar by-products of war everywhere: food shortage and censorship.

Long queues have begun to form in the freezing Moscow winter weather for sugar, for vegetables, for butter, for meat—for almost all foodstuffs except bread, which is still available in abundant quantity, although the quality has deteriorated.

The shortage of almost all kinds of clothing remains acute. The idea that the Soviet Government, after exacting great sacrifices from the population for the sake of industrial construction, would be able to repay these sacrifices by flooding the country with an abundance of manufactured goods has been signally disproved by experience.

Heavy Bills for Repairs

Foreign economic observers are inclined to believe that there are two main reasons for the contsant shortage and extremely high prices of manufactured goods, especially of clothing and shoes.

[A shoddy suit costs 800 rubles (theoretically $180) while the average workman's monthly wage is in the neighborhood of 250 rubles.]

In the first place, expenditures on maintenance and repairs in the new large factories far exceed estimates and divert capital that might otherwise be invested in the consumption goods industries. Moreover, the purges removed many of the abler industrial executives and considerably aggravated the chronic mismanagement of the Soviet industries.

The successful Finnish resistance, which was completely unexpected in the Kremlin, has had several repercussions on Soviet foreign and domestic policy. Every effort is made to conceal the extent of the Soviet losses in the snow-covered forests of Finland. No casualty lists are published; no notifications are sent to the families of men who have fallen; and wounded who are brought back to the hospital in Leningrad are kept under almost prison conditions, with Gay-Pay-Oo guards present at any meetings with friends or relatives.

Propaganda Miscarries

Leningrad, incidentally, was recently the scene of an amusing bit of propaganda that miscarried because of defective stage-management. A number of Soviet Karelians, who are of Finnish stock, were mobilized and paraded through the streets of Leningrad singing songs. It was given out that they were deserters from the "White" Finnish army, who were going back to fight for the "people's government" which has been leading a lonely existence in the Finnish border town of Terijoki, under the protection of the Soviet troops. However, these stage "deserters" were paraded through Leningrad from the opposite end of the city to the one which they would have entered had they actually been coming from Finland.

There seems to be little doubt that the Soviet check in Finland exercised a retarding effect on the development of Soviet aggressive designs in the Balkans.

Early in December an organ of the Communist International in Moscow published an article to the effect that Rumania's sole hope of escaping obliteration was to enter into the same relation of dependence on Moscow accepted by the Baltic States. At that time it was believed that Finland would be crushed within a week and that Rumania would be so impressed by this example that it would hasten to enter the orbit of Soviet influence. This schedule was not fulfilled and Soviet plans in the Balkans have been postponed, if not abandoned.

Economic Structure Unaltered

So far the Soviet Government has made no effort to alter the "bourgeois" political and economic structure of Estonia, Lavia, and Lithuania.

A diplomat from one of these Baltic states remarked in private conversation that the Soviet authorities were perhaps more afraid of the effect on the Red troops of the relative well-being in these countries than the Baltic governments were of revolutionary propaganda by the Red soldiers, sailors, and airmen.

In the eastern provinces of Poland the Soviet system has been set up, but the peasants have not yet been organized in collective farms. These areas are strictly barred to ordinary Soviet citizens; and a considerable delay elapsed before a new United States Consul could be sent to Lwow (Lemberg), where there are a number of American citizens.

Soviet officers, police, political emissaries, and others who were permitted to enter occupied Poland are reported to have swept the shelves of the shops in Lwow and other towns clear in their eagerness to buy up the manufactured goods of which there is such a shortage at home.

Censorship of outgoing press messages, which was abolished when Premier Molotoff succeeded Maxim Litvinoff as Commissar for Foreign Affairs last May, has been reinstituted in more rigorous form since the beginning of 1940. Practically nothing in the way of comment and interpretation now escapes the censor's vigilance. Few of the censors understand English or other foreign languages thoroughly and they act on the theory that it is safer to cross out than to pass.

Incidentally there has been a great and significant change in the character of the personnel of the Soviet Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, to which the censorship is attached, during the last years. It was formerly staffed to a considerable extent by men who had studied or lived abroad and who usually knew at least one, sometimes two or three of the major European languages.

The purge has borne very hard on these men of international background; and their places have been taken, as a general rule by Russians of more or less proletarian origin who are innocent of knowledge of any language but their own.

No doubt there were mixed motives in the purges of the Communist ranks that have been going on sporadically since 1936. But one of the most conspicuous results has been to eliminate from responsible posts almost all Soviet citizens with European contacts, in other words, to push the Soviet Union farther away from Europe.

Young Trees for Farms and Ranches Await Call From Nevada Planters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RENO, Nev.—Small forest trees for farm and ranch planting will again be available in Nevada this spring, through the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension service, Thomas Buckman, its acting director, has announced.

The trees are made available here as the result of an agreement between the Nevada Extension Service and the Utah State Agricultural College, which raises them in co-operation with the Federal Government under the Clarke-McNary act. They sell for a few cents each.

Since Nevada farmers were first given an opportunity to purchase the trees in 1933, nearly one hundred thousand have been set out in the state for windbreak, shelterbelt, and woodlot purposes.

Orders for the trees, Mr. Buckman announced, are placed through the Agricultural Extension agents in the various counties, who will help the farmers of the state in choosing the right species for their purposes and give directions for planting them. Order blanks are in the hands of the agents, from whom farmers and ranchers may obtain them.

In addition to the species available in the early years, a comparatively new tree may be obtained by Nevada farmers this year. It is the eastern red cedar, which has been planted by Nevada farmers in increasing numbers in the last two years.

A medium sized tree, particularly valuable for windbreaks and shelterbelts, the eastern red cedar reaches a height of 30 to 50 feet at maturity, with branching from the ground up. It grows well on gravelly or loam soils of low moisture content. The tree is very durable for fence posts.

Other softwoods available this year, Mr. Buckman said, include Ponderosa pine and blue spruce, while among the hardwoods, Nevada ranchers may choose from green ash, hardy catalpa, black walnut, Siberian elm, golden willow, thornless honey locust, Siberian pea tree, Russian olive, and black locust.

Since some species are more suited to some local Nevada conditions than others, Mr. Buckman suggested that Nevada farmers and ranchers will wish to confer with their Extension agents before making their final selections.

The trees must be protected from fire, grazing, trespass, and other injurious agencies, in so far as possible, and must be cultivated and irrigated for the first four years after planting.

None of the trees may be sold, the regulations state, and farmers receiving them must furnish a report on their condition on request and open them to the inspection of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the University of Nevada, if it is desired.

Chief Ministries Merged In New Iraq Cabinet

BAGHDAD, Iraq (AP) — Prime Minister Gen. Nuri Es-Said, whose Ministry resigned Feb. 20, announced Feb. 22 a new Cabinet for Iraq in which he is Acting Foreign Minister as well as Prime Minister.

Rashid Ali Gailani, whom observers on Feb. 20 said probably would become Prime Minister, was not included in the Cabinet.

Enjoy!!! 22-ACRES of PLAY at Southern California's UNIQUE HOTEL in the HEART OF A CITY
The Los Angeles AMBASSADOR
A CRYSTAL PLUNGE · SAND BEACH CABANAS · TENNIS · GOLF SMART SHOPS and the World Famous "COCOANUT GROVE"

LANCE, INC.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

EL MIRASOL HOTEL
"Flower of the Sun"
Singles, doubles, and bungalows to please the fastidious. Commands glorious view from heart of Santa Barbara's exclusive residential district; near churches, theatre, shops. Delicious food in hotel's dining room by women cooks. Spacious, sunny grounds, and warm hospitality in "The most delightful climate on earth"
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE OF BOSTON
51 Carver Street (Incorporated 1899)
Founded for the rescue and relief of suffering animals. Supported by membership fees and bequests.
WILL YOU HELP?

NEW YORK LAUNDRY
Family Washing
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
MIRZA Rug Cleaning
Certified Dry Cold FUR Storage
400 E. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-6115
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
EXCELLENT FOOD
MODERATE PRICES
Holleman's
The Food—The Service—The Prices Are Incomparable
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON DINNER
14 St. at Washington Ave.
Phone 5-9903

Bachrach SUCCEEDS Where Others Fail
IN COPYING and RESTORING OLD PHOTOGRAPHS, SNAPSHOTS, and DAGUERREOTYPES.
647 Boylston Street, Boston
507 and 683 Fifth Avenue, New York
1802 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

1867 — 1940
Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers
Block of Duval, Laura, Hogan and Church Streets
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Laura Jacobsen LE ROY
'IOTEL DINING ROOM
53rd and Collins Avenue
Miami Beach Phone 5-6411

MIAMI LOCATIONS
THE TOWERS
332 S. E. 2nd Ave., Miami—Phone 2-7611
HOTEL URMEY
34 S. E. 2nd Avenue Phone 4-5147
SERVING POPULAR PRICED MEALS

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	H	I	R	T		S	T	R	A	U	S	S		
E		T	U	R	K		R	U	S	T		W		
R	O	S	E	I	R	A	T	H		M	I			
P	U	L		E	N	O	C	H		Z	I	F		
E	L	A	H		E	L	Y		H	U	N	T		
N	U	B	I	A		E		M	E	T	A			
T		E	R	I	E		H	E	M	P		G		
	F	L	A	X		G		W	A	H	O	O		
P	A	L	M		M	I	D		M	E	N	E		
I	T	E		P	A	L	O	S		N	O	T		
P	E		D	E	L	A	V	A	N		N	H		
P		P	O	S	T		E	V	E	N		E		
A	L	A	G	O	A	S		E	V	A	N	S		

"BEL PAESE" CHEESE
DELICIOUS—MILD AND CREAMY
AT LEADING FOOD STORES
Bel Paese Sales Co., 71 Hudson St., N. Y.

MIAMI, FLORIDA
Burdine's
Creators of
Sunshine Fashions
America's Smartest Resort Wear

Washington Sideglances

A jingle on the tariff—Oratory in the Bryan fashion—Alabama, the Cotton State—U. S. reports few canine refugees coming from Europe—When names in the news were in Congress.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Lamb's Tale: In an attempt to establish the Republican Party as the real father of trade reciprocity and the Democratic Party as often flirtatious with free trade, Representative Stephen Bolles, former Wisconsin editor, made the House laugh the other day with a jingle from the Wilson era.

"Mary had a little lamb,
She loved it every minute.
But Wilson took the tariff off
And then she had to skin it."

Silver-tongued: The William Jennings Bryan tradition for mellifluous oratory has reached down and touched his son-in-law, Capt. Borge Rohde, former member of the Danish Royal Guard and husband of Ruth Bryan Owen, once United States Minister to Denmark.

Captain Rohde, now a United States citizen, made his Washington debut on the lecture platform this week. His subject: "Why I Choose America." The Captain's description of his boyhood dream of America as "the land where it rained lemonade and where all was gold and sugar plums," had a true Bryan ring to it.

Cotton, not Lizards: State pride, once aroused, is always good for a speech in the House of Representatives. Latest was Representative Luther Patrick's protest of the World Almanac's reference to Alabama as the "Lizard State." Said he:

"Alabama is called the Cotton State. . . . We do not have any more lizards and they do not crawl any more lowly or any more peculiarly than in some of the adjoining States.

"I just thought I would take advantage of this opportunity to make these few remarks. . . . Hoping that Alabama will no further be acclaimed as being the Lizard State."

Canine Refugees: The rumor that many Europeans—especially the British—are sending their favorite pets to the United States so they won't be affected by short food supplies is poohpoohed by officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Thus far, they say, there has been no unusual influx of animals into this country. They should know for the law requires them to inspect all horses and thoroughbred dogs applying for duty-free admission.

But at that, dogs have an easier time than human refugees.

Training School: It's amusing to look over old Congressional Directories. The 1930 directory, for instance, has listed among members of the House of Representatives, John N. Garner, now Vice-President; Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mayor of New York City; Ewin L. Davis, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission; Lewis W. Douglas, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; R. Walton Moore, Counselor of the State Department; Ruth Hanna McCormick, women's manager for the Dewey campaign.

Gas Detector Sends Warning Long Distances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 24 — Invention of a device which will detect the most minute quantities of poisonous or explosive gases in the atmosphere and transmit the information long distances by electricity has been announced by Dr. A. Herman Pfund, of the Johns Hopkins physics department.

Dr. Pfund said that his device, which can be made to operate automatically, will have many possible uses in mines, tunnels, and industrial plants and in wartime may be developed into an apparatus placed at some distance in advance of fortifications or away from population centers to give the first warning of any enemy gas attack.

It will not only detect, but also measure the concentration of gases, the physicist said, and, applied to the measurement of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, will have many implications for ventilation and public health problems.

Dr. Pfund, who last fall received the Frederic Ives Medal in optics of the Optical Society of America for his internationally recognized work in light and heat rays and related problems, said his invention was based upon the well-known spectroscopic fundamentals.

In its simplest form it consists of an electrically heated coil, an "absorption cell" containing the gas or atmosphere to be tested, and an adjacent cell known as the "detector" which detects and measures the gas and transmits the information by electricity to a galvanometer, which may be located some distance away.

Clipper Base Shift Started For New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md. Feb. 24 — Preparations for transferring the operating and maintenance base of Pan American Airways from here to the new North Beach Airport on Long Island were being pushed here today.

Clipper planes on both the trans-Atlantic and Bermuda runs are to begin calling at the New York Terminal on or about March 10, and the transfer of the base is expected to be completed by April 1.

All employees of the air line here—about 400 men and women—have been advised to terminate their leases by April 1; and it is expected that at least 350 persons will be transferred to New York.

Last summer the clipper ships were serviced in Baltimore after every flight, and stops were made on in-bound and out-bound flights at the New York base to discharge or pick up passengers and mail.

This summer maintenance work will be done at North Beach. Planes will come to Baltimore, it was said, only in the event that fog prevents use of North Beach for landing. A skeleton force will be kept in Baltimore during the summer to take care of any odd jobs that may come up and to be on hand in the event that one of the clippers lands at the Municipal Airport.

Little Red School 300 a Year Fewer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 24—The little red school houses, so numerous in the 67 counties of the Commonwealth, are vanishing at the rate of about 300 a year, eliminated through consolidation, legislation and transportation. The State Department of Public Instruction finds that most of the one-teacher schools which have disappeared in the last 20 years were closed because of consolidations which absorbed 4,000 into 1,000 larger schools.

There are a little more than 5,000 one-teacher schools in Pennsylvania, and it is believed that these will not be entirely eliminated for the reason that there are sections of the Commonwealth where children are residing in inaccessible areas and these must not be deprived from obtaining an education. In the school year 1937-'38 it was disclosed that only two counties had more than 200 one-teacher schools—York, with 292, and Lancaster, with 267. Pike had only five and Philadelphia none.

Miss Girl Scout, U. S. A.

Paul Parker

Virginia Miller of Westchester

She has been chosen as a typical representative of the more than 572,000 Girl Scouts who will take part in March in exercises attending the organization's twenty-eighth anniversary.

572,000 U. S. Girl Scouts Stage Birthday Rally Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—More than 572,000 Girl Scouts—from the youngest, or "Brownie," to the most advanced troopers—are preparing to celebrate the twenty-eighth anniversary of Girl Scouting from March 12 to 18. In homes and citizenship activities all over the United States, girls are asked by Mrs. Harvey S. Mudd, of Beverly Hills, Calif., President of the Girl Scouts, to strive to become a moral force in the world.

A message from her in connection with anniversary celebrations calls attention to a threat of "total submergence of all moral principles as between great groups of men." She adds:

"To me this means that the Girl Scout movement must strive to become a moral force so that it can join with others to combat those who recognize neither truth nor justice. We can do this by teaching simple virtues to our young members and by asking our leaders to steadfastly defend what they know to be right. By so doing, the Girl Scouts can take a worthy part in meeting the hazardous days of 1940."

The first troop of Girl Scouts was formed in 1912, the founder being Juliette Low, whose memory will be honored next month.

Today this voluntary organization of girls from seven to 18 is growing so fast that it can hardly take care of the girls who want to belong, according to the National Girl Scout News Bureau. Last year's accomplishments included many projects which expressed the keynote of the movement, "Joy of Living," both for the members and others in their communities.

West Eyes Commission Seat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Since the Pacific Coast has received several contracts to build ships under the new United States Maritime Commission program there has been renewed pressure for placement of a West Coast representative on the Commission itself.

Several times civic groups, including chambers of commerce and bodies representing waterborne transportation, have sought to persuade President Roosevelt to put on the Commission a man familiar with problems of the Pacific Coast.

When Mayor Angelo J. Rossi and Representative Richard J. Welch called upon President Roosevelt last summer they came out of the White House all smiles. The President, they said, had promised a West Coast man on the Commission. But the appointment went to Max O. Truitt of Missouri, son-in-law of Senator Alben Barkley of Kentucky.

One Explanation

One explanation was that the President, in looking over the Pacific Coast for a candidate found Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle could not agree on the proper man for the post. He has been represented as wishing to avoid an inter-West Coast squabble and picked a man from the shores of the Mississippi River. . . . the Mid-West coastline.

That story has found credence here and in Seattle. It is reported the man upon whom they could not agree on was Representative Mon C. Wallgren of Washington, resident of the Puget Sound area.

There is a "tentative" vacancy in the Commission right now in the so-called "pocket appointment" of Thomas M. Woodward who has been serving since his term expired.

West Coast businessmen, labor leaders, and ship operators are said to have agreed that "any West Coast man on the Commission will be better than none."

Many Navy Men

Residents have been stating that there are too many ex-Navy men on the Commission, men who do not look at problems facing the West Coast in particular in the same light as would someone from the Pacific, "someone who knows the peculiarities of the western problems from labor right up through management."

Several candidates have been recommended in addition to Mr. Wallgren. Included in these are Ernest E. Johnson, marine architect and operator who is the Commission's representative for the Orient; Joseph Marias of San Francisco, Chairman of the San Francisco Harbor Board; Capt. A. F. Pillsbury, marine surveyor, and Capt. William Fisher, head of the Steamboat Inspection Service.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Germans Get Goods in Trickle As Samples From Switzerland

ZURICH, Switzerland (AP)—There's a big boom on the Swiss sample market. It provides only lean pickings for Swiss merchants but every little bit helps in the drive to compensate for war-lost trade. Italy, for example, not only rations coffee but places heavy import duties on it. Germany has similar duties on foodstuffs, and the Swiss themselves have an effective import-export control system.

A way through the strict regulations has been found in the "sample" trickle—the mailing of "samples" from friend to friend without exchanging cash.

The 150,000 German nationals living in Switzerland and many others with relatives or friends in Germany are the best customers of the "sample" business.

They buy most of the grey cardboard boxes stamped "sample—no value" which Zurich department stores will fill with the 250 grams (about half a pound) of butter, chocolate, cocoa or sugar allowed to go out without an export permit. Nor is the sending of "samples" limited to food.

The story is told of how a customs guard decided the number of shoes for the left foot passing through his post was decidedly suspicious.

He got in touch with other guards who confirmed his suspicions by reporting large numbers of shoes similarly marked "samples" going through to the same address in Germany.

"They must be samples, though," he was told. "They're all for the right foot."

Swiss guards keep on the alert not only for "samples" going to the same address but goods going to the same city. They have been informed that many an enterprising German importer has commissioned his whole office staff to receive "samples" from friends in Switzerland at their home addresses.

Sample-sending naturally has its limits and probably shows little effect on the national import-export figures.

Nonetheless Swiss frontier control guards have orders to watch particularly packages labeled "Sample—no value," which contain other than foodstuffs.

Frequently, what may look like a harmless powder in a 250-gram box may prove to be a chemical concentrate which will serve tons of war materials with a necessary content.

Sometimes such "samples" are returned to the sender in the hands of a Swiss detective. Sometimes they are held at the border until their quantity warrants a fine on the sender.

There is a story Swiss customs guards tell which gives an angle on the whole business.

A guard inspecting a 250-gram package containing a piece of metal found a note written on the back of the postage stamp pasted above the "Sample—no value" inscription.

"Slow work," said the note, "but I hope to deliver the whole ton within a year."

Pennsylvania Anthracite Field Is Declared Far From Depletion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 24—Sixteen billion tons of anthracite remain underground in northeastern Pennsylvania, according to a survey by Alfred Morgan, local mining instructor, who is preparing a textbook on the industry. In 1807, estimates were made that 21,000,000,000 tons of coal were underneath the ground and since that time 5,000,000,000 tons have been mined.

Other findings by Mr. Morgan included in his book are:

The anthracite field consists of 484 square miles, with 16 principal beds ranging from two to 50 feet in depth. The greatest depth at which anthracite is mined is 2,500 feet.

No complete record of production of anthracite is available until the year 1870, when the State Bureau of Mines was organized. Since that time to 1938, more than 28,000 persons have lost their lives in mining anthracite. From 1870 to 1910, the number killed was 13,161 and from 1911 to 1938, inclusive, the number was 15,201.

The peak year for mine fatalities was 1907, when 708 men were killed. The lowest was 1879, with 187.

The peak year of production was 1917, when 100,445,299 tons of anthracite were produced. In 1938, anthracite production was 46,269,511 tons. In 1870, the first year records are available, the tonnage was 14,172,004.

The greatest number of workers in the industry was in 1914, when 180,899 men were employed. In 1938, the number had dropped to 96,998. In 1870, the first year of records, the number was 35,600.

Anthracite was first mined in Plymouth, Luzerne County, the home town of the Governor of Pennsylvania, Arthur H. James, in 1807 by J. B. Smith.

Simply Ducky

WASHINGTON (AP)—A duck named Osgood has the street-crossing problem licked at busy Du Pont Circle.

When Osgood wants to chase the pigeons in the little park mid-center of the circle in which nine streets intersect, he simply hops off the curb and starts across. The oncoming cars always stop.

In the three years he has been housed in a floral shop, there is no telling how many prominent people's car he has held up. He has become such a character that taxi drivers now point him out to sightseers.

Works in Reverse

PURCELL, Okla. (AP)—C. O. Hunt was pleased with his electric meter.

It functioned properly when lights or electric appliances were in use. But when current was turned off, it started running backwards.

At the end of the first month, the company owed Hunt.

Company workmen installed another meter, promptly.

• FURNITURE
• SAFETY VAULTS
• GOODS
• RECORDS
• VALUABLES
• CONVENIENT LOCATION

Boston Storage
WAREHOUSE CO.
Huntington Ave. — Westland Ave.
Tel. KEN. 9050, Boston Tel. COM. 1530

Flowers
Telegraphed Anywhere— Any Time
Penn The Florist
124 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

VERIFICATION
Savings Bank Deposits
To comply with the law, depositors are requested to bring or send in their Pass Books for verification.
These Mutual Savings Banks Will Verify as Follows:
Franklin Savings Bank
February 15 to April 15
Provident Institution for Savings
February 5 to April 6
Books Sent by Mail Will Be Promptly Returned
1940

New G. O. P. 'Loosens Up' on Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Nowhere is there greater evidence of the new breadth of liberalism that is blowing through the Republican Party than the chapter entitled "toward a labor program" in the report of Dr. Glenn Frank's Program Committee.

Statements identifying the Republican Party with the right to bargain collectively and to organize independently are crisply and emphatically phrased, and are bound to bring comfort to the rank and file of unions over the country whatever their political predilection. It is significant, too, that this chapter is given pride of place only after the foreign relations program as an indication of the importance which the vigorous new leadership is giving to the matter.

There are approximately 9,000,000 trade unionists in the United States, it is estimated, and the new statement is first directed to them; but its authors realize that a national political party is broader than any one class or group, and the program is couched in general terms which appeals ultimately not only to workers as trade unionists but to workers as citizens.

Labor Warned of Racketeering

Racketeering labor organizations are condemned, and it is pointed out that a labor union loses some of its freedom when it depends too much on the paternal protection of a government, as illustrated by the fate that befell the unions in Germany and Italy.

"The right of labor to organize and to bargain collectively," says the report, "cannot be made an issue between two intelligent political parties."

Nor is the report content merely with lip service to this right "to bargain collectively." It specifically goes out of its way to point out that lip service alone is not enough. Most unusual sentence of this kind in the chapter probably, is that which declares "in dealing with large-scale enterprise of our modern economy, save in cases where both management and labor are exceptionally enlightened, equality of bargaining power for workers depends upon their using large-scale organization and collective negotiation."

G. O. P. Program

What does the Republican Party offer toward the solution of national and world problems in this Presidential election year? The 5,000-word summary of "A Program for a Dynamic America, a Statement of Republican Principles" printed in The Christian Science Monitor only partly covered the 36,000-word report presented after two years of study by the Program Committee. In this and later articles, further important phases of the report will be presented.

The report continues: "The power of organized labor, like the power of organized business, can be used unwisely and irresponsibly . . . but it is a basic right."

More Skilled Workers Needed

The report points out the workers' stake in the national economy, where reviving prosperity is of first benefit to the unemployed; it urges the training of more skilled workers, with the warning that "today acute shortages of skilled workers are developing"; it recommends that big employers make annual reports to their workers as well as to their stockholders, and that trade unions likewise promote such "open diplomacy"; it urges steps to cushion the effect upon workers of rapid technical changes; and it reiterates what so many economists have pointed out, that workers' concern should be with "real wages" involving what pay envelopes will purchase, rather than merely "higher wages" when all the costs of living are advancing, too.

Four of the 12 pages of the chapter are devoted to the National Labor Relations Board which is attacked sharply; and it becomes apparent that the Wagner Act, if not amended by the present Congress, will become a leading campaign issue for the Republicans in the presidential struggle ahead. The only statistic in the chapter relates to the latter Board, and is offered to support the argument that the Board has not reduced industrial strife.

For this statistic, the year 1937 is taken as "the first year the NLRB was operating fully," and it is pointed out that more strikes occurred in that year than in any year before in United States history.

Democrats Bound to Protest

Democrats certainly would not agree that 1937 is the first year the Board was "operating fully," for the Supreme Court did not validate the Act till April of that year, and in the meantime angry trade unionists had piled up the glut of strikes which Dr. Frank notes. The number of man-days of idleness attributed to strikes dropped from 28,000,000 in 1937, the year picked by Dr. Frank, to only 9,000,000 the next year. But in these strictures against the Board, the Republican Party has the support of enormous numbers of voters, and it should undoubtedly prove a popular campaign issue.

As always, in party platforms, the difficulty is to translate the ringing generalizations into specific form. For example, among trade unionists the appointment of Ernest T. Weir, head of the National Steel Company, as treasurer of the Party, announced yesterday, is apt to be weighed with the proposed program. Rightly or wrongly, Mr. Weir is not popular with certain elements of organized labor, and such incidents as his appointment make the kind of thing which, in the long run, may outweigh the formal platform planks. But in general, the Frank program is expected to be popular, as it is agreed to contain expressions of broad truths which in some cases have not been expressed better, it is declared, in any previous utterance of platform policy by any committee.

China's Living Costs Mount; Famine Reported in North

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Feb. 24—War conditions and last summer's floods have brought millions of people in northern China to the verge of famine. Reports reaching here from Peiping state that remarkable scenes are being witnessed in that city, Tientsin, and the surrounding towns, where food stores are being besieged by crowds clamoring for provisions. These, for the most part, are unobtainable on account of high prices.

Chinese cost of living figures compiled by the Industrial Division of the Shanghai Municipal Council reveal that the cost of living for Chinese here rose in December to twice that prevailing a year before, and three times that of 1936.

As against this, there is an unofficial estimate, not yet confirmed by official tabulation, that wages rose during the past year by not over 20 per cent, or about 10 per cent of the increased cost.

During December the index, based on 100 for the prehostility year 1936, reached the record figure of 304.06, surpassing the November index by 19.45 per cent. Of the simultaneous group index movements, the report says:

Dollar Cut Two Thirds

"The food index was 318.08, rising by 27.42 per cent over the preceding month; fuel and light, 351.96, increasing by 15.17 per cent; miscellaneous, 226.85, by 8.36 per cent; and clothing, 223.08, by 3.63 per cent. Meanwhile, the purchasing power of the dollar has been reduced to $0.3289 of its 1936 value."

Commenting upon the general position a few days earlier, a local economist, John Ahlers, had written: "Recent Shanghai manufacturing and export successes decisively depended upon the extremely cheap labor of Shanghai, which during the past five months has been further cheapened by the refusal of big business to readjust nominal wages and salaries to the increased level of prices. The cost of living throughout 1939 increased far more than nominal wages were permitted to rise. To a considerable extent, Shanghai big business profited from increased exploitation of labor."

Labor Is Penalized

Since the Japanese have taken over virtually all industry outside the foreign areas, and their armed forces make themselves felt upon Chinese masses in various ways, the crowding into the foreign areas has given full opportunity for an unchecked utilization of labor at subsistence prices. This has been taken advantage of particularly by the biggest of the mills and the smaller Chinese industrialists whose inefficient methods render it more or less necessary for them to hire cheaply if they are to make any profit. The big mills, however, need not grind their labor so hard as has been done, for recent large profits (especially by the Japanese) have proved that more could be paid labor without unduly penalizing capital.

Whatever the issue as regards the reward to capital, the local press seems clearly persuaded that Shanghai is confronted with an unprecedented condition even for its by no means lily-white history. "Slow starvation" is the phrase used by one paper in describing the inevitabilities of things as they are at present.

It is argued that although the authorities have taken some steps to curb rice profiteering, the problem still remains to be really attacked at both ends—to halt profiteering in such other things as rents, fuel, and such additional food essentials as bean oil, and to take some measures to insure that labor will receive something approximating a full return for what it gives.

Shanghai Municipal Council

The official report shows that soybean oil, the principal seasoning of Chinese dishes, has been subject to speculating and profiteering, with an increase in December of 68 per cent over the November price and a jump of 300 per cent in a year's time. Pork lard, another important condiment, was up 60 per cent in one month. Coal briquettes, useless timber and firewood similarly soared, timber rising 50 per cent in a month and firewood 29.23 per cent.

At the same time the Japanese, having established a virtual monopoly of the Shanghai livestock trade, turned attention to vegetables and were in process of concentrating all vegetable trade in a "Shanghai Vegetable Distribution Central Market" whose monopoly prices and fees increased vegetable prices markedly.

Rollins Honors Founders' Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Rollins College is paying respect to the Christian pioneers who laid its foundation 55 years ago, by a Founders Week celebration with a full program of public lectures, dinners, musical events, and dramatic productions, extending from Feb. 18 through Feb. 27.

Climaxing the celebration is the "publishing" of the Animated Magazine, now in its thirteenth edition, on the college campus.

In addition to the lectures of faculty members of Rollins, prominent events include: concerts by the Symphony Orchestra of Central Florida; lecture by Señora Isebel de Palencia of Spain; annual dinner of the Spanish Institute of Florida; luncheon honoring Irving Bacheller and the twentieth anniversary of the Irving Bacheller essay contest in Florida history; annual Founder's Day dinner; when honorary degrees are conferred upon outstanding men and women; recital by Mme. Elizabeth Schumann, Viennese soprano; and production of "You Can't Take it With You" by Rollins Student Players.

Still, Happy Noel

HELENA, Mont. (AP)—Christmas greetings for 1938 from Residents of South Africa to friends in British Columbia have resumed their 12,000-mile journey after a two-year wait on a Helena vacant lot.

With them went several gift packages from other distant points.

All were in a mail pouch which fell from an airliner Dec. 22, 1938, when a compartment came open in flight.

Two other pouches were recovered the same day, but a search failed to uncover the third until Mike Rice, who lives near the vacant lot, stumbled over it Feb. 20.

Starvation 'Order' in Peiping

PEIPING, China, Feb. 24 (AP)—Near-famine conditions, widespread in North China because of last summer's floods and war conditions, were brought home to Peiping.

The hungry, as prices soared to the peak for recent times, besieged the city's grain and other food shops, only to be told, in many instances that shopkeepers had only enough for their own families. Most of the shops were closed.

In the fact of the scarcity of flour, the principal commodity, and other food, it was reported that 400 prisoners in the municipal prison had been turned out to fend for themselves while the Chinese populace generally expressed belief the Japanese Army would not allow Peiping's 1,500,000 inhabitants to die of hunger.

Importation of flour appears to be the only remedy for the food shortage and Japanese military officials said plans were under way to import flour from Japan. All the area threatened by famine is occupied by the Japanese Army.

Informed Chinese said that even worse conditions prevailed in many small towns in the interior, where there are little prospects of relief. Foreigners coming in from North China rural areas confirmed these reports, and added that unless immediate measures are taken, millions face death by starvation.

Following the floods last September that covered all the river valleys and most of the plains of Eastern Hopeh Province foreign relief workers predicted 25,000,000 would suffer from famine this winter unless drastic relief measures were taken—which was not done.

The floods took thousands of lives and left scores of thousands homeless. Tientsin, bisected by the Pei River, suffered especially heavily; damage there was estimated at scores of millions of dollars.

SINCE 1880
T.G. BUCKLEY CO.
OUR OWN WAREHOUSE
MOVING-STORING-PACKING-SHIPPING
BOSTON AGENTS
ALLIED VAN LINES, INC.
690 Dudley Street, Boston
COLumbia 4400

Book Protection and Study Convenience
ZIPPER CASE WITH HANDLES
Trim-looking case. Zipper fastener, holds Pocket or Sunday School editions of Bible and lesson books.
Flat, compact, easy to carry. Made of Black, Blue or Brown Morocco Leather to match your books. Price $5.50
CLOSED
Without Handles $5.00
Also DEEP CASE to contain four books, with handles $6.50
Available through The Christian Science Publishing Society AT READING ROOMS
Made by THE EXCELSIOR CASE CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

FAMED FOR ITS PURITY
Velvet
Since 1875,
10-25 cent boxes
Hildreth's "VELVET" Molasses Candy has enjoyed a reputation for purity, quality, and wholesomeness. Made from the highest grade cane molasses, it has a distinctive flavor that appeals to all palates. It comes to you clean and fresh, wrapped in waxed tissue—packed in dust-proof hermetically sealed packages, also in ½ lb. and 1 lb. cellophane bags. At better grade roadside stands, grocers, and candy counters. If your dealer cannot supply you, write direct to
H. L. HILDRETH COMPANY Originators and Sole Manufacturers 349 Albany Street, Boston, Mass.

Britain and France Get Together on Air

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 24—Britain and France are developing a strong "get together" movement on the air, The Christian Science Monitor learns from F. W. Ogilvie, Director General of the British Broadcasting Corporation, who has just returned from France.

The aim of the British and French radio authorities is to reenforce international co-operation, aimed at industrial and cultural as well as combatant spheres, by securing through the microphones a better understanding of each other's lives and ways of thought among British and French listeners.

Starting Friday, March 1, a fortnightly feature entitled "Vive la France," reflecting French national character and achievements in song, music, and story, is to be transmitted to the public here through the service of BBC. In France there is soon to be initiated a weekly 10-minute talk in French compiled by Mr. Harold Nicholson who will introduce various leading British speakers to French listeners.

French Radio Program

In addition, France is to speak directly to Britain in English once a week through the voice of M. Roberte St. Jean, close friend of André Maurois and for some years London correspondent of the newspaper Paris-Soir. He is to give the British audience a series of talks on France's war effort and the effects of the present condition on the country and people.

At the other end of the scheme, Mr. Archie Campbell, British vaudeville producer with an intimate knowledge of the French, is to be stationed by BBC in France to handle material from Paris, as well as radiocasts of shows given to the troops by Entertainments National Service Association.

Thus is pursued with greatly added impetus derived from the exigencies of the war a policy adopted by radio administrators in Britain and France long before hostilities began, when they devised reciprocal services by taking parts of each others' programs direct or by exchanging specially prepared material.

Radio for Services

While in France Mr. Ogilvie visited the Western Front to ascertain from the soldiers the conditions for listening-in and their preferences as to program matter. And he reveals that BBC is now exercising its talents to the utmost to give listeners on service with the armed forces the sort of entertainment they can best enjoy. A full program, drawn up for all-day transmission every day starting Feb. 18 has been planned to meet the entirely new listening conditions. Listening to radiocasts on service is done by groups, which means that no program is turned on unless it is acceptable to several listeners at once, and consequently every item on the new programs is designed to please the majority in the average small groups in the fighting services.

Broadly speaking, therefore, the plan is to radiocast good light entertainment for the greater part of the program and it is felt that listening conditions will allow members of the forces who want to listen to something else to do so on the single home service which is the wartime substitute for the eight programs which were available from British National and regional stations in normal times.

'Pioneers' Along the Danube

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—For the first time in its history the exclusive summer resort of Leànyfalu, just outside this city, has not slumbered during the winter months. This winter the holiday châlets of Maiden's Village—to translate the name Leànyfalu—have offered shelter through the cold weeks, not to vacationists, but to those other modern "away-from-homes"—refugees.

It was early in October that a camp came into being at Leànyfalu when the need arose for sheltering Polish refugees who were then flocking into the country in unexpected numbers. Leànyfalu is a beautiful village near the banks of the Danube. But it was not its beauty that make it such an ideal site for a camp, but the fact that it had practically no inhabitants in the winter.

First came a group of 18 refugees. They were the nucleus. Gradually more and more came. But there were difficulties at the outset. The cottages had been built entirely as summer vacation "hide-outs." For economy's sake there were very few houses provided with stoves. The autumn and winter, as it happens, are very cold here. But stoves—like almost everything else that was needed—soon began to arrive. Shopkeepers and business managers gave the new population of Leànyfalu brand new clothes. Fruit baskets, loads of wood, blankets, clothes, were contributed.

The first "settlers" were looked upon with a kind of awe by those who came later. They were supposed to know everything, and were asked for advice. In a short time they formed committees and elected a president. The great need for the refugees as the days passed with nothing except meals to interrupt the hours between daybreak and sunset, was to provide distractions and work.

One problem was solved with the arrival of a radio. Next, work was organized, such as wood-chopping. The new residents of Leànyfalu had never had to do manual labor. Most of them were government clerks, engineers and landowners.

Finally Leànyfalu, developed a workshop with looms for making homespun cloth, shawls and neckties from wool supplied from England.

Free Press Issue In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. — The United States Supreme Court may soon be asked to pass on another "freedom of the press" case as a result of the decision of the Luzerne County Court here in issuing a permanent injunction against Stanley Yetter, formerly County Register of Wills, to refrain from publishing a $1 pamphlet dealing with the drafting of wills.

Mr. Yetter and his advertising manager hold they are within their constitutional rights in publishing such a book of advice. The petition for the injunction was brought by the Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association and the Pennsylvania Bar Association, charging the publishers are practicing law.

Arthur Silverblatt, plaintiff counsel, said the group would proceed immediately against newspapers and banks and trust companies which have been offering legal information in pamphlet form.

Liquor Ads. in Busses Allowed in Virginia Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Moffett-Apperson Senate bill authorizing the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Board to regulate the advertising of alcoholic beverages was reported with an amendment permitting the display of a maximum of four advertising cards on interstate busses.

British Drive To Open Jobs For 2,000,000

By John A. May
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Prospect of jobs for more than 2,000,000 additional workers—about half of them women—in Britain's war industries is envisaged in the Government's new arms, shipbuilding, and exports drive.

Conferences between Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labor, and leaders of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, have produced an understanding whereby the conditions and rights of organized skilled labor are to be safeguarded while an immense new labor force of unskilled workers, including "blackcoats"—who are called white-collar workers in the States—and women is to be recruited.

A plan has also been arranged for the "rationing" of engineering skill among the present factories and many new industrial units which are to be built throughout the country as part of the arms program.

No Labor Conscription

There is to be no industrial conscription. In making this decision, the Government has intimated that the training of unskilled workers and new recruits to industry is to be left to the industries themselves.

The Ministry of Labor, with the advice of trade-unions, is to plan the efficient "rationing" of skilled labor throughout war-work factories and export firms. The Ministry of Supply and other interested departments, such as the Admiralty, are to plan the expansion of industry from the "capital" end.

Recent discussions between the unions and the Ministry of Labor make it evident that, although there are still more than 1,250,000 jobless on the roster of the Employment Exchanges, Britain already sees itself in a position of labor shortage.

This paradoxical position is partly explained by the fact that the jobless figures do not tell a complete story.

Out of the total of between 1,250,000 and 1,500,000 registered as jobless during the past three months, only about 700,000 are actually available for industry.

The remainder are divided between those in "casual" employment, 50,000; those temporarily stopped through weather and other causes, 200,000; new labor recruits, offering service from patriotic motives, 100,0000; and those who can be considered as in process of changing jobs, 350,000.

Of the 700,000 who have been "jobless for more than six weeks," some 50,000 have had no work for about five years; at least 100,000 can look back for more than a year on idle endless days; a further 200,000 have had no jobs for many months, and the rest for periods between six weeks and a year.

First Drive Slow

It is also possible to state that the first arms drive, started before the war, has not yet taken full effect. Need for additional capital among many firms before they could expand, delays in the building of new factories, and difficulties caused by the change-over to war production have minimized the effect of the Government's enormous expenditure.

A case in point is the aircraft, motor vehicles, and cycles industry where unemployment in the war months has actually increased considerably.

The textile industry, which although greatly affected by the war effort, is outside the scope of the arms drive proper, is the only major industry to have shown up to January, 1940, as great an increase in activity as might have been expected, recording a decrease in jobless of nearly 50 per cent, compared with the 1938 normal.

On the other hand, the penetrating quality of such increased activity as there has been is widely reflected in the sharp decline in the "hard-core" of jobless, the men and women who have been without jobs for more than a year at a time. This core has in a year fallen from around 300,000 to 160,000, and has experienced steady decline even during periods when the total of all jobless workers has increased.

More Jobs Than Workers

Britain's position at the moment is this: With one arms drive beginning to make its full presence felt on the reserve of labor, there are about 700,000 workers available for jobs and a new arms expansion program making ready to offer places for about 2,000,000.

Added to this in the calculations of industrial experts is the fact that this year upwards of 1,500,0000 young men are liable for military service. Those who are engaged in essential industries will not be called upon to join the fighting services, but those who are in commerce and general trade will be taken en masse out of the labor market, which will mean that a big proportion of what is now looked on as the "reserve" of jobless will automatically disappear.

To meet this situation there is already in process of formulation a plan of labor priorities, which is aimed at assuring adequate amounts of skilled labor in the right place for war industries first and export industries second, with home consumer industries a very bad last. For the less skilled jobs, women and white collar workers will have to be called upon, the Government anticipates, as well as workers in non-essential trades.

The new industrial program is being operated on the basis of division of labor. No one person, organization, or department is in charge. The Ministry of Supply is charged with providing new arms factories and raw materials for them; the Admiralty and the Ministry of Shipping are jointly responsible for obtaining and running new ships; to the Ministry of Labor, the National Advisory Council of Employers and Unions and the various single unions and groups of employers . . . and the public . . . falls the task of providing, training, and organizing the man power required.

All Up to Industry

A significant feature of this arrangement is that the Government, avoiding the appearance of labor conscription, does not intend to provide any national plan whatsoever either for the recruitment of the new labor force or for its training.

Employers are expected to provide their own facilities for training, unions and workers to see to it that the necessary labor is available, with perhaps a little encouragement in the form of propaganda and advertising from the authorities.

The Ministry of Labor's only initiative in respect of training is a plan to double its labor training camps. But that will only mean the addition of about 25,000 skilled and semiskilled workers each year to the labor market.

While the avoidance of compulsion is praised, a danger is foreseen by economists and labor experts that the lack of a concrete plan may mean that while workers in nonessential industries in arms-producing areas may be drawn from employment to fill vacancies in war industries, there may in this way still remain a residue of jobless in other areas, particularly London and the Southeast.

Duke of Kent as Rear Admiral

© International

Serving in Scotland With Navy

Duke of Kent has been staying at Buckingham Palace with the Duchess of Kent while he is temporarily assigned to his new war post. The officer shown behind the Duke is unidentified.

British Women Guard Rights Under Wartime Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Despite the exacting nature of war work, British women are rallying their peacetime organization in the determination to safeguard their social and economic position under emergency war conditions.

Called together by the Women's Freedom League under the chairmanship of Mrs. Corbett Ashby, nearly 30 national organizations of women met recently to discuss the need for caution. They crowded into a small room in Bloomsbury—representatives of education, social service, political work, the stage, trade, business and the like, and dealt with matters of national emergency which, they said, should be closely watched and skillfully directed if women were not to be stampeded out of positions for which they had struggled ever since the World War and before it.

It has to be realized, Mrs. Corbett Ashby reminded them, that a revolution is going on in Great Britain. The development of Government control, the cutting off of international relationships, the restrictions on exports and imports are all having their effect upon national life, and with national life the status of women is changing.

Recall Events of 1918

Women, she said, should be awake to a prevalent tendency to force standards of wage-earning down. They should recognize the tendency of the present widespread unemployment to bolster up a demand for cheap labor. While giving all the support that the country needs, she said, women should yet retain their ability to safeguard these standards which, if sacrificed now, would handicap sorely the building of future peace.

One danger to which the women referred was the theory that women, drafted into industry now, would be drafted out of it immediately war ended. Such a theory was supported, they said, by the events of 1918, when thousands of women war workers relinquished their posts in favor of men returning from the front.

The Open Door Council, while agreeing that unskilled women might well be expected to retire, submitted a resolution asking that, where women had been specially trained, they should receive a full trade or professional union rate and should not be expected to relinquish their posts—especially, it was pointed out, in favor of young men who had never served with the forces at all.

Much present and future uncertainty would be obviated, the women said, through the adoption by employers of schemes for the training of suitable women for posts as supervisors and forewomen in munition works. Uncertainty would be lessened, too, by the payment of an equal rate to men and women engaged in similar occupations.

Miss Marion Reeves, of the Women's Freedom League, explained that the habit adopted by the Air Raid Precautions of paying a woman only two thirds the amount paid to a man was telling heavily not only on the ultimate status of women but also on their present well-being. Rising prices, said Miss Reeve, are difficult to face when salaries are low and tend to get lower. In certain instances, she continued, deductions were being made in regard to women's salaries and that, in consequence, women—animated by a desire to serve their country—were finding it difficult to carry on.

Other Factors Watched

Mrs. J. Francis of the Married Women's Association declared that another danger lay in the habit of dismissing married women from employment while welcoming in their place persons in receipt of pensions or possessed of adequate incomes. Such a habit, she said, should be closely watched by women's organizations. The supposition that soldiers' allowances cover the needs of their wives is false, and should not be allowed in influence a situation which has in it the elements of grave danger to women's place in wage-earning life.

The women recommended, as a means of alleviating present hardship and smoothing the way of the working woman, the introduction of a system of family allowances. Mrs. Eva Hubback of the National Council for Equal Citizenship pointed out the need for a reduced consumption in wartime and stressed her belief that the only satisfactory way to safeguard the child in the circumstances was to provide for him through State allowances.

It was further recommended that payment for service should be offered to women who, in "reception" areas, receive evacuated children into their homes. The economic status of the housewife, the women declared, is unsatisfactory, and compulsory attendance on children without remuneration complicates it further. Foster mothers, they said, should have the chance of giving their services either with or without payment.

Sentenced in Plot

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24 (AP)—Paul Petrillo who police say was a ringleader of Philadelphia's murder-for-insurance plots was adjudged guilty of first degree murder Feb. 23 and sentenced to pay the supreme penalty.

New Zealand Rushes Force For Air War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—This Dominion's contribution to the war, which seemed likely to be modest at the outset, is quickly building up into a sizable amount. Under the Empire's air force plan, the Dominion's contribution of trained airmen, which at first was to be 1,300 to 1,500 airmen a year, has jumped to a 10,000 figure.

This is not a commitment for the duration of the war, or for three years, or even for two years. It is what has been termed "a first objective," to be attained as quickly as possible, and then to be followed by another plan. As the training schools now operating double their strength from month to month it is easy to see the scheme will be operating very quickly indeed.

Determination of Australia and New Zealand to possess air power at home has made for one important modification of the Empire air plan. Original plans called for them to give only elementary training, and for the men then to be sent to Canada where they would be carried on to the squadron training stage. Today that is changed.

Local Flying Schools

Both in Australia and in New Zealand advanced flying will be taught. New Zealand had an advanced flying school operating in the first month of the war. It will go into production high in two months with the completion of new hangars and the arrival of modern types of frieghters and bombers from Britain.

This change has caused a new problem for the British. They have to see that the Empire standard of training is similar, and that men who come from these Dominion flying schools are able to take their place beside Canadian-trained and British-trained airmen. Thus they have persuaded the dominions to agree to accept the methods and the standards of British central flying school for the scheme, and they are sending out inspectors to insure that these standards are maintained.

Arrival of batches of British technicians who have been added to the instructional staffs at the flying schools here has helped speed up training. The first batch arrived more than two months ago, and has been reinforced by a number of men chosen for special ability. More instructors for advanced work are expected.

Building Up All Forces

As the scheme goes forward, it becomes clear that this country is not merely pumping recruits into the British Air Force, but is building an air force of its own. After training with Canadian, Australian, and British fliers at Canadian flying schools, the men of this force will go to their own special New Zealand squadrons. And behind them, it appears, are almost unending streams of volunteers.

Today there is so much competition for vacancies in the air force list that the Air Department can afford to pick the best men.

There are men on that list who know they will not be mobilized for months to come. They are described as pilots, observers, air gunners, mechanics, and flight riggers. More men have enlisted for this war than for the supposedly much more popular war in 1914.

Canada's Welcome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Airmen from Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand who come to Canada in connection with the Empire air training scheme are to be offered the hospitality and welfare facilities of the Canadian Legion, it was announced recently by J. R. Bowler, general secretary.

This will include use of the reading and recreation facilities afforded by the several hundred clubhouses owned by branches of the Legion throughout Canada, and also access to the study courses provided by the Legion's educational program. In addition they may use the personal services branch of the organization for assistance in any problems, domestic or otherwise, arising from active duty.

Reciprocal arrangements have been made for Canadian forces by the British Legion, and all Canadians on active service have been made honorary members of both the Canadian and the British Legion.

Gannett Makes Changes In His Speaking Tour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Changes in the itinerary of Frank Gannett, candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, have been announced by C. Nelson Sparks, Mr. Gannett's national campaign manager. The candidate will speak in St. Petersburg, Fla., today, and in Birmingham, Ala., on Feb. 25. After short stops in Tulsa, Okla., and Phoenix, Ariz., he will be in Los Angeles, Calif., on March 4, Kansas City, Mo., on March 6, St. Louis, Mo., on March 7, and Miami, Fla., on March 9.

Adopted Son's Right Defined by Court

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 24—The Minnesota State Supreme Court was ruled that the adopted son of an adopted son has a legal right to inherit property his foster father inherited from a foster mother.

The decision involved the estate of Mrs. Elora Holden of St. Cloud, Minn.

Variety in Trees

About half the varieties of trees found throughout the States grow in Florida.

French Labor Backs War But Opposes Long Hours

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—French labor, as represented in the organized trade-union movement, supports the present war, but. . . .

For labor believes that French democracy, however imperfect, is decidedly preferable to the Nazi and Bolshevik brands of totalitarianism.

And the "but" is that labor is by no means satisfied with certain social and financial measures which the French Government has instituted since the beginning of the war. It proposed to use its influence for the abolition or modification of these measures.

These facts emerged clearly from a recent interesting session of the trade-unions of the Paris district. The suburban area around the French Capital is one of the largest industrial regions in France. A gathering of the active trade-union workers of this area was, therefore, well calculated to convey an idea of what French labor thinks of the war.

René Belin, Assistant Secretary of the C. G. T.—the General Federation of Labor, the largest French trade-union organization — voiced with outspoken frankness the working-class grievances in regard to certain wartime fiscal and social measures.

Shorter Hours Demanded

"We have to combat the levy of 40 per cent on overtime earnings and the 60-hour week" he declared. "We wish to reduce the length of working hours because days of 10 and 12 hours do not aid production, but ruin the moral and physical health of the workers."

[Since the beginning of the war a working week up to 60 hours or even more in exceptional cases has been authorized for the numerous industries which are engaged in work connected with national defense. At the same time, earnings for all hours in excess of 40 are subjected to a levy of 40 per cent, the justification for this being the desire to avoid too great a difference between the earnings of munitions workers and those of the soldiers at the front, who receive only the negligible allowance of 75 centimes (about 2 cents a day), unless they are in the frontline area, when they are supposed to receive 10 francs, about 25 cents, a day.]

M. Belin discussed at some length the cost of living and declared that a readjustment of wages was necessary. The Government was in favor of a "standstill" as regards both wages and the cost of living. But, while wages had actually declined because of war taxes, the cost of living had risen. Recognizing that the increase in the cost of living had been much less than in Great Britain, the speaker pointed out that wages in France are much lower than in England.

Fiscal Policy Criticised

Another speaker, Albert Perrot, Secretary of the Federation of Trade-Unions of the Paris region, found fault with the general fiscal policy of the Government. Referring to the fact that new income through taxation has been largely raised by flat taxes on incomes, salaries and earnings, M. Perrot said:

"When taxation is based not on the resources of the individual, but on his age, his sex, or his military position, one does not get a fair distribution of the burdens of war."

M. Perrot also suggested that the Minister of Labor, Charles Pomaret, was too optimistic in believing that the demands of the war industries would automatically eliminate unemployment. He declared that wives of mobilized soldiers should receive preference when new workers are being engaged and that some form of workers' control should be established to avoid favoritism.

The C. G. T., in a recent resolution, stated that the extreme limit of sacrifices by the working class had been reached as a result of the combined effect of the rise in prices, the reduction of pay for overtime hours, and other taxation levies. It also raised objection to the excessively long hours, observing that, especially for women, these extended working days might cause permanently injurious consequences.

Capitalism With Democracy

At the same time French labor sympathy with the general aims of the war found expression in the following passage in the speech of M. Belin:

"We live under a capitalist regime, but we also live under a democracy. Not a wonderful democracy. But on this side of the Rhine, on this side of the Vistula democracy remains an idea, a torch of salvation. On the other side are shades and death."

The conservative newspaper Le Temps criticized the French trade-unionists for asserting too much the special rights of labor and failing to recognize that all French men and women have a common duty of sacrifice under war conditions.

War Demand for U. S. Food Felt in Only Few Items

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (AP)—American food producers and processors still are waiting for Europe's war to stimulate exports of farm commodities.

War has produced maladjustments in international food trade, such as unloading of Canadian and Argentine wheat at United States ports for shipment to Europe and abnormal exports of pork to Canada, but it has brought no boom demand for domestic products. In some cases it has shut the door on European markets.

Trade experts said a sharp rise in farm exports may not materialize or may develop in coming months, depending on the course of war. Some authorities, including former President Hoover, have declared that foreign demand for foodstuffs is inevitable.

Governments, taking over buying of food for Europe's millions, are directing purchases carefully, driving hard bargains and trying to obtain food from other countries to preserve dollar exchange for purchase of materials obtainable only in the United States.

Buy In Danube Area

Allied interests have been buying food from possible sources of German supplies, such as the Danube area, thus diminishing purchases in other parts of the world. High freight costs coincident with sea warfare and blockades have curtailed shipments, while constantly increasing food rationing and attempts to stimulate European production have been factors.

American meat packers have sold some lard to Europe and some pork to Canada but the business has been small compared with supplies available for export. However, business in both pork and lard is running ahead of a year ago.

Canada has been buying pork from the United States to replenish supplies depleted by heavy shipments of Canadian pork to Great Britain. British importers have been paying more for the Canadian pork, inasmuch as Canadian hog prices are $3 to $4 a hundredweight higher than United States prices. Recently, however, Canada temporarily quit the American market because meat is piling up in storage.

Wheat Exports Slump

Wheat exports have slumped sharply because of present sufficiency in other parts of the world and because domestic prices are higher than competitive wheat. Grain exports since July 1 have been less than half the volume last season, with only about 30,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour clearing, compared with 60,000,000 a year ago. In World War days, annual exports averaged 200,000,000 bushels.

Government experts are attempting to hold down output of corn and hogs due to surplus supplies and low prices. Officials agree, however, that belligerents later may have to turn to America for food but they see no immediate prospect of this. World War trade in farm commodities did not really get under way until 1916 and it was not until after peace that volume reached its peak.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
HILL STORES
Birmingham's Favorite Food Stores
PIGGLY WIGGLY
Carry Most All Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
"A STORE NEAR YOU"

SKIRTS will be SHORT this Easter
More important than ever that you have
Belle-Sharmeer
individually proportioned
CHIFFONS
pair 1.15
and 1.35
Hosiery, first floor, please
LOVEMAN, JOSEPH & LOEB
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

SUMMIT COAL & COKE CO.
A Satisfactory Fuel for Every Purpose
See new MURRAY ELECTRIC AUTOMATIC STOKER in operation in our office.
14th St. at First Ave., North
7-6181
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

OBW SMART MERCHANDISE
Reasonably Priced
WEARING APPAREL
SHOES AND GIFTS
Odum, Bowers & White
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ATLANTA, GA.
Whitman's Laundry
"Beats the Dutch"
Announcing Our New
Zoric Garment Cleaning System
• Odorless quality cleaning
• No shrinking or fading
Call JAckson 0414

ATLANTA, GA.
J. M. HARRISON & CO.
DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Cars — Trucks
Parts — Service
Used Cars
17 North Avenue, N. E.

Now! at RICH'S
Foot Saver Shoes
Rich's takes genuine pride in announcing the addition of nationally advertised Foot Saver Shoes to our roster of great shoe brands. Foot Saver's exclusive Shortback* lasts insure smooth, comfortable fit—full-fashioned fit—and Foot Saver's styles are loveliest ever.
*Registered
RICH'S
Atlanta Georgia

S & W CAFETERIAS
WASHINGTON ATLANTA
CHARLOTTE ASHEVILLE
KNOXVILLE CHATTANOOGA
RALEIGH ROANOKE
Over 7 Million Meals Served Yearly

Allied Arctic Blockade Threatens German Iron

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 24 (AP)—Vital Scandinavian iron ore shipments to Germany were threatened as reports of an Allied blockade of Scandinavia's outer coastline appeared to be substantiated.

Besides blocking the action of German vessels taking refuge in Murmansk, Russia's ice-free port in the Far North, the Allies would be in a position to stop Swedish and Norwegian high-grade iron ore shipments to Germany which are loaded at the Northern Norwegian port of Kirkenes.

As a rule, ships must proceed outside territorial waters there, on account of the weather, before gaining the shelter of the numerous islands dotting the Norwegian coastline.

The British, it was believed here, intend to safeguard their own shipments of ore from Kirkenes, while trying to check the flow of supplies to Germany.

Meanwhile, with Baltic Sea transport stopped by ice, Germans were reported busy shipping Swedish high-grade ore from Narvik, on the west coast of Norway. From Narvik, German ships have the protection of Norwegian territorial waters, merging into Swedish and Danish waters en route to Germany.

The Finnish High Command today admitted that the Russians now hold the fortified coastal area of Koivisto, from which Red drives toward Viborg and the strategic islands in Viborg Bay were being organized.

The Finns, who have been using this area as a base f rom which to bomb advancing Red troops on the Karelian Isthmus, previously denied Red claims to having captured it.

Germany Needs Iron

While German imports from Kirkenes are not extensive, Scandinavians said it was recognized that all high-grade ore shipments were highly important now to Germany.

Scandinavians discounted rumors that the British intended to land troops and equipment in the Petsamo area—occupied early in the Finnish-Russian conflict by Russian forces—as an aid to Finland on the grounds that weather, if no other factor, would be against such a procedure.

Likewise, there was no support for rumors that a clash with the Soviet Arctic Navy already had occurred.

Russia's denial of having bombed the Swedish frontier town of Pajala, Feb. 21, was met by a Swedish Foreign Office statement that investigation showed definitely that the bombers were Russian.

Fragments of Russian-made bombs were found in the village, it was stated. An oral denial of the incident was delivered to the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires who yesterday called at the Kremlin to protest the bombing.

Yesterday Tass, official Russian News Agency, published an authorized statement that "not a single Soviet airplane flew over Pajala village or over Swedish territory in general." It characterized the report a "malicious fabrication."

Attack on Viborg Continues

Red troop thrusts on the Mannerheim line, aimed at the City of Viborg, continued today following yesterday's intensified drive through the western half of the Finnish defenses.

Soviet attacks were concentrated in a half-dozen spearheads aimed at the shell-battered city.

Noncombatants of Viborg's normal 74,000 population had been removed, but the fury of the Russian drive, particularly since Feb. 1, indicated it remained a much-desired strategic center.

Soviet advance yesterday was part of a major offensive to celebrate the twenty-second anniversary of the forming of the Red Army.

Russian fatalities were reported to have approximated two battalions—about 2,000 men—in one sector and 800 in another in the fighting on the Isthmus.

Finnish military strategy appeared to be to hold every position as long as possible without causing heavy Finnish losses, then to withdraw slightly, exacting from the enemy heavy tolls in fatalities and taking from them artillery and vast quantities of war materials.

Russia's 'Lost Division': No Surrender, No Retreat

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE FINNISH FORCES NORTH OF LAKE LADOGA, Feb. 24—The mystery of the Russian lost Division—the 18th, which was finally "liquidated" on Feb. 19—has at last been unraveled. This Division, which invaded this sector in the early days of the war, was cut off and surrounded by Finnish ski troops more than a month ago.

The Russians made no effort to retreat. The reason for this, as I later discovered, was that the officers well knew that they would be shot if they went back. They simply dug themselves in and waited for relief.

They were well armed with tanks, field artillery, howitzers, and light automatic weapons, and the Finns at first made no efforts to attack them. They confined their activity to destroying supply columns and to organizing small attacks, designed to provoke the Russians into wasting artillery ammunition.

Meanwhile new Russian forces sought to advance to the beleaguered Division. The main bodies of these fresh forces, however, were held in check by Finnish reserves despite the attempts of numerous Russian ski battalions, organized in imitation of the Finnish ski troops, to push ahead.

The Finns were prevented by shortage of troops and lack of sufficient artillery from attacking the surrounded Russian units in force. They concentrated instead on merely keeping the Division isolated and out of touch with its base.

We were at a place called Syskyjaervi and remnants of the 18th Russian Infantry Division near us were at the end of their resources. This group was believed to include all the divisional political commissars—about 500 of them—and part of the staff. On a hill ahead of us occasional flashes of gunfire indicated the position of yet another Russian fragment.

The Russians had made considerable efforts to keep the isolated group supplied with food and ammunition from the air. Although one party of Russians near us had been marooned for nearly five weeks, they had copies of Russian newspapers only a few days old. But this supply method has not proved altogether satisfactory since much of the material dropped from the planes landed outside the Russian lines.

One of the mysteries of this unique type of warfare is the obstinacy with which the surrounded units not only made no attempts to escape and rejoin the main body of their forces, but also refused to give themselves up even when their situation was obviously hopeless.

The Finnish Colonel on the spot told me how he had sought parleys with the Russians, all to no avail. "I am particularly sorry," the Colonel said, "that Division Commander Kutznetsoff yesterday committed suicide rather than surrender to us. I should have much enjoyed talking and pointing out to him his fatal tactical error."

These heavy Russian losses, said the Colonel, "won't affect the conduct of the war, since they will always have just as many and they keep sending them in just as fast as we can deal with them. Three million perished in the Ukrainian famine. What does matter," he said pointing to a huge field piece captured from the Russians, "is this!"

The HAMMOND Organ
The most versatile organ in the world
NO PIPES, NO REEDS, or VIBRATING PARTS
NEVER NEEDS TUNING
EASY TERMS
Sole Agents for AUSTRALIA
E. F. WILKS & CO. Pty. Ltd.
124 Castlereagh St., SYDNEY AUSTRALIA

SCOTTISH WOOLLENS
Finest hand-woven Harris and Lewis Tweeds, Highland Homespuns, Cashmere Knitwear and Scarves.
. . . Finest Travel Rugs . . . all Clan Tartans, check designs and plain colours.
. . . Purest and highest quality real Scotch wool . . . renowned for warmth, lightness of weight . . . and unbeatable wearing quality.
Patterns on Request
SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
Nethergate, DUNDEE

Utah to Continue Work for Higher Legal Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—An eight-year campaign to improve the standard of legal practice in Utah has weeded out certain influences that were considered detrimental to the profession.

Although this house-cleaning job has made necessary much less investigating work for 1940, Burton W. Musser of Salt Lake City, President of the Utah State Bar Association, has appointed investigating committees to help see that high legal standards are maintained.

For this purpose, the State has been divided into six divisions, with three to five lawyers constituting the committee for each one.

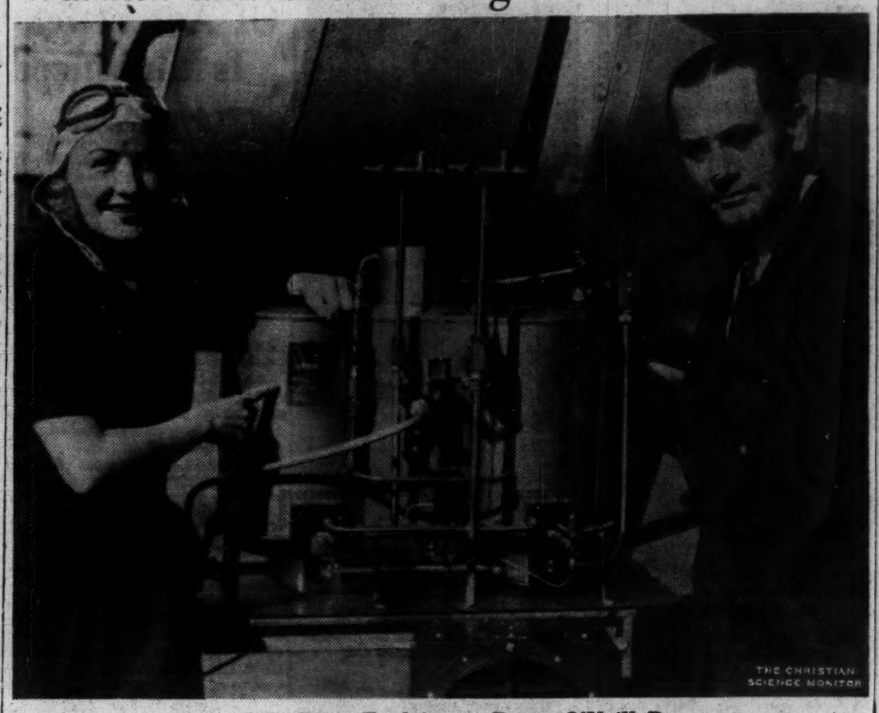
These committees, Attorney Musser states, will operate under revised rules of conduct and discipline for members of the bar—rules which are expected to be fully approved by the State Supreme Court.

Of 278 complaints investigated during the eight-year campaign, all but 25 were found to be groundless; seven resulted in disbarment; seven in suspension up to nine months; two in private reprimands; one in public reprimands; seven in acquittals, while one is still pending.

Germans Abroad

There are now less than 50,000 Germans in the colonies formerly owned by Germany.

Warmth and Cheer Going to Finnish Front



Edmund T. Price Explains to Peggy O'Neill Bruen

The San Diego, Calif., airplane manufacturer tells the aviatrix about the heating device he has presented to the Finns, hoping to help them in air and land operations in the sub-zero weather in which they are carrying on their defensive campaign.

American Firm Gives Finns Heating Device

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Declaring that in his opinion Americans should extend every possible help to the embattled Finns within neutrality limitations, Edmund T. Price, President of the Solar Aircraft Company here, has presented the model unit of a new heating device, together with plans and specifications for mass production, to the Finnish Legation in Washington.

The unit, together with waiver of royalty rights, was promptly acknowledged with gratitude by Col. Per Zilliacus, Finnish military attaché in Washington. The gift was accepted in the name of Finland "as concrete evidence that Americans want to help my country in every possible way, and pointing a course of action which others might wish to follow."

Although designed primarily for airplanes, the heating unit can be easily utilized in barracks, field hospitals, tanks and dugouts, according to Mr. Price.

In sending the device to the Finnish Legation, Mr. Price said:

"Finland's valiant resistance to the Russian invaders has aroused the admiration of Americans. At the same time, there are doubts that the little democracy, unaided, can emerge victorious against such overwhelming odds. But neither admiration for their bravery, nor sympathy over their plight will be of any help. What they need is evidence of something more substantial than moral support. Our company's contribution to the Finnish cause is directly the result of the appeal for assistance recently voiced by President Kyosti Kallio, who said that if help is to be given, it must be given now."

Mr. Price explained that the heating unit is the same type of device as now used on U. S. Navy planes. He added that despite its significance as an aircraft accessory, it is not considered as a munition of war.

Javan Sugar Trade Prospers As It Awaits War Profits Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATAVIA—Business is booming in the Netherlands (East) Indies, in spite of, or perhaps on account of, the war in Europe. Sugar has not yielded such profits since the year before the world economic crisis. The import trade has a very satisfactory year behind it, closing with four excellent months. Business in rubber has also picked up, and products such as copra and kapok are looking better investments.

During the first period of the present European war pessimism ruled in Java. The Indies, so it was said, had nothing good to expect. The Netherlands hight even be involved in the war. The position of the West in Asia must, it was felt, be weakened, and serious economic complications might arise. An impoverished world would no longer be a market for products from the Netherlands Indies.

Later, it was seen that things were not going so badly. Politically speaking, the Indies seemed to be outside the danger zone, while a welcome American interest in that part of the world soon became noticeable.

Were there no war in Europe, there would probably be a very cheerful atmosphere in the Indies. The sugar industry, the position of which only a short time ago seemed to be hopeless, is again facing problems which only maninfest themselves in times of prosperity. For instance, it has to face the possibility that the plantation and factory managers getting vastly increased bonuses, they may soon return to their mother country. This would cause difficulties, since already there is a shortage of staff.

Without doubt the War Profits Tax which is to be imposed will soon put the brake on as far as profits and bonuses are concerned. However that may be, at the moment the Netherlands Indies have no reason to be gloomy, as the official memorandum of Charles J. I. M. Welter, the Minister for Colonial Affairs shows. Exports from Java and Madoera improved in the period January to August, 1939, reaching 160,000,000 florins (about $85,000,000) compared with 143,000,000 florins in the same period of 1938. This improvement was largely due to the increase in sugar exports—from 814,000 to 1,034,000 tons, and from 30,600,000 florins to 46,800,000 florins. Exports from the Outer Islands showed only a small improvement, since the higher value of rubber exports was set off by the lower value of copra.

Belgium Looks to Neutrals As Best Outlet for Goods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS — Development of foreign neutral markets, particularly the United States and South America, were urged by former Prime Minister Paul van Zeeland recently as one of the first needs of Belgium in bolstering its economic position to face wartime conditions.

This, he told the Brussels Chamber of Commerce, would increase national income which is necessary to balance the budget.

Improvement of the home market, a constructive economic policy to bolster nonwar industries, and stabilization and moderation of sales prices, rather than increased taxation, were also enumerated by Dr. van Zeeland as the country's most pressing needs.

Nonwar Industries

Emphasizing the need for a plan to strengthen nonwar industries, Dr. van Zeeland showed that the economic difficulties spring from disturbance of the equilibrium between consumption and production. To normal consumption must be added the costs of armaments and mobilization.

There exist, he said, but two means of restoring the equilibrium —by reducing consumption, and therefore lowering the standard of living, or by increasing wealth, that is by producing more.

In practice, he added, consumption falls of itself. Production, however, except as regards war industries, does not rise automatically. A constructive economic policy must be followed to promote it, he maintained.

Taxation, inclusive of the present extra effort, must not reach more than 15 to 18 per cent, he urged. In addition, loans will always be necessary.

Belgium, he went on, can find an extended market in the United States for its light industries.

The spirit of enterprise must be encouraged by making sure of a margin of profit, Dr. van Zeeland declared. For this there exists but one good rule, namely, that sale prices must be stable and moderate, while costs are kept low. Fiscal burdens must, he stated, be calculated with this end in view; wages must only be touched as a last resort, but, under existing circumstances, it is necessary that hours of work be lengthened.

Policy for All

But, he continued, sacrifices must not be asked from the workers alone. They must have the clear understanding that their effort is part of a general economic policy, which is aimed at incurring prosperity for them as well as for others.

As regards the carrying out of public works, this should, according to Dr. van Zeeland, be directed in the main to strengthening national defense. In other fields, however, the State should take the initiative wherever private initiative is not capable of effective action.

The former Prime Minister, passing to monetary problems, declared himself to be resolutely against devaluation as a means of getting out of difficulties. It must, he said, only be resorted to as a choice of evils.

For, Dr. van Zeeland declared, devaluation is above all harmful when resulting from a fall in prices. A sound currency, he concluded, is the fruit plucked from healthy economic policy.

Virginia Guidebook Project Is Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The first publication in a series of guide books on Virginia cities compiled by the Virginia Writers' Project of the WPA is off the press and available to the public, it is announced. The guidebook is devoted to the City of Alexandria and is sponsored by the Young Women's Club of that City.

In addition to a present-day description of the City, the book includes a background history of Alexandria dating back to 1669.

Allies to Place Billion Dollars In U. S. Orders

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—The British and French purchasing commissions announced last night that their governments have decided to place "extremely large additional orders" for aircraft and other products with American manufacturers.

"The decision to place as much aircraft business in America as possible was, in large part, reached on the basis of the highly satisfactory reports that have been received on aircraft which has already been delivered," said the commissions.

"The commissions express the opinion that the business to be placed with American manufacturers may reach $1,000,000,000," the announcement said. It added that "more than 75 per cent" of the orders were in the field of aviation.

"In the event that it is possible to place with American aircraft manufacturers all the orders that they have under consideration, this percentage would be greatly increased," the announcement continued.

"If successfully carried out," the announcement said, "this new program of the Allied governments may be expected to place the United States in a supreme position where airplane production is concerned and thus ensure for American aircraft manufacturers and Allied industries a position of leadership similar to that enjoyed by American automobile manufacturers.

"The placing of vast additional orders for American aircraft depends upon a number of factors. The two most important include the demands of the United States Government and commercial aviation, and the solving of the production problems of those industries closely allied to aviation such as engine manufacturers and machine tool makers."

The commissions said the decision to buy American materials "had been taken only after the closest co-operation and consultation with the Administration's Synchronization Committee, which was set up for the specific purpose of ensuring, on the one hand, that Allied war orders in no way interfere with the Administration's preparedness program and, on the other, that the permanent and best interests of American industry should be safeguarded to the fullest extent during both the present emergency and in the post-war period."

France Reports Sinking Two, Britain Four, German U-Boats

PARIS, Feb. 24 (AP)—French military advices said today two German submarines were destroyed yesterday in the North Sea.

French reports yesterday said a new German fleet of submarines had been sent to sea. Details of the action were not disclosed.

[British newspapers today headlined reports that four German submarines had been sunk, three of them by the Royal Air Force and one by ramming of a British steamer. Time of these actions was not given.]

In London, the Admiralty announced today the sinking of the naval trawler Bonvolio with a loss of 10 men.

The 352-ton vessel was Britain's thirtieth naval loss since the start of the war and the fifteenth trawler sunk The commanding officer and nine ratings were reported by the Admiralty missing and feared lost.

Two more Norwegian ships were also reported sunk and a third set afire today in the North Sea. Two of the ships were said to have been bombed by German planes. The names of the ships and details of the attacks were lacking.

Secret Nazi Radio Seized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Fresh light is believed to have been shed on the activities of the scuttled German raider Graf Spee by a discovery here which has led to the incarceration in a concentration camp of a German named Gregor Rieth Maier, who was formerly radio operator on Count Felix von Luckner's yacht, the Seetuefel. The Count, who had been commander of the famous German raider, the Seeadler, during the previous war, had been sailing around Pacific waters in his yacht during the past year or two for reasons that had not been clearly explained.

Maier had quit the yacht during its South Pacific cruise in 1938 and was not heard of until the middle of last December, when he and seven other German nationals were arrested. He had been found watching the waterfront and radioing reports of vessels departing from a secret radio station.

It was due to Mr. Maier, the authorities believe, that the Graf Spee received information which led to the loss of the 10,093 ton Doric Star Dec. 2 off South Africa and the 7,983 ton Tairoa, sunk Dec. 3 in the South Atlantic, the crews of which were released from the German supply ship Altmark by the British Navy in Norwegian waters Feb. 16. Maier's radio station was a powerful one that had been secretly built in the last few months, and was being operated notwithstanding a Government ban on all private sending.

Mr. Maier's operations are believed to have been part of a widespread German network of information organized for attacks on British shipping by surface raiders. The setup, as described here, includes the creation of a chain of radio stations of the kind discovered in Auckland, and authorities now believe that Count von Luckner's voyage in the Seeteufel, which caused much criticism in New Zealand and Australia, was one method of establishing this chain.

Officials are now attempting to plot Count Von Luckner's course on the map so any other secret radio stations may be uncovered.

State of Pennsylvania Bids Adieu To Nautical Schoolship Annapolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 24—Her sails carefully stored below decks, the schoolship Annapolis has made her last cruise as a training vessel and lies quietly in her "snug harbor" at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Condemned by the United States Bureau of Navigation, the schoolship still is used as a barracks for cadets of the Pennsylvania State Nautical School, but will be sold at auction soon.

Her passing will revive memories of adventurous cruises throughout the world for more than 900 graduates of the ship. Formerly a naval gunboat which saw service in the Spanish-American war, the Annapolis had been used as a schoolship since 1920.

The Navigation Commission for the Delaware, which operates the vessel, is taking steps to acquire a new ship. If one is not available by Spring, the cadets will make their annual cruise aboard one of the neutrality patrol boats or the battleship Wyoming.

Cow of Carter Glass Winner of Gold Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The highest milk record ever maintained by a Jersey cow in Virginia has just been set by Gipsy Queen Florence, of Senator-Publisher Carter Glass' Montview Farms herd, Lynchburg, Va.

The cow yielded 78,086 pounds of butterfat and 16,790 pounds of milk in a 365-day test to qualify for a gold medal award. For six consecutive months her butterfat yield exceeded 60 pounds a month, and twice she produced in excess of 1,650 pounds of milk in a single month.

Austria Office in London Fosters Free Fatherland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Following the recognition by Britain and France of Polish and Czechoslovak Governments-in-exile, an "Austria Office" has been established here for consolidating and furthering a program for a postwar Austria based upon the fundamentals of liberty and democracy.

This new organization, which claims to be representative of Austrians at home as well as abroad aims at supplying accurate information on matters affecting Austria and at co-operating with the Allies in their fight against Nazi oppression as a step toward a future, free Fatherland.

An official statement published by the Austria Office some time ago stated that it was out for a new order in the Danube Basin based upon the rule of law, effective co-operation with neighbors, and the recognition of the need for partial restriction of the sovereignty of states. The new organization is headed by Count Hans Huyn, former press attaché of the Austrian Legation in London, son of an Austrian general, who changed his citizenship to German under the Weimar Republic and was in the German diplomatic service in Warsaw. Later, after Nazis came to power in Germany he returned to Austrian citizenship and was given a London appointment by Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg.

Among the other members of the committee are Dr. Richard Schüller, former Austrian minister and economic expert, and Herr Heinrich Allina, former Trade-Unionist and Socialist deputy.

Differ in Objectives

It would, however, be misleading to give the impression that Austrians in exile are united as to the future of their state. Not only are the Monarchists, Liberals, Social Democrats, and Communists at loggerheads with one another, but each of these groups differs within itself as to the goal to be worked for. For this reason the Austria Office here has many difficulties to overcome before it can present a united Austrian program to the world. There are, for example, in the Allied countries at least five movements, united in little else than their attachment to Austria.

The Austrian National Council in Paris, a self-appointed body comprising Hapsburg supporters and some Social Democrats, lost some of its popularity with the democratic elements during the recent accentuated "drive" at the time of the visit there of Archduke Otto von Hapsburg. For the Paris center of Austrian Socialists as well as two groups in this country strongly favor a republican system. But they are disunited on other points — in their attitude toward Russia, and the future status of Austria. The followers of Dr Otto Bauer, former leader of the Austrian Social Democratic Party, desire in compliance with his political testament, to see Austria as part of a great German republic, while others stand for an independent Austrian democracy.

The Austria Office tries to meet these difficulties by emphasizing the common aim of Austria's liberation and self-determination regarding its form of government. Unfortunately, though, this organization has few generally recognized leaders and can hope for little financial support, since most of the Austrians in Britain today are "temporary visitors" waiting for permanent settlement overseas.

All Depends on Allied Victory

The important question as to how much support any particular exile organization finds within Austria itself cannot be answered satisfactorily. For contacts with Austria are few and indirect and the same kind of political division exist at home as abroad. Much will depend upon the political line-up in that country at the end of the war—assuming, of course, that the Allies win, since a Nazi victory would automatically mean a continuation of present domination.

An estimate recently made by a competent authority—though he admitted it left room for much discrepancy—was that a free election would result in Socialists 40 per cent, Clerical Party (Roman Catholic) 40 per cent, of whom the vast majority would be for a restoration of the Hapsburgs, and Nazis, 20 per cent. In practice, this is not very helpful, since it does not show any clear overwhelming national decision on the all important problem of Austria's future as an independent state or as a part of the Reich.

There is little doubt but that the Socialists, if they could be sure of a Socialist Germany after the present war, would go all the way for continued incorporation in the Reich. Many of them are convinced of this development, others—the more doctrinaire—consider it to be their duty to fullfill the political testament of Otto Bauer, so that their attitude to Austrian independence is uncertain.

Under such conditions, it is natural that the Austria Office does not seek official recognition from the British and French Governments as have the Czechs and Poles.

Change in British Attitude

Moreover the British official view until recently was that the Austrians themselves wished to be included in the Reich, since they voted for the Anschluss soon after the World War and in April, 1938. Nor had they been adverse to the Austro-German customs union planned under the chancellorship of Hans Schober.

Britain regarded it as none of its business to interfere in a separatist sense and so to supply the German propaganda force with a fresh weapon. This explains why no Austrian Legion was permitted in England after the annexation of Austria in 1938.

But reports regarding unrest in Austria and growing feeling against the "Prussian invaders" seem to have worked a slight change in the British attitude. In addition to some allusions in official and semi-official utterances a broadcast reference by Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, is interpreted as pointing in that direction. He said: "Let the great cities of Warsaw, Prague, and Vienna banish despair. Their liberation," he declared, "is sure!" This appears to be an approach to the French war aim policy and should at the same time improve the chances of Austrian official recognition. Assuming that there is to be an independent Austria, the problem of its relations to the other countries of the Danube Basin, especially to Hungary and a reconstructed Czechoslovakia will have to be carefully worked out.

Plot Foiled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Provincial police believe they have foiled a plot to blow up an important part of the Trail Smelter, one of the largest mineral refining plants of the world, in the southeastern part of this province, close to the United States boundary. Two men were arrested recently, allegedly before they could execute their plans.

Meanwhile, the British Columbia Underwriters' Association issued a warning to all firms engaged in making war materials to check over their employees and observe special precautions during the war. It was pointed out that in the last war Canadian industry suffered substantially from sabotage by aliens.

Large industries and public utility plants are being guarded and specially lighted at night so that it is difficult to approach them without being seen. Discovery of the alleged plot to cripple the great Trail Smelter of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, will have the effect of increasing these precautions.

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND
Bell
bürgt für Qualität
Fleisch Wurst Konserven
Butcher

SWITZERLAND
HIRT-SCHUHE
Zürich, Sihlstrasse 43
Bern, Marktgasse 50
Lenzburg
SHOES
Hirt

HOME MADE Cream Caramels appreciated for their delicious flavour and nutritious value. For sale in all the Mercure Shops or at the Head Office Berne, 8 Laupenstrasse Switzerland.

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Slightly bitter Chocolate containing smooth and delicious nut cream. Nestlé's most complete success!

Labor Pleads For Chance To Help Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 24—With a spokesman for organized labor pleading for more opportunities to co-operate with management, 1,500 industrial executives conferring here explored ways to take advantage of this offer and heard members of their own group, the American Management Association, tell of successful management-labor meetings within their plants.

The representatives of management spent comparatively little time considering the much-debated National Labor Relations Act, and no time at all deploring labor troubles. Instead, they stuck to the theme of their conference, Man Plus Management, with emphasis on the word "plus." On their programs, the word "versus" had been printed, crossed out with red ink, and the word "plus" printed boldly above it.

The labor official invited to the conference was Phillips L. Garman, Director of Research for the International Printing Pressmen's Union. Unable to be present, Mr. Garman sent his paper by airplane to be read by a friend.

Why Labor Got a Place

Introducing the pinch-hitter, J. W. Dietz, personnel relations manager of Western Electric Company, explained why the trade union viewpoint was being given a place on the managers' program.

"We wanted to get away from name-calling," he said. "We believe through fact-finding research of both organized labor and management we can build a sound platform on which the two can get together."

Mr. Garman strongly subscribed to this sentiment in his paper.

"If management will lay its cards on the table, and if labor is educated to understand something of the workings of economics and the industry it is engaged in, I am convinced there can be much greater area of agreement and co-operation than there has been in the past," he declared.

"It has been my experience that where there is a will and a willingness to get at the facts, a reasonable agreement can usually be substituted for emotion, bias, and misunderstanding."

But Mr. Garman advanced the union viewpoint frankly.

Benefits Must Be Shared

"The benefits from union-employer co-operation must be shared if labor is to buy back the goods it produces," he continued. "If not, the eventual result will be disastrous to labor, to management, and to investors alike."

He told of services his own union has given to employers, services which include advanced technical training for workers, and technical advice to publishers. Then, lest his audience think he was citing a union that is an exception, he noted other unions both American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations that have worked in co-operation with employers. "Even the big bad wolf, the United Mine Workers, has co-operated by lending money to operators to keep them in business," he said.

In the past, Mr. Garman observed, most of the initiative for co-operation has come from the trade unions. As for the future: "My imagination is intrigued by the possibility which might develop if management representatives should take an active part in 'selling' the mutual benefits of co-operation to the unions."

Supported by Testimony

No argument followed Mr. Garman's paper but executives from a half dozen large companies rose from the floor to tell of successful experiences they have had in this field of co-operation.

Also supporting some of Mr. Garman's contentions was Dr. J. R. Steelman, Director of the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor. With the experience in directing arbitration activities which last year were estimated to have saved 4,000,000 man-days of work by averting threatened strikes, Dr. Steelman told the executives that many of them were not getting the most value from union organization.

Farmers Hear No War Boom Is Likely to Help Surplus

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 24—The American farmer was warned here, repeatedly and in very certain terms, that he must not look to the war in Europe to solve his price and surplus problem.

Unless this country itself becomes involved in the conflict, speaker after speaker at the fourth annual National Farm Institute on Friday almost literally shouted, there will be no war boom, no expansion of exports of American farm products.

It was not an entirely new theme but it was scored so deeply and consistently by experts and leaders in so many and such varied fields as to give it new and commanding authority, and the message "got across" directly to other than businessmen and farm leaders, for fully half of the thousand or so men and women in attendance at the Institute were identifiable as "dirt farmers." They listened intently, with understanding and appreciation, and took an active part in the round-table discussions.

Harvard Man Sets Pace

Dr. John D. Black, Professor of Economics at Harvard University, started off the thread which wound its way through every speech of the day's sessions, regardless of the topics assigned. He pointed out the essential differences between the situation today and that preceding and during the first year of the other war. Before, he said, Europe was not prepared, whereas this time it stocked up on many necessary materials, including foodstuffs. Before, he held, Europe depended on this country for much of its farm produce, but now the allied empires have become largel self-sufficient. In any event, he said, Britain and France will buy exclusively, and understandably, from their own empires as far as they can. America's lost markets, he noted, lost because of high tariffs, now have found other, or developed their own, sources of supply.

As for the danger of inflation such as marked the period of the last World War, Dr. Black said that, while he doesn't think there will be any great expansion of war demands, he feels that if there is, the Nation may need more legislative controls than are now available to stem a destructive movement. He implied that, in his opinion, the danger of inflation would be greater under a Republican than a Democratic Administration.

Packer Sees No Meat Boom

Gerald Thorne, Director of Research of Wilson & Co., Chicago packers, continued along the same line, with specific attention to the market for livestock products. Only a very long war, he said, would bring any added demand for pork products, the commodity in which Iowans are most interested.

R. M. Evans, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, was even more certain in his assurance that "the one person in America who isn't going to profit from this war is the farmer."

He reiterated Dr. Black's contention that British and French purchases in this country will be mainly war materials, not farm products.

"This war," he said, "is destroying rather than building foreign trade for American agriculture."

Though differing in many respects on domestic economy and politics, representatives of the three large farm organizations found themselves in accord on the matter of expansion of the farm exports.

Emil Loriks, Director of the National Farmers Unions, found satisfaction in the fact as he said, that the American farmer will not have the opportunity to exploit his soil to take advantage of the war.

Grange Head Sees No Inflation

Ralph Smith, Master of the Iowa State Grange, agrees that it might be difficult to resist a war inflation should all the makings of one present themselves, agreed with the others that there is little likelihood of such a condition developing, or that meanwhile the farmer can hope for any new outlets for his goods abroad.

Even a round-table which was supposed to consider prevention of war profiteering accepted the assumption that there will be no occasion for that kind of profiteering, and evolved into a debate over whether the middleman gets too much of the consumer's dollar. The result of this was no decision, but some edifying exchanges for the benefit of the audience, composed mostly of farmers.

Answering the question "Can we control a war boom?" both Howard Coonley, Chairman of the Board of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Chester Davis, member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Bank, and former AAA Administrator, agreed that there isn't likely be one, and that if there were, it probably could be controlled.

Pleads for Jobs

Phillip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the other member of a trio representing industry, labor, and agriculture, discarded his prepared address in the only dramatic touch of the session and took the occasion to plead with the farmers to join industrial labor in solving the unemployment problem, more pressing, he insisted, than any vague fear of a war boom.

Mr. Coonley, holding as did the others, that America can expect no expansion of trade with the warring nations, declared that "we hope for an increase in trade with neutrals, especially Latin America, but it would require a lively imagination to see in it any signs of a boom altogether," he said. "The probability of a war boom on account of wars in which we remain neutral seems rather remote."

Mr. Davis, as if clinching the day's arguments in this direction, declared that it would "be a tragedy if the farmers prepared for any wartime export expansion."

Canada's Wheat Farmers Ask Wise Selling Despite War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Prairie Province farmers are more than willing to do their patriotic part in aiding the Allies, but they do not feel that the Government should take any action which would result in "short-selling" their wheat crop.

This sentiment was voiced at a recent meeting of the three wheat pools, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba, which recommended that the Dominion Government maintain parity between wheat prices and commodity prices.

In this way, farmers would not be likely to be tied down with a long-term, low-price wheat contarct, while the world market price ascended to wartime high levels.

"Patriotic Acres"

But the farmers' willingness to make wartime contributions is nevertheless evident in proposals here for reviving the World War "patriotic acre" of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, whereby each farmer donated one acre of wheat to the Federal Government.

If this scheme goes through, and it is favored by the Saskatchewan Government and provincial farmers' organizations, particularly the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan farmers this coming crop season will donate thousands of bushels of wheat to the Allies.

Under the proposal for 1940, as in 1917, each farmer would pledge the proceeds of one acre of his land to be donated to the Federal Government to be used in the prosecution of the war.

Creditors' Also Co-operate

Besides individual farmers contributing, it has been proposed that creditor corporations which control large farm acreages and insurance companies, make certain concessions and co-operate to make the "patriotic acre" plan operative.

Favorable to such a "patriotic acre" plan is Premier W. J. Patterson of Saskatchewan. In an address to the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, largest grain co-operative in Canada, he said the Provincial Government had some such idea in view and might ask the Saskatchewan farmers in 1940 for something along the lines of "a patriotic acre" to assist the Allies.

Discussion has also been live among individual farmers of the Province. One has suggested "a straight gift of 25,000,000 bushels of wheat from Western farmers to the British Government."

Meanwhile with war affecting the general trend of agricultural prices, both grain and animal, upward, Saskatchewan farmers see possibilities of a good income for this new crop year.

In 1939, Saskatchewan turned out 214,000,000 bushels of wheat, the first good drop since 1928. Other grain crops were likewise bountiful. The 1940 crop is expected to be even better.

However, much of the 1940 crop's success is dependent on good spring rains which would make up the amount of deficiency of subsoil moisture.

One bright feature of the 1940 seeding season is the fact that for the first time in years, the Provincial Government will not need to provide seed and feed too many farmers. This is a great contrast to the conditions existing in 1939 when the Province had to advance $1,500,000 to rural municipalities to aid farmers.

Up in Northeastern Saskatchewan, where a district has made a name for itself in the production of alfalfa seed of a high grade, growers look for a good year to make up for last year's disappointing crop which was cut to 2,000,000 pounds by unseasonable weather.

Dugout Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Some 14,000 small excavations averaging about 160 feet long and about 12 feet deep which have been built on many Prarie Province farms have given the farmer a lot more than the expected water conservation system.

Built by the Federal Government's Prairie Rehabilitation Administration, the dugouts were primarily designed to preserve water for stock. But as the seasons progressed, farmers found that in addition they had received a domestic water supply, swimming pool, hockey rink, and a source of farm beauty.

First the dugouts provided a means of supplying moisture by which farmers were able to beautify their often barren farm homes.

Trees and gardens were planted and kept in prime condition because lots of water was available.

Close to every dugout was built a well, connected underground to the dugout by a pipe line and a filter. By this means a farmer got good water for domestic purposes.

Then in summer's hot days, the dugout often became a swimming pool for the farmer and his family, especially for his boys and girls.

In wintertime, when the dugouts froze over, they provided ice for skating. And many farmers, with an eye to the coming summer, harvested ice, cutting blocks and storing them away in the farm buildings to provide ice for cool drinks in warm weather.

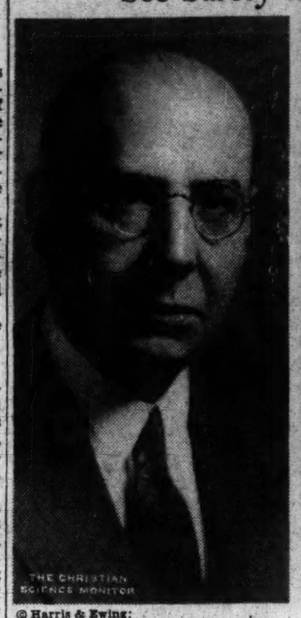
The dugout program was the most popular of the work of the Prarie Farm Administration. Ever since the inception of P. F. R. A. in 1935, there have been a growing number of applications each year. In 1935, 3,573 were received. In 1936, 4,042 were received; in 1937, 6,430; in 1938, 6,679, and in 1939, 10,620.

House Group Aids Loan to Finland

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The House Banking Committee approved, 18 to 5, yesterday a bill to increase the capital of the Export-Import Bank by $100,000,000, chiefly for loans to Finland and other Scandinavian countries.

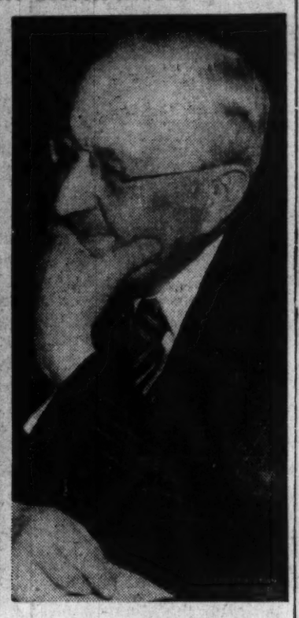
The measure was changed somewhat from the version previously approved by the Senate. It would permit use of loan funds for purchase of commercial aircraft by the borrower and would deny loans to any country in default on war debts to the United States.

See Safety in Insurance



© Harris & Ewing;

Frederic W. Ecker
Son. Vice-President of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.



Frederick H. Ecker
Chairman of Board, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Records Show Insurance Safe Port in Depression

Continued from Page 1

politan alone had 41,000,000 policies of all sorts in effect in 1938.

But the very success of life insurance in the depression has caused new problems, or at any rate, questions put by the TENC. The combined urge of thrift, family affection and the desire for stability have caused the assets of the big companies to roll up.

It is with this in view that the TNEC has undertaken a detailed investigation which it is now pressing.

Amid its questions the two Eckers, father and son, have appeared as stout defenders of their policies and, in a sense, of all their fellow life insurance companies. Though Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, Chairman of the TNEC, professes to be carrying on no crusade against the big companies, the Eckers' replies have not hesitated to criticize TNEC's inferences on occasion.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio is one of those who recently attacked the TNEC inquiry, charging in a speech in Florida this month that its members "are showing a hostility to our whole system of life insurance." At many points the Eckers' testimony has taken sharp issue with the inferences raised by the TNEC examination.

Saved Many a Family

As a note to history, Mr. Ecker, Senior, recalled this week that it was the Metropolitan which initiated the procedure, a quarter of a century ago which is now common among life insurance companies, of requiring installment payments on all small loans. Many a family now owes the possession of its home, through the storms and stresses of recent years, to the encouragement to thrift thus provided by the great life insurance companies.

"I think perhaps I was a pioneer in doing that," Mr. Ecker explained. "It was shown to be a very advantageous thing. We have had thousands of small homeowners that have kept their property through this depression because throughout the years they have been making installments."

Other instances of thrift encouragement have been brought out by executives of other companies as they have detailed their policies as trustee of the biggest aggregate of savings in the Nation today. Repeatedly they have emphasized that harm done to these companies would be harm done to tens of millions of hard-working, frugal folk who hold life insurance policies today.

The inquiries of the TNEC have dealt specifically with the investment policies of the 26 biggest companies, and a series of tables have been prepared by the Securities and Exchange Commission which are said by its sponsors to be the most comprehensive comparison of operating results and investments ever compiled. Here again Vice-President Ecker uttered a note of warning.

He emphasized that the SEC cautioned, in making the data public, "that an examination of the tables as a whole is important to an adequate understanding of the relative position of any given company, and that an undue emphasis should not be given to any set of figures which are indicative of only a portion of the facts."

Mr. Ecker's comment here is undoubtedly what a great many other life insurance officials believe in relation to the SEC data, now being extensively circulated.

"All I am pointing out," he said to a question by Leon Henderson, member of the SEC, "is that it is very difficult to take any of these figures and compare the results of the various companies or get an indication of the results of that particular company from that table."

Cites Specific Instance

Mr. Ecker went on in a specific instance to argue that variations in bookkeeping and accounting practices made it difficult to draw comparisons between companies. He cited such a phrase as "gross interest collected" for example and declared that the figure attributed to the Metropolitan in one instance was "misleading for this purpose."

The SEC tables to which Mr. Ecker referred have been mentioned in the news columns of The Christian Science Monitor when a SEC table of comparative annual premiums was presented for 23 companies, for a specific age group.

This table was incorrectly presented by itself, as illustrating the comparative "net cost" of a specific policy in each company, and the modifying tables of the same chart were omitted, showing the effect of dividend payments and other factors. With these included, wide variations appeared as between the 23 companies. The "net cost" ranged from $45.19 to as high as $80 on the basis of their 1939 dividend scales, taking as a basis of comparison a unit of $1,000 of ordinary life insurance in a whole life policy, taken out at 25 years and surrendered at the end of the tenth year.

As emphasized by Mr. Ecker and by many other insurance officials, however, difference in policies, methods of reckoning and other variable factors make it difficult to ascribe significance to any particular table. The SEC presents 30 pages of such comparative "net cost" charts, some on compensated and some on uncompensated bases.

Vice-President Ecker expressed the opposition of life insurance executives to such indecisive government comparisons in discussing another set of figures drawn up by the SEC.

"I think one can derive a very misleading conception of the operations of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's mortgage debt," he warned, "by just referring to such a table as that."

Carved Figure of Lee and Shield Of Ethiopia Shown in Richmond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Bob Sinclair, of Hampton, Va., collector, who, with George T. Wise, of Washington, is holding an exhibit here under auspices of the Richmond posts of the American Legion, for the benefit of the Junior Baseball and the Boy's State, classes a wooden figure of Gen. Robert E. Lee, which he owns as just "one item" in an assemblage which he values at $10,000 to $25,000.

"I can take him South," he said, "but I'll have to leave him behind if I ever go North. That was the promise I made to his former owner." Mr. Sinclair explained that he obtained the figure from a daughter of William House, one of General Lee's messengers during the War Between the States, who, carved it out of wood after the war.

But guns are Mr. Sinclair's strong talking point. He said that he first got interested in them about 11 years ago, when his father gave him some old muskets. "Since then," he said, "as a free-lance newsreel photographer, I've got around a good bit and I've always kept my eyes open for something to add to my collection. You can learn a lot of history from firearms. Here is a Japanese, silver inlaid, hand cannon, used about 500 years ago. To shoot it you had to keep a wick burning all the time.

"And, here, is the next development, an Arabian rifle, which makes use of the flintlock idea. This gun was developed by thieves, to avoid detection from a burning wick, and was used by robber bands for about 100 years before the idea was taken up and developed by gun manufacturers."

Leaving his collection of guns, which includes one of the few brass blunderbusses made in America, as well as a couple of muskets manufactured in Richmond, he pointed out what he thinks might be the most interesting "non-gun" item in the exhibit. The "Gold Shield of Ethiopia," used in battle by royal princes since the reign of Menilik I, 6,000 years ago, was presented to Mr. Wise by Emperor Haile Selassie a short time before the Italian invasion, he explained.

Mr. Wise, a former lieutenant of aviation, who was representing ammunition firms in Ethiopia at the time, said the shield, made of buffalo hide and silver, was given him by the Emperor after he had made a flight into the interior to bring a general to a hospital in the capital.

Present Value Of Antarctica Is Minimized

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24—To forsee any economic value to ownership of land in Antarctica within the next generation or two is "wishful thinking," Dr. Laurence M. Gould, senior natural scientist and second in command of the first Byrd Expedition, told members of the American Philosophical Society here today.

"The Antarctic continent is not like Alaska," he said. "No ore deposits of any great consequence have yet been found. Prospecting for petroleum yields poor results, and though there are large deposits of coal known and suspected, it is of poor quality."

Dr. Gould made a special study of the glaciers of the Antarctic while he was there, and this was the subject of his formal lecture last night. He said his first love for ice came rather abruptly while he was studying law in college. A course in geology upset his plans to become a lawyer. Since then his search for glaciers has taken him to major ice masses at both ends of the earth and some more accessible. His plans now call for an invasion of little known ice fields in the South Andes sometime.

Present Importance

Questioned on the importance of the current United States Antarctic Expedition headed by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, he said he felt the main reason for going there now was the obvious one, namely, to establish our title to lands discovered, through actual occupancy and use. Admiral Byrd has already reached Little America where headquarters and Weather Station Number One have been established. Another will be built on the opposite side of the Continent in Palmers Land.

"It is intended to make these settlements or stations permanent," he said, "not alone to prove the United States' interest in her Antarctic claims, but to more carefully survey the land, continue the search for possible economic values, and pursue studies of the weather. There is little doubt but what the key to earth's weather on a long range basis, lies in the polar regions."

Asked about the possibilities of future litigation over the maze of conflicting claims made by various Nations in the Antarctic, he replied that disputes were just beginning to flare up in earnest with several countries preparing to send official parties south before trouble broke out in Europe. "That gives the United States a temporary advantage at least," he concluded.

Honors for Wilkes

This mid-winter session of the Philosophical Society, America's oldest organization for the promotion of knowledge in the natural sciences, is being held to honor Lieut. Charles Wilkes, who led the first United States Navy Expedition to the Southern Ocean 100 years ago. Like the present expedition headed by Admiral Byrd, it was sponsored by the Government. Accompanied by a staff of nine natural scientists whose later contributions to knowledge added up to 19 technical volumes, Captain Wilkes visited Antarctica, mapped what was later named "Wilkes Land" in his honor, and established the fact that land of a continental nature lay south of 60.

A second result of today's meetings has been a reunion of the Wilkes family. In the hall of the Society where Benjamin Franklin once met with early members, three great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren of Captain Wilkes were on hand to listen to the papers given.

Another distinguished guest was Mrs. Edward Stafford of Washington, daughter of Admiral Robert C. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole.

To her goes the distinction of having been born farther north than any other white person. She lived in Greenland until she was 10 years old.

Arctic Weather

"I didn't mind the cold a bit," she told questioners. "In fact, I find the temperature in Washington far more uncomfortable than Greenland ever was. Probably because down here one dresses to be fashionable while up there we dressed for warmth."

Prof. Earle B. Perkins, zoologist of the second Byrd Expedition, showed his pictures of animal life in the Antarctic, one whole reel being devoted to the habits and antics of Weddell seals whose breeding grounds include the pack ice not far from Little America.

"There are no native human beings on the whole continent," he said, "and in fact very few living things to become friendly with, copepods, sponges, diatoms, seals, penguins, fish, terns and petrels about exhaust the list. These are all found on the fringes of the Continent. Inland there is practically nothing only windborne spores and bacteria. Occasionally in pools formed among black rocks exposed only for three to four weeks of the antarctic summer, one finds microscopic animalcules, rotifers, waterbears and other protozoans. These are the only 'natives' of Antarctica."

The closing papers to be given later will sum up America's position in the Arctic, at the other end of the earth.

Byrd Supply Vessel Sails for Antartica

VALPARAISO, Chile, (AP)—The supply ship North Star of the United States Government's Antarctic expedition sailed Feb. 23 on its return voyage to Antarctica.

Two Argentine and two Chilean naval officers were aboard as guests of the United States Government.

Pay Cuts Opposed For N. Y. Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—School teachers of this city should not be expected to take a cut until waste is eliminated in other city departments, as their salaries are not high when living costs in a large city and the high professional requirements here are taken into consideration, according to James Marshall, President of the Board of Education.

Mr. Marshall, speaking at the third lay-educator conference sponsored by the Public Education Association at the Delmonico Hotel on Feb. 21, told how statistics by the National Industrial Conference Board show that the larger the community, the nigher the wages and the higher the cost of living.

Teaching Salaries

"The highest paid teaching position in the public school system here is that of the high school teacher," Mr. Marshall held. "The most that a teacher can hope for is $4,500 a year. Is this too much after the preparation and years of service?

[This does not include the pay of supervisors and others higher up in the New York public school system. Supervisors receive from $7,500 to $12,500 a year, and teachers may qualify for even higher positions up to that of superintendent of schools, who gets a salary of $25,000 a year.]

"Requirements for teaching have gone up. They are the highest in the whole country here. The teachers must have a college degree or its equivalent. Also they must take professional courses and after entering the system they must take 'alertness' courses to justify salary increments.

"Would anyone consider a salary of $4,500 too much for a lawyer, dentist or accountant who had spent a similar time in professional preparation and services?

"Teaching is one of the few fields in which men and women receive equal pay for equal services. That is socially sound. But if we wish to encourage men to take teaching positions, we must have salaries that will induce men to enter. The schools must compete with other enterprises and it would be an unhealthy thing for our schools if they were to be without men. We expect reliability and good standards of living of our teachers. We must give them security."

The cost per year for each pupil here is $145.10, Mr. Marshall said, while in eight cities and 21 villages of the State this cost is higher.

"If there were a genuine crisis, I am sure the teachers would take cuts along with the others," he added. "If also there were an honest attempt at economy, it might be proper to ask them to take a cut."

Accuses Both Parties

Mr. Marshall declared that both major political parties had failed to eliminate waste because of "political considerations." County offices and court positions had not done their part in the economy drive, he charged.

Clarke G. Dailey of the Taxpayers Federation stressed that the crisis faced by the taxpayer was greater today than ever before and suggested that if a cut be made, it be made only temporarily in teachers' salaries.

Mrs. Joseph Swan of the Public Education Association asked whether teachers would prefer to take a temporary cut on a percentage basis or to have school services cut.

Mr. Marshall gave it as his opinion that teachers would have to be shown first that there is a genuine emergency.

Amarillo Is Called Safest Texas City by State Patrol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMARILLO, Texas—The power of public opinion when it is marshaled rightly and applied to a good end is manifested in the traffic safety efforts of this community, a city of 500,000 which reduced traffic fatalities 71.43 per cent in 1939.

The records show two traffic fatalities for the year, the lowest figure in 25 years, and the Texas Highway Patrol named the City the safest for traffic in Texas.

Sustained safety educational campaigns are credited with providing the information and incentive; public opinion and co-operation did the rest.

The Amarillo Junior Chamber News, daily newspapers, conducted editorial campaigns and printed many informative articles.

The Amarillo Junior Chamber of Commerce sponsored an "Under 50 Club," pledging hundreds of persons never to drive over 50 miles an hour.

The American Legion Post appointed a Committee on Safety, which conducted radiocasts on safety and sent speakers to schools and clubs.

Amarillo schools taught courses in safety. The pupils and teachers heard many talks by experts on traffic, hazards, and safe driving.

Civic organizations appointed safety committees which made continual pleas for common sense driving.

Judge E. C. Nelson charged his grand juries to help, and an increase was shown in indictments and convictions for major offenses.

Four main highways traverse the business section of the City, and there are no by-passes. These routes were exceptionally busy in 1939 with through traffic both ways to the fairs, and there was an increase in local traffic. In spite of these increases, and, although Texas as a whole had a poor record through the holiday period, Amarillo went through a long period of ice and snow at holiday time without a major accident.

Well pleased with the result of the 1939 effort, the City, officially, and the citizens mean to continue in the same constructive course. A survey was made by the Highway Department's Safety Division, and the City adopted its recommendations, which call for through streets, modernized signal lights, boulevard stop signs to replace worn rubber tabs.

The City expects to have the new system and an increased traffic squad working within a few months, adding the missing two E's—engineering and enforcement—to the continuing effort toward increased safety.

REA Service Found Proof Against Campaign Attack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Next to the CCC, the Rural Electrification Administration seems the New Deal agency most likely to escape Republican attack in the 1940 campaign. Under REA impetus, the number of farms enjoying high line electric service has been more than doubled since 1935, with thousands of farmers and their wives enjoying new washing machines, electric refrigerators and radios.

Nor can the budget-balancers complain, for the new rural electrical systems promise to be almost entirely self-supporting, with only a few "bad risks" here and there. Moreover, the Department of Commerce finds that the increased use of electricity made the electric supply business the nation's only substantially depression-proof major industry.

"From time to time a few of the die-hard utility executives reiterate assertions that co-operative or other self-service electrification cannot be made to pay; that the new systems are failing," REA administrator Harry Slattery said recently in a report to Congress. "These assertions," he commented, "appear to be entitled to no more weight than like statements that came from the same quarters in 1935, when some of the utility people declared that electric service was going to the farms just as rapidly as was economically feasible."

REA records today show 25 per cent of the nation's farms within reach of electric service, compared with 10.9 per cent shortly before the Federal Rural Electrification program was initiated in 1935. Of the 1,700,000 farms now served, nearly 400,000 receive their electricity from REA lines.

Meanwhile, taking a hint from the REA, private utilities have also greatly expanded their rural service. Construction by the utilities was especially active in 1936 and 1937. Since then, an accelerated REA program has acted as a cushion against a slackening of private construction. Though a large proportion of the new lines have been in use only about one year, there is evidence that farm families are treating themselves to a variety of modern appliances, many of them income-producing.

A recent survey by the REA disclosed that the percentage of farmers using refrigerators was nearly doubled when electricity was brought to their door. Water pumps increased from 19.8 to 27.1 per cent. Cream separators jumped from 14.1 per cent to 20.5 per cent. The 10 appliances shown to be in most general use with the percentage of users owning each were as follows:

Hand iron, 84.2 per cent; radio, 82.4 per cent; washing machine, 58.9 per cent; refrigerator, 32.3 per cent; toaster, 31 per cent; vacuum cleaner, 21.3 per cent; hot plate, 19.2 per cent; water pump, 18.5 per cent; motor up to one horsepower, 18.2 per cent; and cream separator, 14 per cent.

Slightly over 88 per cent of REA borrowers are co-operatives, 21 of which have grown to million dollar size. Largest, in amount of funds, is the Thumb Electric Co-operative in Michigan; in number of members receiving service, the Pioneer Electric Co-operative in Ohio; and in length of line, the Pedernales Electric Co-operative in Texas.

The average REA co-op has an investment of $400,000, and serves 1,200 users from 400 miles of line.

All but three States are now participating in the REA program. Only Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut are without projects, although more than half the farms in Massachusetts and Connecticut are reported to have no high line service.

Sociology Courses Added at Wofford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Wofford College's curriculum will be augmented by two new courses in sociology in the junior and senior classes in 1940-41, according to an announcement by Prof. C. C. Norton, professor of sociology and political science at the local institution.

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Education for Democracy—Begins at Home

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers
Students

How They Share in Home, a Poll Of a City High School Class

Familiar Home Chores, Responsibilities, and Fun But Recognized by the Child as Significant

Democracy in the Home
Second of four Saturday articles

By Florence Warner Brown
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent Congress on Education for Democracy in New York City neglected, it seems to me, one wide sector along which this important campaign should be waged. The first and most influential center in which young people absorb the ideals of fairness that animate a democracy is the home. There they enjoy the freedom of liberty, there they learn to reconcile conflicting interests, there they learn to obey the family law, there they observe loyalty to the group which preserves it as a social unit. To have addressed the parents of America on training their children for leadership in a democracy would have been a strategic front for the whole movement.

The early years in the home are the child's most impressionable period. The balance of power between service and need in the home epitomizes, in a measure, this balance in the state. And the child who has known the satisfactions of freedom coupled with co-operation in early youth will neither be frightened by the threats of a ganged-up dictatorship, nor tempted by any spoon-fed official bribery.

Democratic Practices

Interested in the ways in which American youth is now learning democracy in the home, I discussed this subject recently with my English classes in a New York City High School. They gave me many varieties of answers, and recounted many small democratic practices that, no doubt, prevail in multitudinous homes throughout the land.

Some told of the satisfaction with which they spend their own weekly allowances; others told how proud they are to choose their own clothes. A number spoke of the joy with which they plan their own parties, and of the gayety with which the rest of the family joins in the party given for or by each other member in turn through the year. Several announced that the children are permitted to plan the family holidays at Coney Island or Jones Beach and to assist in the preparations of the picnic lunch. Others told of annual family conclaves in which ideas for the regular summer vacation trip, are pooled and voted on.

Small Privileges

One boy told with enthusiasm how his parents, after consulting with him, agreed to buy a small yacht in which they could enjoy their week ends together, instead of spending the same amount of money on a summer camp for him and an Atlantic City vacation for themselves. One girl reported that her father promises to pay for all the materials for clothes that she will make for herself; as a result, she makes a close study of styles, colors, and materials, and is learning to create effective ensembles with her own fingers.

These are small privileges accorded young Americans that give them a sense of dignity and prepare them for the liberty of maturity.

The major portion of the discussion was, of course, concerned with the sharing of family duties, which the students recognized as a functioning of the democratic principle of responsibility in the home. Scores of them mentioned the washing and drying of dishes as their share of labor. Numbers of them "go to the store" for groceries regularly after school, for few can afford the luxury of the telephone. Many of the girls "mind the baby" or the younger children after school. Most of them appear to prepare their own lunches to take to school, or get their own at home, if their hours do not conform to those of the family meals. Large numbers of them keep their own rooms tidy, and clean them on Saturday. Many also dust the whole house for their mothers once or twice a week. Many of the boys, here in modern New York, still keep famous old duties of chopping the wood, making the fires, cutting the lawn, and cleaning the basement. Some of the boys also clean their own rooms every Saturday, and have the newer duty of helping dad "fix up the car."

I was particularly interested in the sharing of duties in the larger families, as a measure of planned economy, and specialization of labor must operate there.

Two Examples

In one family of 13 children, of which only the eldest daughter is married and living away from home, the division of labor ran as follows: one of the older brothers is working, a second sister, at home, does all the washing and ironing; four brothers of high school age alternate the scrubbing of floors and washing of dishes in teams of two each week. The girl of high-school age, the student reporting, goes regularly to the store with her mother, helping her bring home supplies, and helps with the cooking and care of the younger children. There are four boys in grade schools who prepare their own lunches and often mind the baby. The heroic mother of this large family attends to the cooking and supervising, and after work in the evening regularly goes for a walk, to a movie, or (last summer) to the World's Fair, which is not far from her home.

In another family, where there are nine children and in addition one servant, the four girls of high school age set the table, make the beds, dust the house, and wash the dishes. Two older boys, who attend a local college, look after the lawn, the furnace, and the car. All of these children are trained to bathe the baby in an emergency. The mother, besides engineering all this, is an active church worker and a member of the board of education in her town. The children are surely learning practical political sense from her.

In addition to these small practical devices for the sharing of privileges and responsibilities in the home, I was given one jewel for an example of conscious training for democratic leadership. A boy reports that in his family of three, his mother, a sister, and himself, a "political form" is held every Friday night. One member reads a paper on some subject chosen the previous Friday; then there is open discussion of the topic, pro and con. In this way the members study and clarify their thought on many timely subjects: rearmament, proportional representation, the problem of the refugees, the labor conflict, and many others.

As a result of this sort of training, this lad has learned to think on his feet, to give and take in fair debate, and to present facts and authority to confirm his opinion. He is not only the accepted leader of his class today; he is also definitely in training as a leader of tomorrow. The other students of the classes were glad to hear of this practice, and many of them wish to introduce it into their own homes.

The small high school of North Bend, Washington, has made parents and educators in many parts of the United States sit up and take notice, because of its democratic setup. North Bend students take part in school affairs with the same sense of responsibility that their teachers do. The building itself is seen below, with the mountain "Old Si" of the Cascades rearing up intimately beyond. Above, left, the President of the Presidents' Club presides at a meeting to discuss school betterment. Upper right, students experimenting with photography, one of their chosen side-interests.

No Grades at North Bend, But How Ambitiously They Work!

For Examinations They Write On: 'How Am I Doing,' and the Colleges Like the Graduates They Are Getting

By Margaret Root Zahler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Up in the Cascade Mountains, in the State of Washington, there's a little high school of about 100 pupils which has been making educators in small schools open their eyes. Two days a week, Mondays and Wednesdays, the "clocks are stopped" and no class bells ring. Pupils are free to come to school if they please—but they all do. They study whatever they wish and as long as they wish. These are called free days.

But there are other ways in which the little school has broken away from traditional educational methods to explore new fields trying to meet the capacities of each boy and girl as an individual. In this experiment which is receiving the attention of teachers across the country, only two days a week are given to the traditional class room recitations while two days are free, leaving Thursday for "Class Achievement Day," when boys and girls bring in the results of work done.

Teachers and parents are now asking all kinds of questions about the success of North Bend High School, how the pupils get their work done with so few regular classes, what they do on examination day, and how teachers spend their time when so much initiative is left to the pupils.

It is a fascinating story—this courage and pioneering spirit shown in such a small high school, in a town of about 600 population, where most of the people make their living through lumbering. Almost in the back yard of the two-story high school building a mountain rears its peak—"Old Si," the first of the Cascades on the Pacific side. And only 23 miles away the youngsters find excellent skiing.

Having two free days a week, pupils can work at their own rate. They can spend two hours, if they need to, on Latin, or 15 minutes. They can talk things over with a teacher and get her advice or help on a weak spot. With no scheduled classes the teachers have more time for guidance work, which is a real contrast to the old grind of scanning papers, marking them and sending them back to be filed in the wastepaper basket. Under the old system the classes were kept together chapter by chapter in the textbook, but in North Bend, each pupil sets his own pace.

Lynn C. Wright, superintendent, claims that when pupils are allowed to think, they can develop initiative and power that will work to prevent future social and economic catastrophes. When young people are released from autocratic control of teachers, he says, they can accomplish many things, and he emphasizes what a thrilling experience it is for teachers under this new system to really "live with America's choicest citizens."

No examinations are given at North Bend. Instead, pupils write theses. They answer one big question, "How am I doing?" They tell what they have learned during the semester giving one or two specific illustrations, explaining how this knowledge fits into their living. Some of the theses are very elaborate affairs bound in ribbon and extravagantly illustrated.

"Most of these papers breathe a note of happiness," said Mr. Wright, "a contrast to the note of fear which often influences the teacher type of examination." The quantity of material produced is much greater than under the traditional plan, he said. More and more pupils are learning to incorporate their own reactions to what they learn into their theses which, in turn, means that the teachers can better understand the pupils and guide them.

A junior boy of not too studious habits wrote his thesis on "The Influence of Immigration Upon United States History," and concluded at the end, "This has been a very interesting project for me. I have taken real interest in my work this year and I hope to do as well if not better next year." A girl related her learning in a conversation between a teacher and a class discussing regular work. Another printed her entire thesis in the form of a news sheet with new experiences and studies given as feature articles and news columns.

Mr. Wright reports a junior boy as having written, "I am not a good speaker but I still have the hope that maybe some day I will have enough courage to give a speech of which I shall be proud. I think everyone needs to know how to get up in front of an audience and give a speech and be able to walk off the platform feeling that he has accomplished something. I have only had this feeling once, and, take it from me, it sure makes you feel good."

There are no "failures" in this high school because no grades are given. When a student of limited capacity nevertheless works to his utmost he is given a "graduate degree." Those of average ability or better who work as hard as they can are given "university degrees" which enable them to enter college. Though a student may do very poor work if he does the best he can, he is given a "citizenship degree," so that he will not be discouraged by artificial "failure" simply because he does not come up to certain inflexible academic standards.

Some colleges were hesitant about admitting North Bend graduates a few years ago in the absence of no scholastic records, so Superintendent Wright wrote a note something like this, "Grades are not given at this school. John Jones would have had grades around 95. He has earned an equivalent of 38 credits." North Bend High School is on the accredited list today and it is reported that the graduates do good work in college.

To teachers schooled in the old traditional methods who fear that students under the new plan are not adequately measured, Mr. Wright recalls how students used to sit listlessly in classes, how they abhorred the detailed examinations, and how they sometimes cheated to prove a knowledge not their own, and were finally given a better grade than they deserved to satisfy the conscience of a poor teacher. Then he points to the present system and says, "Look at the happiness of our 'reaching' children, the quantities of work that they produce on their own power and initiative, and the greatly increased calls upon teachers as companions and guides."

High School Bible Study Club Founded by the Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

"The Bible contains some of the most useful information there is. So there's no use floundering along, not acquiring that information."

Prompted by the wisdom in the above statement, phrased in the words of its student president, students of Hoover High School here have organized a Bible club. Officers and members of the group are representative students, some of them leaders in other school activities. All the members take their club work very seriously.

"The Bible can't be read in the classroom," stated the group's president, Mary Baldwin, attractive and popular school leader, "and it isn't read in many homes. Furthermore, some churches make the whole thing so impractical that—well we organized our own club so we could get acquainted with the Bible.

"Because the boys and girls like to sing," she continued, "our weekly meetings are usually opened with songs—but not with rally songs. Some of the world's best music has been written for hymns, and we sing these beautiful works."

Passages They Found Helpful

Prayer follows singing of hymns. A designated member opens the prayer with a brief expression of gratitude. Another takes up the prayer, then another, until there is silence. Then prayer is over. The president then reads for three or four minutes from the Bible, most frequently from Psalms or the New Testament. Oftentimes the members take turns reading. They select passages which have come to mean something to them, statements of encouragement, guidance or instruction.

The meeting then breaks up into groups of eight. Members give two-minute talks within their groups, testifying to the efficacy of prayer. Or they discuss the useful application of some Bible passage, or read from the Bible itself. Benediction closes each session of the club.

Meetings are limited to 35 minutes—and the limit is strictly observed.

"We make it a special point to close on time," said President Baldwin, "so that no one will have to sit and squirm through a long session."

'We Find the Bible Interesting'

There are no dues, and the club is open to all students. No propaganda for any individual sect is allowed.

"We are not interested in interdenominational differences," asserted the president. "The important thing is the Bible, and the teachings of Jesus. We aren't concerned with the differences of ritual, or the organizational set-ups of all the churches that have come into existence since Jesus taught the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Skipping over all this to direct sources, we read the Bible—and find it extremely interesting."

The club, with the consent of the school administration, expects to have guest speakers from outside to address one session each month. Laymen and members of the clergy alike will be invited to address the group—but all will be held to a rigid time limit by stopwatches! And no "advertisements" for any individual sect will be allowed.

The club is also planning a meeting to which parents will be invited.

"This may lead some parents to bring the Bible into the family circle," said the president, "and to read it themselves."

Noon Leisure Program

Pomona High School, California, is developing an elaborate noon leisure program. From three to five days each week, students assemble in the auditorium at noon for community singing, radio programs, movies, and plays.

—The News Letter

Notes of a Rural School Teacher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It just occurred to me this morning how small a part of my teaching job, the teaching of the academic subjects really is. The cheerful greeting with which I meet each youngster, the quiet ministering to some distressing need (at least it seems so to that child), the alertness with which I might detect some new and keen interest even though it comes outside of regular class time or order. These and so many more items have loomed up to me particularly today, as so vastly more important, although of course the other, the so-called regular, work must have its place too.

M. D.

Constructive Mission

Wars and mass violence are very complex phenomena, deserving the most careful analysis of which institutions of learning are capable. But they probably cannot be solved by analysis alone. Part of the solution must lie in a general heightening of intelligence and understanding in the mass of men, and of willingness to co-operate. Not from the top, not from any charm or panacea will a peaceful world come, but from millions of homes which are stable and secure, from millions of men and women doing work which best utilizes their abilities and is of real use to society, and from thousands of communities whose citizens have learned to live harmoniously together and promote common ends.

Steadily to contribute towards such homes, such work, and such communities—not merely by words and wishful thinking, but by methods designed to promote these specific ends—is probably the heart of Antioch's educational philosophy, and the College's most constructive mission in these years of stress.

—From Antioch Notes

Dusting the Home Beautiful

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
California

Dear Parents,

When coats began to find lodgment on living-room chairs, books left un-put-away by the fire-place hearth, and pajamas forgotten to be hung up, it was realized in our home that the time had come for a quiet, fireside talk (our usual conference spot for heart-to-heart times).

Two busy little lads with "so much to do" in their new going-to-school experiences had reached the point of not noticing that the aforesaid negligences had really taken place. Thus, the need for awakening. This fireside talk we called "Dusting Home Beautiful."

Our three-fold session evolved the following plan to more alertly have "eyes to see" and "ears to hear" a more co-operative beautifying of our home.

An attractive bulletin-board of heavy white card-board was decided upon to list all the beautiful, sweet, clean, and orderly qualities that we could think of. These we termed the "furniture" for our home. Opposite to these we listed the careless, unattractive and thoughtless modes that had appeared in the daily adventures. These we termed the "dust," from which we all vowed to be a committee of one to keep our home swept clean from.

Above the "attractive" listings a cozy, dear home took shape under the artistry of chubby fingers and a few colored crayons. This little home fairly shone with its lovely, bright windows, smiling flowers, and a protective picket fence. Above the "dusty" listings a tumble-down abode that was much bedecked with cob-webs took form. This one had no clean windows, smiling flowers, nor protective picket fence. It looked alone and deserted—much to the glee of these youthful artists!

Each day following, when something occurred that seemed worthy of notation, either good or bad, it was properly listed. What an interesting array presented itself!

The evening's perusal of these two pictured abodes became almost like a thrilling game to see how many more additions (and the retaining) of prize bits of additional "furniture" there were. And how elated we all were to see the cobwebs disappear with their alert, loving and persistent dustings.

Gratifying, indeed, was it daily to see the newer awakened courtesies spring forth from radiant, helpful hearts. New values were continually added to our "Home Beautiful." It has been a most happifying experience!

(Mrs.) G. B. R.

The Parent

These proved to be valuable aids in Discipline, Character Building, better English Work, also Drawing.

After using these pictures in many ways, I decided to exhibit drawings and work of the children, themselves. On our wall space, at different times, we placed the following:

Good themes, perfect papers on each school subject, original poems, articles from sewing class.

The children made very fine drawings, even some of them who never before had been able to draw at all. We had an Art Teacher once a week and during the rest of the week we correlated art with each school subject.

A boy whose father owned a garage drew many a perfect likeness of automobiles, putting all into a booklet. One big picture was put in the window of his father's garage. After finishing high school, he became an expert designer.

A boy who was a natural fun-maker drew copies of current comic strips. He was one of those who had never been able to draw at all.

These art exhibits were enjoyed by many parents and other visitors.

The work done by the children seemed to me excellent and each one of the 37 pupils did his share. The silent lessons given out by all these beautiful pictures had a wonderful influence over the children. It was indeed a happy year and I learned that in order for pupils to properly express themselves, I must often keep silent, so as not to thwart the efforts of the child to unfold naturally.

(Miss) E. M. M.

A Saturday Column

Silent Messages

Illinois

Dear Editor:

After reading Mrs. F. C.'s letter, I decided that I, too, could give a helpful thought to the Parent Column. I agree with her that the best should be constantly before children.

In the home, office, or school, we have much need of the silent lesson which pictures and mottoes can convey. I was appointed to a large class (majority boys) of eighth grade pupils. They had been considered unruly, so I thought it best to work quietly with them.

I had some fine, large mottoes, with suitable designs on them, which I hung on the wall once a week without any comments. The thoughts were similar to the following — "The Good American Controls Himself," "The Good American Is Self-Reliant" and others. I noticed that each morning when the children entered the room, almost the first thing they did was to look at these, so I decided to go on with this idea.

The children and I strung a fine wire tightly across the back of the room where space was ample. Together, we collected sets of pictures, leaving them for a week or two at a time.

This is a partial list of our sets:
Pictures of beautiful scenes
Pictures of birds
Pictures of flowers
Noted art pictures
Copies of sculpture
Pictures suitable for each special day—as Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and others.

If You Help Youngsters To Read

Here Is a Book To Advise You On Selections

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Here's another of those books I know aren't true, but I wish might be," remarked Edouard expectantly. "May I take it?" At ten, Edouard had already discovered what Anne Carroll Moore calls the "very wonderful, rich and free experience" of reading. His tastes ranged happily through stories of imagination, nature tales, biographies, adventure and those very special volumes that, when read aloud, "make everybody laugh."

It is Miss Moore's immediate and wide experience with Edouard and hundreds of other boys and girls like him, as well as her own discriminating and catholic literary judgment, that give to her book "My Roads to Childhood" an exhilarating quality that no one should miss who, to borrow a line from Meredith, keeps the young generations in hail. With this book at hand to give inspiration and guidance, no parent, aunt, or uncle need be at a loss when young members of their families consult them about reading. Nor will they hesitate even to expose them thoroughly to well filled shelves of books, selected with taste and discrimination, and leave them free to follow their own choice.

Not Merely a Book About Books

To come quickly to the real quality of this book, begin by sampling three short chapters that are somewhere along in the middle. Start with the chapter headed "Vacation Reading" (pages 99-108); then skip to the chapter on "The Middle-Aged Children" (pages 230-235), and come back to "The Children of France," (pages 174-180). Then you will find yourself ready to start at the first page and read the book right through; you will not want to miss anything in it. For you will have discovered that this is not merely a book about books—it is really an invitation to spend some time with the warm vivid realities of childhood and to watch what books can do to "awaken, enlighten, and enlarge the minds and hearts of children who are living in a new century and a different world."

Parents of children at the picture-book ages who buy "My Roads to Childhood" will find in it much to guide and inform their selection of books for the child who is making his first acquaintance with words and pictures. They will keep it in an easily accessible place on their bookshelves, too, for ready reference for years to come, as a guide in the choice of books for expanding tastes and interests as the children grow into the "middle ages" and early and later teens.

Interesting Comment, Too

The titles of the book-lists that follow each group of chapters show the wide range and usefulness of the book: Some First Books; Some Later Books; A List of Books for Middle-Aged Children; In the Teens; A Representative List of Books Published 1926-1938.

Besides including views and reviews of children's books first published separately under the titles "Roads to Childhood"; "New Roads to Childhood"; and "Cross Roads to Childhood,"—which have been out of print for some years—"My Roads to Childhood" has been brought up to date with a new introduction, a list of representative children's books that brings it up to 1938, and an essay on trends and developments in children's books during that period.

Ethel C. Ince

"My Roads to Childhood," by Anne Carroll Moore. New York: Doubleday Doran and Co. $2.

Greenwich Movie Club

Pupil film critics regulate to some extent the movie-going of their classmates at Greenwich High School, Connecticut. A special committee of members of the Movie Club makes film selections, writes descriptions, and reproduces the resultant list for distribution.

—The News Letter

COEDUCATIONAL

The Hansel & Gretel School
Established in Glendale 1926
now located in Pasadena, Calif.
Resident—Day—Night—Children 2-9 Years
Playhouse Dept.
Hour—Day—Night—Week end. Reasonable rates
Free Transportation.
120 S. Arroyo Drive (West grounds of Vista del Arroyo Hotel) BY 6-4821
Mrs. Irma S. Ford, Director. Pasadena, Calif.

Rockwood Park
A progressive Country Day and Boarding School for boys and girls
College Prep.—General Course and Junior Div.
Accredited by N. E. College Ent. Ex. Board
Rockwood Park, Jamaica Plain, Mass. ARB. 1585
PARK NURSERY SCHOOL & KINDERGARTEN
Rockwood Park, Jamaica Plain, Mass. ARB. 1185

WRITE
for Lower School Catalog
Children are accepted in the Boarding Department at the age of 12.
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Senior College
Lower School / Junior College
Coeducational

DRAMATIC ARTS
PUBLIC SPEAKING
Methods for preparation.
Speeches written and coached.
Individual instruction.
Write for an appointment
BOSTON SCHOOL OF PUBLIC SPEAKING
283 Beacon St., Boston Tel. KEN. 6082

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The Foremost Institution for dramatic training.
Spring term begins April 1st
Catalog from Secretary, Room 250
Carnegie Hall, New York

ART
Modern School of Applied Art
Train for a CAREER in Costume Designing, Decorating, Buying, Styling, Fashion or Advertising Illustrating or Copywriting. One to three-year courses. Unusual placement opportunities. Large experienced staff, attractive quarters. Spring Courses. Send for Catalog.
Directors: Carolyn L. Bowing Donald Smith Fenley
607 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

BUSINESS COLLEGE
ENROLL NOW SAWYER SCHOOL of BUSINESS
the West's largest business school. All latest methods, and equipment, 4 schools, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Long Beach and Westwood Village.

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL
BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL OF BOSTON
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS
334 BOYLSTON ST.
PREPARE FOR A BUSINESS CAREER
at one of the nation's finest Business and Secretarial Schools. Live near The Mother Church. Write for catalog 12.

Train for LEADERSHIP
COURSES in Business Administration, Accountancy, Secretarial Science, Journalism, Foreign Trade, Merchandising, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses; also Commercial Art, Costume Design, Interior Decoration, Home Economics. 56th year. High standards, nation-wide patronage. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
1025 WILSHIRE BLVD. LOS ANGELES CALIF.

See Also
TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

The Home Forum

In Spite of Macaulay

THE OTHER DAY I came across a Shakespeare anthology. How Tom Macaulay would have scorned such a publication!

I am writing in the depths of the country, far from the Essays, and the History, and the Lays, which lie, with dust thick on them, in my home in London. They have not been disturbed these fifteen or twenty years; yet I can remember—better than the plot of the novel I toyed with last week—the pontifical phrase with which Macaulay dismissed the eloquence of Racine. "The mind of Shakespeare," he observed, with his usual certainty, for Tom Macaulay knew everything—and, if he knew most of it wrong, this was mercifully concealed from him—"the mind of Shakespeare is our triumph, and not a dozen lines of rhetoric." There is no more to be said. What is this anthology but dozens of dozens of lines of rhetoric?

* * *

If I sit back and relax for a moment, I can think of more things in which Macaulay was mistaken than there are methods of constructing tribal poems—and of those there are nearly seventy. He was wrong when he looked forward, in his dispute with Southey, to the day when England should be a thick forest of factory chimneys. He was wrong in thinking that the Glorious Revolution established the most nearly perfect form of government known to mankind. He was wrong in maintaining, all for the sake of a purple patch, that Frederick the Great promised to defend Maria Theresa's right to Silesia. He was wrong—if the legend of the Grail means anything, if idealism means anything, if it is better to travel hopefully than to arrive—in holding that an acre in Middlesex is better than a principality in Utopia. He was wrong—but why continue the list? The longest lane runs into the highway at last; and sooner or later we are bound to encounter something in which Macaulay was right. Why not admit at once that he was right about Shakespeare, and have done with it?

My own experience confirms Macaulay; as simple arithmetic, in its small, unassuming way, supports Einstein. In my youth, I could never read Shakespeare. When my teachers of English became enthusiastic over him, I never for a moment believed they meant what they said.

* * *

Not until I saw a provincial actor in "Hamlet" was this distaste swept into oblivion. He was not a good actor. He was a thin gentleman with a prominent nose, and he had a mellifluous voice of which he overworked the softer notes as assiduously as cinema organists overwork the vox humana. But he lit in me a raging fire of excitement for Shakespeare on the stage that has not since been extinguished. I can remember him now, groaning like an express train getting up steam as the ghost talked to him in the darkness. Into those groans, he put more passion than has sufficed to carry some fashionable actors through a score of years of leading parts. To two girls sitting beside me, he gave an irrepressible fit of the giggles; to me Paradise, the light that never was on sea or land, the consecration and the poet's dream.

That light is not yet faded; but it shines for me more brightly in the theater than in the study. Now the things that in the theater make the greatest effect are not, generally speaking, those that look most impressive upon the printed page. There is a line in "Measure for Measure," spoken by the Duke, which merely says: "It is almost clear dawn." On paper it is inconsiderable enough. In the theater it is one of the masterstrokes of drama. Isabella and Claudio and even Angelo have passed through deep and bitter tribulation; darkness of midnight has enveloped them; and, unless the memory of these things is present when the Duke speaks, his words miss their meaning. They are of no more concern than a glass of water poured into the Amazon. But, with the impact of the stage behind them, they are like the first drops of rain that fall after a long, parched drought.

* * *

Needless to say, this quotation does not appear in the anthology I have just picked up. It could not do so, for it could no more be taken as a sample of "Measure for Measure" than a solitary brick could serve as a sample of Westminster Cathedral. Nor, when Benedick asks what he shall do to serve her, is there to be found the laughing, teasing Beatrice's sudden, hissed: "Kill Claudio." There are few more dramatic moments in the theater than Benedick's spring backward, throwing up his hands, with the horrified exclamation breaking from his lips: "Not for the wide world." But it is beyond the reach of anthologies, as is the knocking on the door in "Macbeth."

Yet, in its way, to flutter the pages of this anthology is a pleasant occupation. It agreeably reminds one of things one had forgotten, and shows others that one had never known. For example, how fond of April Shakespeare was:

"Yet I have not seen
So likely an ambassador of love:
A day in April never came so sweet."

And again:

"O! how this spring of love resembleth
The uncertain glory of an April day."

* * *

It recalls how early our ancestors went to bed; otherwise, how could the most famous expression in all literature of the gay, roystering temper of youth come to be Falstaff's: "We have heard the chimes at midnight, Master Shallow"? And it justifies the enormous reputation which "Troilus and Cressida" has gained in modern days—("The finest of all Shakespeare's plays," said an Oxford don to me not long ago, adding, "of course")—with the perfect concluding phrase of:

"He brought a Grecian queen, whose youth
and freshness
Wrinkles Apollo's, and makes stale the
morning."

Its stray passages, too, impress one with the tremendous attraction which kingship had for Shakespeare. Its glittering appurtenances are never far from his imagination. Its awe and splendor constantly dazzle him.

"Ha, majesty! how high thy glory towers,
When the rich blood of kings is set on fire!"

And:

"Not all the water in the rough rude sea
Can wash the balm from an anointed king;
The breath of worldly men cannot depose
The deputy elected by the Lord."

He loves to catalogue its pomp and circumstance:

"The sword, the mace, the crown imperial,
The intertissued robe of gold and pearl,
The farcéd title running 'fore the king,
The throne he sits on, nor the tide of pomp
That beats upon the high shore of this world"

and demands:

"And shall the figure of God's majesty,
His captain, steward, deputy elect,
Anointed, crowned, planted many years, . . .
Be judg'd by subject and inferior breath?"

* * *

This is Shakespeare's rhetoric at its most exciting, but the best in this kind are but shadows to the supreme glories of his verse, to Lear's:

"O heavens,
If you do love old men, if your sweet sway
Allow obedience, if yourselves are old
Make it your cause,"

to Romeo's:

"O! here
Will I set up my everlasting rest,"

to Othello's:

"O! now, for ever
Farewell the tranquil mind, farewell content!"

and:

"Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,
And very sea-mark of my utmost sail."

These are the mountaintops from which one's eyes should never stray for long.

HAROLD HOBSON

First Leaves in Spring

The growing of young leaves
On bare limbs
Is like the first, faint stirring of strings
Before the orchestra begins.

E. E. L.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $12.00 Three months ... $3.00
Six months ..... $6.00 One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City ..... 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Building
London ..... Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris ..... 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

For a Japanese Print

Petaled like snow
the plum trees bloom
and the wild geese fly
northward at night
across the stars
with a long sharp cry.

DOROTHY LIVINGSTON ULRICH

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ILLUSTRATION BY CHARLES KEENE FOR GEORGE MEREDITH'S "EVAN HARRINGTON"

THIS WOOD ENGRAVING from a drawing by Charles Keene (1823-1891) was made in April, 1860, the first year of a decade which has been named The Golden Age of the Art of Book Illustration in England. It was an early phase in the career of the artist, but the drawing is considered one of his best. Despite his great talent, Charles Keene was not duly appreciated by his contemporaries. Most of his work was published anonymously. He contributed to "The Illustrated London News," "Once a Week," and "Punch."

Joseph Pennell was one of his most enthusiastic admirers. He wrote of Keene's delightful personality, his quaint traits, his love of music, his eccentric habits, his devotion to dogs and bagpipes. As illustrator and caricaturist, he was observant of the ways of his fellow men, and he cultivated a sharp, clear drawing style for expressing his pictorial ideas. He prepared thirty-nine drawings to illustrate George Meredith's "Evan Harrington." Transferred to the wood block, the drawing lost something of the personal touch of the artist.

Have We Learned to Pray Practically?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN A LITTLE CHILD in Sunday school, the writer was requested to memorize a verse from the Bible every week. One about Daniel which appealed to her, and which she repeated again and again, declared (Daniel 6:10), "He kneeled upon his knees three times a day, and prayed, and gave thanks before his God."

It was many years before she learned, in Christian Science, the far-reaching importance of prayer, and saw how Daniel's understanding of God, gained through prayer, enabled him in an hour of great need to prove God's all-power and ever-presence. Every Christian Scientist learns that, as Mary Baker Eddy says on page 16 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "The highest prayer is not one of faith merely; it is demonstration. Such prayer heals sickness, and must destroy sin and death." He comes to understand, in a degree at least, the meaning of the Apostle Paul's admonition (I Thessalonians 5:16-18): "Rejoice evermore. Pray without ceasing. In every thing give thanks."

Mrs. Eddy throughout her writings stresses the importance of prayer. In Science and Health she has devoted the entire first chapter to a discussion of prayer. Prayer, in Christian Science, is praise to God, from a heart overflowing with gratitude. It is a joyous acknowledgment and recognition of God's ever-presence and power, and of His wonderful love, love that dissolves all error. Prayer is an assurance born of faith and understanding that God is All, and that there is nothing beside Him. Prayer is humility that lifts thought above the false sense of material selfhood and enables one to perceive the spirituality of the universe and man, as the offspring of Spirit.

Daniel prayed three times a day. Through his constant communion with God the light of righteousness shone forth in word and deed. This was an influence which reached even to the king, who, when Daniel was cast into the den of lions, said to him (Daniel 6:16), "Thy God whom thou servest continually, he will deliver thee." How certain it is that every good and righteous thought is a holy influence that is never lost!

Daniel, in that trying experience, so clearly realized God's presence and His ever-enfolding love that his consciousness admitted no suggestion of another presence. There was no resentment against his betrayers, no fear of the lions. He proved his understanding of God as Love. Mrs. Eddy has written in Science and Health (p. 180), "When man is governed by God, the ever-present Mind who understands all things, man knows that with God all things are possible." His consciousness was so filled with the assurance of the presence of God that this understanding destroyed the fear of lust, envy, selfishness, and hatred. Herein is a wonderful lesson for us. The law of God, which protected Daniel in a den of lions, is ever available to all and is applicable to every situation.

Throughout his earthly experience Jesus was ever in close communion with God. He spent many hours in prayer. Oftentimes he sought the solitude of the mountains that he might be alone with God. It is interesting to note that wonderful healings followed these periods of spiritual communion. Through his understanding of God he healed the leper, stilled the tempest, cured the two men of insanity, and did many other mighty works. His "humble prayers," Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 12), "were deep and conscientious protests of Truth,—of man's likeness to God and of man's unity with Truth and Love." He was ever conscious of the Christ, his spiritual selfhood. Sin, sickness, death held no terrors for him, because he knew the powerlessness, the nothingness, of matter and realized the allness of God. This understanding shone forth in such power that, in the words of a hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 388),

"Where'er he went affliction fled,
The sick were healed, the hungry fed."

Such was the power of prayer as proved by the Master.

Each one is spiritually endowed with this healing power in proportion to his understanding of God, as revealed by Christ Jesus and Christian Science. Prayer does not change what God has established—the perfection of the universe including man—but it lifts our consciousness to behold God and the kingdom of harmony, wherein we may consciously dwell.

Oh, may we let divine Truth so fill our consciousness that we are enabled to see the unreality of the claims of evil, through clearly realizing the allness of God. Let us be obedient to Mrs. Eddy's loving counsel (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 150), "In speechless prayer, ask God to enable you to reflect God, to become His own image and likeness, even the calm, clear, radiant reflection of Christ's glory, healing the sick, bringing the sinner to repentance, and raising the spiritually dead in trespasses and sins to life in God." Then will our lives be a constant prayer of grateful praise to God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

So It Is With the Heart

This inarticulate snow
Falling through the long night,
Mutes the familiar sound
Of footsteps on stone.
It etches twig and branch
Of winter elm
And the once flamboyant maple,
And lays gentle fingertips
Above the sleeping root.
After a sheltered season
The quick root stirs
And the first brave leaf unfolds.

So it is with the heart
That has accepted peace.

ISABEL HARRISS BARR

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston.
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"MIND"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

Haben wir praktisch beten gelernt?

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS KLEINES KIND mußte die Verfasserin in der Sonnentagsschule jede Woche einen Bibelvers auswendig lernen. Ein Vers über Daniel, der ihr gefiel, und den sie immer wieder hersagte, lautet (Dan. 6, 10): „Er fiel des Tages dreimal auf seine Kniee, betete, lobte und dankte seinem Gott".

Erst viele Jahre später lernte sie in der Christlichen Wissenschaft die weitreichende Bedeutung des Gebets verstehen und sah sie, wie Daniel durch sein Gottesverständnis, das er durch Gebet erlangt hatte, Gottes Allmacht und Allgegenwart in einer Stunde großer Not beweisen konnte. Jeder Christliche Wissenschafter lernt verstehen, was Mary Baker Eddy auf Seite 16 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt: „Das höchste Gebet ist nicht das des bloßen Glaubens; es ist Demonstration. Ein solches Gebet heilt Krankheit und muß Sünde und Tod zerstören". Er lernt, wenn auch nur einigermaßen, die Ermahnung des Apostels Paulus verstehen (1. Thess. 5, 16-18): „Seid allezeit fröhlich, betet ohne Unterlaß, seid dankbar in allen Dingen".

Mrs. Eddy betont durchweg in ihren Schriften die Wichtigkeit des Gebets. In Wissenschaft und Gesundheit hat sie das ganze erste Kapitel einer Erörterung des Gebets gewidmet. In der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist Gebet Lobpreisung Gottes aus dankerfülltem Herzen, freudiges Erkennen und Anerkennen der Allgegenwart und Macht Gottes und Seiner wunderbaren Liebe, einer Liebe, die allen Irrtum vertreibt. Gebet ist eine Zuversicht, die aus dem Glauben und dem Verständnis geboren ist, daß Gott das All ist, und daß es außer Ihm nichts gibt. Gebet ist Demut, die das Denken über den falschen Sinn eines materiellen Selbst erhebt und einen befähigt, die Geistigkeit des Weltalls und des Menschen als des Sprößlings des Geistes wahrzunehmen.

Daniel betete dreimal täglich. Durch seine beständige Gemeinschaft mit Gott leuchtete das Licht der Gerechtigkeit bei ihm aus Wort und Tat. Dies hatte sogar einen Einfluß auf den König, der zu Daniel sagte, als dieser in die Löwengrube geworfen war (Dan. 6, 17): „Dein Gott, dem du ohne Unterlaß dienst, der helfe dir". Wie gewiß es doch ist, daß jeder gute und gerechte Gedanke ein heiliger Einfluß ist, der nie verloren geht!

Daniel vergegenwärtigte sich bei dieser peinlichen Erfahrung Gottes Gegenwart und Seine alles umfassende Liebe so klar, daß sein Bewußtsein keine Einflüsterung einer andern Gegenwart zuließ. Er hegte keinen Groll gegen seine Verräter und hatte keine Furcht vor den Löwen. Er bewies sein Verständnis, daß Gott die Liebe ist. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 180): „Wenn der Mensch von Gott regiert wird, dem immergegenwärtigen Gemüt, das alle Dinge versteht, dann weiß der Mensch, daß bei Gott alle Dinge möglich sind". Sein Bewußtsein war so von der Gewißheit der Gegenwart Gottes erfüllt, daß dieses Verständnis die Furcht vor Gier, Neid, Selbstsucht und Haß zerstörte. Hierin liegt eine wunderbare Lehre für uns. Das Gesetz Gottes, das Daniel in der Löwengrube beschützte, steht allen immer zur Verfügung und ist auf jede Lage anwendbar.

Während seiner ganzen irdischen Erfahrung war Jesus immer in inniger Gemeinschaft mit Gott. Er brachte viele Stunden mit Gebet zu. Oft suchte er die Einsamkeit der Berge auf, um mit Gott allein zu sein. Es ist beachtenswert, daß diesen Zeiten geistiger Gemeinschaft mit Gott wunderbare Heilungen folgten. Durch sein Gottesverständnis heilte er den Aussätzigen, stillte er den Sturm, heilte er die zwei Männer von Geistesstörung und vollbrachte er viele andere mächtige Werke. Seine „demütigen Gebete", schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 12), „waren tiefe und gewissenhafte Bezeugungen der Wahrheit—Bezeugungen von des Menschen Gleichheit mit Gott und von des Menschen Einheit mit Wahrheit und Liebe". Er war sich des Christus, seines geistigen Selbst, immer bewußt. Sünde, Krankheit und Tod hatten für ihn keinen Schrecken, weil er wußte, daß die Materie machtlos, nichts, und Gott das All ist. Dieses Verständnis bekundete sich in solcher Kraft, daß

„Wohin er kam, wich die Not,
Wurden die Kranken geheilt, die Hungrigen
gespeist".
(Christian Science Hymnal. Nr. 388.)

Solche Kraft hatte das Gebet, wie der Meister es bewies.

Jeder ist im Verhältnis zu seinem Verständnis Gottes, wie Christus Jesus und die Christliche Wissenschaft Ihn enthüllen, mit dieser heilenden Kraft geistig ausgestattet. Das Gebet ändert nicht, was Gott eingesetzt hat—die Vollkommenheit des Weltalls einschließlich des Menschen—sondern erhebt unser Bewußtsein zur Wahrnehmung Gottes und des Reichs der Harmonie, worin wir bewußt weilen können.

O lassen wir doch die göttliche Wahrheit unser Bewußtsein so erfüllen, daß wir durch die klare Erkenntnis der Allheit Gottes die Unwirklichkeit der Anmaßungen des Bösen sehen können! Laßt uns Mrs. Eddys liebevollen Rat befolgen (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 150): „In stillem Gebet bitte Gott, daß er dich befähige, Gott widerzuspiegeln, Sein Bild und Gleichnis—die ruhige, klare und strahlende Widerspiegelung der Herrlichkeit Christi—zu werden, indem du die Kranken heilst, die Sünder zur Buße rufst und die in Übertretungen und Sünden geistig Toten zum Leben in Gott auferweckst"! Dann wird unser Leben ein beständiges Gebet dankbaren Lobpreisens Gottes sein.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Seen as a Colored Map

IN HER IMAGINATION, then, she would see England as a sort of coloured topographical map, like her map of Wirral which she had had carried to the attic; the grey whaleback of the Cotswolds; the white of the chalkpits among the Wealds, the grey-blue of the Welsh coal-mines; the rose-red of the Cheshire old red sandstone; the nettled turquoise of the Lake Country; the blooming white and pink of the plum-and-apple orchard counties; the gold of England's straw-ricks; the green and white of her hedges; the steely blue of her rivers and sleepy canals riddled with locks; the emerald velvet of her ancient lawns and of her bowling-greens and cricket pitches, with the friendly English song-birds cruising not too high overhead, throwing down on to them the fleeting shadows of their dipping wings; the soaring needles of her cathedrals and the belfries and clock towers of her country churches; the broad ribbon of her King's highways; the ragged robin, the larkspur and the coltsfoot of her field and bridle paths; the white geese and coloured petticoats on her village greens; the shining brasses and sanded floors and brick fire-places of her old village inns, with their weather-worn painted signboards whining in every wind; the warning fingers of the lighthouses on her coasts; the sorrel coats and starred foreheads of her leisurely milch cows; the crimson of her strawberry beds and the white and golden flagons of the water-lilies floating in the becalmed moats of her unarmed castles; the safe quivering of a multitude of wings in her bird sanctuaries; the unmolested crowned heads of her grazing deer; the unequalled fleeces of her hardy little north-country sheep; the overflowing honey of her bee-skeps; the innumerable little painted signs saying TEAS in her cottage gardens; the heathers, the lings and lichens of her moors where sleep the small dark men of the barrows and her hills where the Romans walked.

And then, her ships that shut her in. Her ships; the wooden walls of Old England.—From "English Rue," by MARTIN HARE. (New York: Macmillan.)

Lotte Lehmann Remembers

WHILE I WAS still quite little, my parents moved into the so-called "Ritterschaftshaus," the official residence next to the big Ritterschaft offices where my father was secretary. We had the whole house to ourselves with a pretty front garden, a big one at the back and a poultry yard. The broad path that led to our playground my parents proudly called the "park." I believe that this "park" is one of my earliest recollections. I can see it now, sunlit and sparkling, bordered with flowers and bushes and trees. There was one part where lilies of the valley—hundreds of them—grew among the bushes. We were not allowed to pick them—father cherished every flower in his garden.

Yet one day is clear in my memory: my mother stood at the end of the pathway—she stretched out her arms to me and I ran through the sunlight to her shouting with joy: "It is spring. . . ." Even today my conception of spring is still bound up with this experience of childhood.

And there never is an Easter when I do not recollect how eagerly we used to hunt for Easter eggs in the park! They were hidden in the clipped boxtrees, in the lily-of-the-valley bed, they hung from the bushes; lovely colored sugar eggs, shiny chocolate ones, and hens' eggs dyed bright colors. At the end there was a fair division of spoils between my brother Fritz and myself by which we each got half—all the same it was wonderful to have won and to have really found more than the other.—From "Midway in My Song," the Autobiography of LOTTE LEHMANN. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as Library Edition .. 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper .. 5.00
De luxe Edition, black, brown, or blue levant, heavy India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Cloth Edition $2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Cloth Edition $2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent

One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1940

Where Heat and Power Go Up in Smoke

By a Staff Photographer

Boston—Through a Smoke Screen

(1) Looking downtown from the Back Bay through a field of smoking chimneys. (2) All this from a single apartment in the Back Bay. (3) A view over the roof tops of the Back Bay. (4) Evidence of wasted heat in the Longwood area. (5) Railroad yards contribute to the smoke nuisance in the center of the city.

Farley Boom In N. E. Held Logical Turn

Political students see in move no antagonism to third-term movement if the call comes.

There is no mystery about the Farley for President boom in New England. It couldn't very well be otherwise. The Democrats in control of patronage, which is to say pretty much in control of the Party, have been put there by President Roosevelt through Jim Farley.

All six New England States are now under Republican domination in State politics. The Democrats still in control of jobs are Federal appointees. They owe their allegiance to the Administration in Washington.

They are in a position somewhat paralleling a Republican postmaster in the Deep South. They know which side their bread is buttered on.

For this reason, it is a bit amusing for most New England political observers to hear some of the speculations currently circulated on the "strange" developments in Yankee-land.

Imaginary Talks

Imaginary conservations between President Roosevelt and his Postmaster General are quoted, and these range from rather acrimonious interviews to altogether amiable ones.

Item: "I see you are not entered in Massachusetts," Mr. Farley is supposed to have remarked to the President.

"I don't know anything about it, Jim."

"Well, you can't beat somebody with nobody. Do you object if I enter?"

"Why no, Jim, go right ahead."

Another version has a bit more drama. Mr. Farley is supposed to have gone to the President and told him he intended to enter the Massachusetts primary.

"Go ahead," are the words put in the President's mouth and Mr. Farley subsequently "inspired" Massachusetts State Chairman William H. Burke, Jr., to enter a slate for him.

But the President, so this version continues, with great political acumen, took his Postmaster General campaign manager in stride merely by summoning Mr. Burke and suggesting that a second announcement be made that the slate was for Farley, but of course, it would be for the President first, if the President decided to seek another term.

Both these versions suit the situation and the news reports closely enough to be acceptable. Neither is likely to be denied.

But as a matter of fact, neither is probably completely true.

A cold analysis indicates that the only person who could clinch such a nomination for Mr. Farley is the President himself. Probably to none other of his associates does Mr. Roosevelt owe more, politically, than to Mr. Farley. But at the same time, the President must consider his responsibility to the New Deal wing, and his duty to the Party.

Doubtless Considering

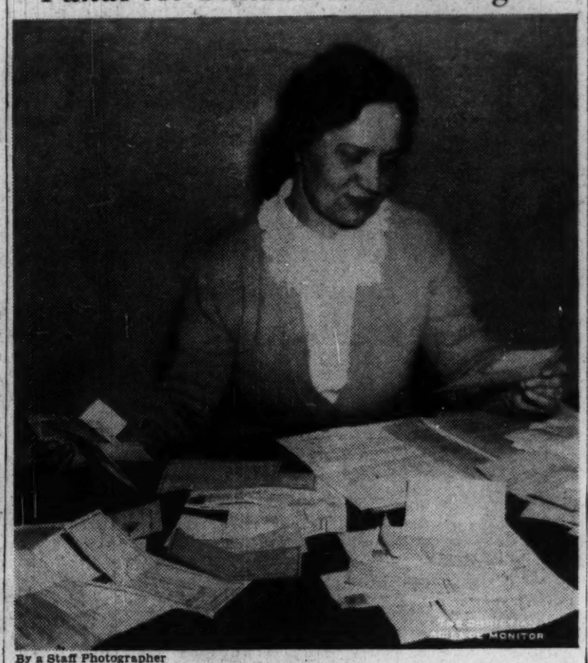
These are things the President is doubtless considering. He may have discussed them with some advisers, possibly with Mr. Farley; but it is not likely the Massachusetts development is directly resultant from any decision he may have reached.

Everywhere in New England you will hear it said among a strong section of Democrats that they favor Mr. Roosevelt first; Mr. Farley second. This is true in Connecticut; it is true in Rhode Island; it is doubly true in Massachusetts and the other New England states where the Democratic vote is apparently at lower ebb, and dependence upon Federal patronage doubly needed.

All of which gets back to our original thesis that most of the Democrats able to act are subjects of the Prince and his Nabob, and are sufficiently anxious to please to leap without being told.

R. R. M.

Funds for Finland Are Flowing In



By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Jaako Mikkola Receiving Two $400 Checks

Mrs. Mikkola not only is a worker at Finnish Relief Fund headquarters, but is also a member of the Board of Directors of the International Institute and Secretary of the International Relations Committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Plight of Finland Is Told By Finnish Woman in Boston

Mrs. Jaako Mikkola, wife of the famous Finnish runner and track coach at Harvard University, whose busy life includes active participation in the International Institute and International Relations Committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, paused long enough in her work at the Finnish Relief Fund headquarters on Washington Street today to tell the inside story of Finland's plight as she sees it from letters which have come to her from relatives there.

While hoping that substantial aid might come from Sweden, Mrs. Mikkola expressed her understanding of the Swedish viewpoint. "I think maybe King Gustav is right when he says possibly they can help Finland more by being neutral than by declaring war. Yes, maybe he is right, although I don't feel I have any right to express an opinion."

Mrs. Mikkola said that if the British warships, now reported off the Finnish coast, would prevent Russians from landing troops and supplies at Petsamo, and Sweden would send reinforcements to Finland's "waistline," Finland could throw enough troops into the Mannerheim Line to hold it firmly.

Mannerheim Line

Speaking of the Mannerheim Line, Mrs. Mikkola was most emphatic in her denial that it could be compared in any way with the Maginot Line in France or the Siegfried Line in Germany. The Mannerheim Line, she explained, was built in a great hurry last summer. All of our Finnish school boys voluntarily gave up their vacations to help construct it, even taking their own food along with them to save the government the expense of feeding them.

"My cousin wrote to me at the time," Mrs. Mikkola said, that "our sons are digging trenches, in case we have unwelcome visitors soon because the clouds are dark upon the horizon."

From more recent letters which she has received from Finland, Mrs. Mikkola gathers that the guns and ammunition captured from the Russians have been the main source of supply for the Finnish soldiers. "A friend of mine," she said, "who was recently in Helsinki on business wrote of seeing a group of 700 or 800 men at a railroad station waiting to be sent to the front. They had neither uniforms or guns, and when asked where they were to get their equipment, replied, 'We shall have to wait until it is captured from the Russians.'"

It has been wrongly stated, added Mrs. Mikkola, that Finnish women are in the trenches. "Our women do not fight and do not carry arms. I even doubt the stories," she went on, "of women correspondents being allowed to go to the front. Our army officers, I am sure, would not permit women to be subjected to such danger."

In Helsinki, the skeleton corps of civilians who remain there have not been able to remove their clothes for months, except for an occasional change of shirt, because of constant air alarms, according to a report recently received from Mrs. Mikkola's brother-in-law, who is stationed at the International Telegraph Station there.

Referring to the gas bombs which the Russians are using, he said "with his customary humor," as Mrs. Mikkola put it, "I wonder if those bombs are not just as dangerous for the Russians who are firing them as they are for us, because in handling them I should think that they would scorch their moustaches." And that must be true, she nodded, because gas bombs are very dangerous to handle.

Mrs. Mikkola said she is often asked why the Finnish people are so desperately in need of clothing. "I don't think you realize what evacuation means." She explained, "One of my relatives had only time to put on her coat and hat and jump into an automobile. She did not even know where she was going to be taken. That is why so much clothing is needed. There was no room for bags and no time to pack them. The important thing was to get away."

Takes Eight days

And while Hameenlinna, the place where this relative is now living, is only two hours from Helsinki by train, it takes as long as eight days to get clothing and supplies from there because all available conveyances are in the service of the Government.

Finnish newspapers, says Mrs. Mnkkola, have had to cut down to one page in order to save paper, but they are still getting them out. Houses in Helsinki cannot be kept warmer than 60 degrees because of the necessity to conserve fuel. While the very young children have been sent out of the country to Norway, Sweden and Denmark, the boys and girls of from 10 to 14 years have been assigned to farm work and are also helping in clearing out the forests.

Because of the frequent air raids over the Finnish towns, the people no longer gather in the churches, but hold their services in the woods, even though the temperature is below zero, Mrs. Mikkola disclosed. "I know that to be a fact," she added, seriously.

Belgian Group to Resume Service of the U. S. Lines

Ocean steamship service between the British Isles and North Atlantic ports, by the United States Lines—a popular passenger and freight service—which was forced to discontinue by the revised Neutrality Act, is about to be re-established. And the Boston services in both east and west directions are expected to be announced shortly.

Negotiations approved by the United States Maritime Commission have been concluded whereby eight steamers, of the United States Lines' fleet, most of which formerly called regularly at Boston, have been sold to a newly established Belgian company, and the vessels renamed, after Belgian towns, in anticipation of resuming service.

The new company is the Societe Maritime Anversoise, in which Belgian citizens own 60 per cent of the stock, and the United States Lines 40 per cent.

The United States Lines will be agents for the vessels in this country, and the service to Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and Belfast, is to be resumed at once. The London service is not yet arranged, but one will be operated to Antwerp at once.

The vessels involved—all of which have been transferred to Belgian registry—are: President Harding, American Trader, American Merchant, American Farmer, American Banker, American Traveler, American Shipper and American Importer.

Complete schedules are not yet available but service is being reestablished in the North Atlantic without delay, and Fred E. Lamb, freight manager for the lines in Boston, announces that the Ville de Gand, formerly the American Importer, will sail from New York for Antwerp next Wednesday, and the Ville de Liege, formerly the American Trader, will sail March 2 for Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Belfast.

Struggle in Student Union For Control at Crucial Stage

The struggle for control of the American Student Union, waged between Communist and Liberal students since the Madison Convention in December, reached a crucial stage today with the announcement at Cambridge of a preliminary triumph for Alan Gottlieb, President of the Harvard branch of the Union, and leader of the National Liberal Caucus (now called "Council"). The Executive Committee of the Union has capitulated to his demand for a referendum on Soviet Russian aggression.

Around the issue of "Stalin over Finland" the struggle for power has been centered. Refusal of the Madison Convention to pass Gottlieb's resolution condemning Russia was a symbol of Communist domination of the Union. Success of the present referendum—which many are expecting—would mean that liberal elements were in control.

For the Harvard members, who are said to constitute one of the most important branches of the Union, the issue is even larger. They are committed to withdrawal from the parent organization if the referendum fails.

Granting of the referendum before a vote of the Union forced that action is seen as a strategic move on the part of the Executive Committee. As they have now framed the ballot, the vital question is made to appear relatively unimportant—as merely an amendment to the "Peace Resolution" passed in December. An opportunity is given members to vote in favor of the latter, which includes opposition to any aid for Finland, as well as in favor of the amendment.

But the National Liberal Council is determined not to win merely a paper victory. In a statement which will be mailed to the members of the national organization next week, support for the referendum is phrased in such a way as to leave no doubt of their long range aim. There is a "clearly revealed need," it is stated, for "a revitalizing of the liberal and independent elements within the American Student Union . . . (We must be) strictly non-partisan, free from entanglements with any political party."

R. I. Labor Takes Connolly's Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Attention of Rhode Island's organized labor centered on William L. Connolly, president of the State Federation, as orders came from William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, to ban membership of all typographical union members.

The recent national convention of the A. F. of L. outlawed the "typos" for failure to pay assessments ordered for the campaign against the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Mr. Connolly, who has served four terms as President of the State Federation, is a member of the Pawtucket Typographical Union.

However, Mr. Connolly has been expecting such action and took a leaf from the book of his "boss," Mr. Green, who had found himself in the same position, because as a United Mine Worker his union was controlled by the C. I. O. chieftain, John L. Lewis. Mr. Green solved his personal dilemma by joining a union affililated with the A. F. of L.

Mr. Connolly, it is learned, has become a member of the A. F. of L.'s Office Workers, Stenographers, and Bookkeepers Union. He is considered eligible for membership because he is a personnel director for Mayor Thomas P McCoy's Government in that city.

Legion Official Pays Visit to Boston

Acting Mayor William J. Galvin today welcomed Edward A. Mulrooney of Wilmington, Del., National Commander of the American Legions' Society of Forty and Eight, at a breakfast given by the Society at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who was to have extended the welcome of the City of Boston himself, had returned to Florida after flying home to survey the snow removal situation.

Commander Mulrooney arrived in Boston by train last night in the course of a nation-wide tour of inspection of branches of the Society of Forty and Eight.

His visit to Boston is of particular interest since the Legion's national convention is to be held here this year. While he is making no official arrangements for the convention today, he said, he is looking over the various facilities available to his society, and talking with city and Legion officials about their plans for the convention.

Women to Discuss Hull Trade Pacts

Can Secretary of State Cordell Hull's reciprocal trade agreements bear up under the slings and arrows of Congress? Undoubtedly Congress and Mr. Hull would like to know. And so would the Women's City Club of Boston. Consequently, trade treaties will be the subject for discussion for the Club's dinner meeting next Tuesday night.

Guests of honor will be Dr. S. Shepard Jones, of Cambridge, Director of the World Peace Foundation, and Edward H. Cooley, of West Newton, Manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, who will present the issues involved in the lowering of excessive barriers to trade.

Cleared Roads Promise Rise in Business

New England's business activity, slowed down by the two snow storms of the past fortnight, is expected to make up for lost time to a great extent as roads and parking spaces continue to be opened up more completely.

One result of the storm was that department store sales dropped about 20 per cent last week, it was reported, and indications were that sales for the week concluding today would also be below normal. For the first 17 days of the month sales were 17 per cent slower than in the correspoding period a year ago.

General business in New England in January—when, generally speaking, transportation conditions were good—operated at about nine per cent above January, 1939, according to the New England Council's index of general business activity, however.

The New England Power Association reported production of 46,675,591 kilowatt hours in electrical energy for the week ended Feb. 17—containing the first snow storm affecting this month's business—compared with 44,569,770 for the corresponding week a year ago—an increase of 4.72 per cent.

The interruption of transportation affected deliveries of wool, it was reported by operatives, and trading was dull on the wool market in consequence.

The manufacturing of spring products was tapering off, according to expectations, but new business was picking up slowly, with cloth prices mostly nominal, and raw wool prices drifting lower on a restricted mill demand.

Orders were coming in slowly also, it was reported, for mills in the cotton gray goods division and strong pressure was developing for lower prices, so that there was some talk of curtailment.

An irregular trend in activity in shoe factories was reported. Leather prices were weak and some tanners in the upper leather line were curtailing.

Bank deposits declined slightly, but investments rose a little.

Estonia Society Holds Observance

A concert ball celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the independence of the little Baltic State of Estonia was held at the International Institute on Beacon Street, Boston, last night under the auspices of the Boston Estonia Society.

The situation of Estonia and other Baltic States in the present European conflict and the prospects for the future of the smaller independent countries were discussed by several speakers, among whom were Prof. Theodore A. Weil, of the American International College at Springfield; Johannes Kaiv, general consul of Estonia at New York, and Anthony O. Shallna, Boston envoy from Lithuania.

Forestry Hearing For N. E. Feb. 27

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—A special Congressional committee on forestry will conduct hearings here next Tuesday on problems of New England forestry resulting from the hurricane of 1938, it was announced yesterday.

Chairman John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, said the committee was unable to leave Washington to conduct hearings in New England as requested.

Representatives of New England states and forest interests have been invited to attend the sessions, which will deal also with a long-range conservation program and problems of special interest to the New England region.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
Cornelia Otis Skinner in "Edna His Wife." 8:30. Matinee Saturdays, 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Fifth Column," by Ernest Hemingway. With Franchot Tone, Lenore Ulrich, Katherine Locke and Lee J. Cobb. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays 2:30. Last day.

Plymouth—
"Margin for Error," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Richard Aldrich and Richard Myers, with Doris Dudley, and directed by Otto L. Preminger. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
Walter Huston in "A Passenger to Bali," by Ellis St. Joseph. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Bad Little Angel," with Virginia Weidler. 1:50, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Destry Rides Again," with Marlene Dietrich. 3:30, 6:40, 9:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"Barricade," with Alice Faye and Warner Baxter. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Swanee River," with Don Ameche. 3:35, 6:40, 9:40.

Exeter—
"Ninotchka," starring Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 2:10, 5:35, 9. Also "The Secret of Dr. Kildare," with Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres. 3, 7:40. Tomorrow: "Henry Goes Arizona," with Frank Morgan.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Brother Rat and a Baby," with Priscilla Lane, Wayne Morris and Eddie Albert. Fenway: 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Parole Fixer," with William Henry and Virginia Dale. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Radio—Page 10

Fine Arts—
Danielle Darrieux in "Katia" (French film). 1:30, 3:25 5:30, 7:35, 9:45. Also "March of Time." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Swiss Family Robinson," with Thomas Mitchell, Edna Best, Freddie Bartholomew. 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. Also "Reno," with Richard Dix and Gail Patrick. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"Judge Hardy and Son," with Lewis Stone. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:45. Also "British Intelligence," with Boris Karloff. 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:50, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Judge Hardy and Son," with Lewis Stone. 1, 3:45, 6:40, 9:25. "British Intelligence," with Boris Karloff. 2:40, 5:25, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy and Robert Young. 10:25 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40. Also "The Lone Wolf Strikes." 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Big Guy," featuring Victor McLaglen. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:35, 8, 10:35. Stage Show: 11:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:25.

South Station Theater—
Robert Benchley in "That Inferior Feeling," Hannes Schneider's "Ski Chase," "Topnotch Tennis," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Balalaika," with Nelson Eddy. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:40. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:50. Also "The Earl of Chicago," with Robert Montgomery. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:10, 8:10.

State—
"Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy and Robert Young. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50. Also "The Lone Wolf Strikes." 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Trans-Lux—
"The Invisible Man Returns," with Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:05. Also "Danger on Wheels," with Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9.

Tremont—
"We Are Not Alone" with Paul Muni. Also "At the Circus," with the Marx Bros. and Kenny Baker. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "The Wizard of Oz," featuring Judy Garland and Frank Morgan. Also "Calling Dr. Kildare," starring Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore.

Telepix Cinema—
Bob Benchley in "That Inferior Feeling"; Alaska, travelogue; Peter Smith; Frances Carroll's orchestra; Donald Duck and 30 minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight.

University—
Allan Jones in "The Great Victor Herbert." 3, 6:18, 9:30. Also "Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President." 1:15, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Johnny Downs in "Laugh It Off." 1:30, 4:45, 8:20. Greta Garbo in "Ninotchka." 2:40, 6, 9:30. Also "The March of Time." 4:30 and 8.

Uptown—
"Remember the Night," with Fred MacMurray and Barbara Stanwyck. 12:55, 4:35, 8:20. Also "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," with Charles Laughton. 2:35, 6:15, 9:55.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Gladys Gleason, pianist; Miss Frances Brockman, violinist; Leo Litwin, accompanist. 2.

Symphony Hall—
Annual Pension Fund concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Dorothy Maynor, soprano soloist. 3:30.

Symphony Hall —
Concert by Jan Kiepura, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera, for the benefit of the Polish relief. 8:15.

First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlboro Streets—
Hour of Organ Music by William E. Zeuch, organist. The public is invited. 4:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on The Special Exhibition by Miss Adlow; Renaissance paintings tour by Miss Boyd; Prints and the Public tour by Miss Hoyt. 3:30. Also guidance tour on Japanese Festivals by Mrs. Tomita at 3:30.

Charles Street Forum, Charles Street Meeting-House—
Talk by Phillips Endecott Osgood, Rector of Emmanuel Church, on "Religion and Drama." Music by the Longy School of Music. 3:30.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair today. Rain and warmer tomorrow, growing colder by nightfall. Moderate west winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Fair today. Rain and warmer tomorrow. Colder tomorrow night.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair, colder today; snow tomorrow.

Vermont: Fair today followed by snow tonight and tomorrow.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	20	36	Minneapolis	7	11
Chicago	20	31	New Orleans	39	58
Denver	26	51	New York	26	41
Helena	0	8	Philadelphia	29	39
Kansas City	30	40	St. Louis	26	41
Los Angeles	54	70	San Francisco	53	60
Miami	41	65	Washington	28	42

A—Minimum, February 23.
B—Maximum, February 23.

High Tides at Boston

Sunday, 12:08 a. m.; height 11.2 feet.
Sunday, 12:32 p. m.; height 11.4 feet.
Monday, 1:00 a. m.; height 11.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:57 Saturday
Light all vehicles by 5:58 Sunday.

World Trade Is Reflected In U. S. Commerce Reports

Operations of a development company in the South Sea Islands have been so profitable that the dividend rate is expected to be increased to 8 per cent, according to the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

South Sea Islands mandated to Japan constitute the profitable venture, with their extensive rock phosphate mines. A semiofficial organization known as the South Seas Development Company is exploiting the islands, and engages in fishing and shipping enterprises. Its authorized capital is 20,000,000 yen or about $5,000,000.

Profit of about $500,000 was reported for the six-month period ended with March, 1939, and a dividend of 7 per cent was declared.

U. S. Cotton to Greece

Difficulties in obtaining normal supplies of long staple cotton from Egypt, have prompted the Greek Government to authorize importation of 400 tons of American long staple cotton, according to the Bureau.

In addition, at least 1,000 tons of American middling staple are expected to be ordered before June 30. Because of large domestic crops, and lack of foreign exchange, no American cotton was imported into Greece in 1939, and less than 200 tons in 1938.

Silk-Growing Expands

Production of raw silk in Bohemia and Moravia, the two former provinces of Czechoslovakia, now governed by Germany, is to be increased, the Bureau states. Many new plantings of mulberry trees in the silk-growing areas are said to have been made.

Space on each side of highways, canals, and railways, is to be used for this purpose, as well as certain waste land not suitable for crop cultivation. The increased interest in silk culture is largely due to the sharp rise in the price of raw silk, which in 1939 was about 70 per cent higher than in the preceding year.

Italy Talks 'Mass' Clothing

Mass production methods are being considered for production of clothing and textile items in Italy, over which price control could be established and maintained, according to the Bureau.

Recent and continuing increases in clothing prices, and the difficulty of regulating them owing to the many and varied types that are sold, prompt the Government to consider the new plan.

It provides that consumers would be able to buy price-controlled items whenever the prices of other products not controlled are excessively increased. The plan calls for mass production of men's suits, shirts, and other clothing, and shoes for men and women.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks"

For Sunday, Feb. 25

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

2:00 p. m.—Albanian-American Group.
2:30 p. m.—Folk Music of Many Lands.
2:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—The Poetry Corner.
4:45 p. m.—Familiar Hymns.
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period: Rev. John V. Harris, Trinity Church, Boston.
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature." Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University.
6:00 p. m.—"In the Choir Loft"
6:15 p. m.—Sunday Evening Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Bach Cantata Series.
8:00 p. m.—Vesper Service for the United States Antarctic Expedition, St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Roxbury.

Lamson & Hubbard
Boylston at Arlington St., Boston

FINAL REDUCTIONS
on our
3 BEST SELLERS
Fur Coats

ENTIRE STOCK OF { PERSIAN LAMB, MINK DYED MUSKRAT, HUDSON SEAL DYED MUSKRAT

for immediate disposal!

PERSIAN LAMB
Many Below Cost!

35 Coats Formerly $450 to $675 Now $338
20 " " 338 to 450 " 278
25 " " 258 to 338 " 198

MINK DYED MUSKRAT
At Lowest Prices!

18 Coats Formerly $168 to $198 Now $138
20 " " 198 to 238 " 168

HUDSON SEAL DYED MUSKRAT
At Final Reductions!

15 Coats Formerly $198 to $238 Now $168
25 " " 258 to 298 " 198

. . . HUNDREDS OF OTHER LUXURIOUS FUR COATS AT "LAST CHANCE" REDUCTIONS

1/2 PRICE

Our unique personalized budget plan is available

The Art of Color in Clothes

By a Staff Photographer

Quieter Tones for Spring

Bernard Keyes, Boston portrait painter, picks color combination from his palette to suit Miss Jean Halladay, Chestnut Hill, of the Nursery Training School.

Quieter Colors Forecast in Spring Fashions

Quiet colors forecast for women's wear this spring were hailed today by a Boston artist who holds an interesting theory concerning color and feminine apparel and appearance.

Among leading spring colors, in addition to standard navies and blacks, are, as one New York stylist wiring her house from Paris put it, "brown to beige, gray to greige." Pastels also enter the picture, even running into the plaids that bid fair to capture the livelier feminine imaginations.

Bernard Keyes, Back Bay portrait painter and art teacher, likes this general toning down of colors for women's wear. He says he finds it restful after some of the screaming reds that paraded across the fashion scene in the fall and winter.

"There's altogether too much stress on color," Mr. Keyes declared. "This whole setup, more on the neutral side, less colored, is extremely pleasing to the eye."

As for choice of colors, Mr. Keyes also has some decided ideas.

"I like the gray family for blondes, the beiges for brunettes," he says.

"Soft colors fit in well with the mood of spring, anyway," Mr. Keyes added. "You couldn't very well picture the trees as suddenly bursting into full bloom in bright green as in June, when they are at the height of their beauty. The soft green of trees just coming into bud in the spring makes the blue of the sky look softer, too, even seems to tone down your sunsets. A girl is in perfect harmony with the spring picture when she gets herself up in quiet colors, and I'm glad to see them coming back into style once again."

Fire Prevention Topic of Meeting

The Newton Safety Council will have a public meeting on fire prevention at the Newton High School Auditorium Tuesday night, with Theodore W. Gunn, Chief Engineer of the New Hampshire Board of Underwriters, as speaker, it was announced today by Alfred N. Miner, Vice-President and Chairman.

Carelessness, the Council declares, is the prime cause of fires in this country today. Fire departments are well equipped, but the general public needs to co-operate in order to prevent so many fires from occurring. Smoking, the Council has found from its studies, is one of the principal causes of fires. Improper knowledge of electrical equipment about the home is another reason for the high number of fires. The Council lists also rubbish and waste; poorly installed and safeguarded heating equipment; careless storing of range oil. Mr. Gunn's talk will be accompanied by a visual demonstration.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Discontinued

Vermont

Burlington—Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Monday, Feb. 26

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Feb. 26

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—6 p. m.—Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Chamber Music. 2RO, 11.81 meg.; 25.4 m; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—8 p. m.—"The Week's Programs." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English, EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Berlin—9 p. m.—Current Events (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches, TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—News in English, DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"London Log." Howard Marshall, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English, TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

For Sunday, Feb. 25

Paris—12 noon—News in English, 11.84 meg., 25.33 m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—"Hungarian Overture." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Opera "Elisir d' amore" (Donizzetti)—Act III; "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English, EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Educational Talks (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—French Drama; introduction in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—10 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English, TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

regularly $1.15
97c
regularly $1.35
$1.07
regularly $1.45
$1.17

Monday, February 26 through Saturday, March 2

"PersonaLengths"
short medium long
street floor

With silk prices up, this Sale is more important to you than ever. Our regular NoMend customers know that this event brings, not leftovers or odd lots, but *fresh new stock*, smart new shades and a complete assortment of styles and sizes. If you wear NoMend, we know you'll be here early. If you've never tried these famous quality stockings, now's your chance to learn why they're such favorites.

Stearns
BOSTON

Lost Deed Returns To Exeter, N.H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EXETER, N. H.—It was back in April, 1638—the third, to be exact—that the Penacook Indians deeded what is now Exeter to the Rev. John Wheelwright and his followers who had come from the Massachusetts Bay Colony to settle here. In 1640 the deed was lost. But now through the expenditure of $1,550 the deed is back in Exeter. Albertus T. Dudley, President of the Exeter Historical Society, has acquired the document from a New York newspaper publisher—and Exeter once again has its birthright.

It was religious differences that caused the Rev. Mr. Wheelwright and his followers to come to Exeter in 1638. He entered into negotiations for acquisition of the land from the Indian owners and Indian Chief Wehanownowit signed the deed with a picture of a man holding a tomahawk.

A year later another deed was made out from the Massachusetts Bay Colony to Wheelwright and his followers because of the discovery that part of the land claimed under the Indian deed belonged to the colony.

The second deed has been in the possession of town officials for many years, but they wanted the Indian deed as well and it was the only one to carry Wheelwright's signature, as his dislike for the Massachusetts Bay Colony had resulted in his refusal to sign the second deed.

In 1640, the original deed came up missing. But in recent years it has come to light and has been held by collectors of historical records. By them, it was considered quite an item, for it is said to be the earliest complete Indian deed in the United States.

The Symphony Concert

The Arts in Boston

A novelty, a modern work renewed, and a repertory item make up the program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's sixteenth pair of concerts, the first of which was given in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. The works listed are a Concerto for five solo instruments and string orchestra by Boris Koutzen; Hindemith's so-called symphony, "Mathis der Maler," and Beethoven's Sixth Symphony.

Mr. Kutzen is a Russian-American who is a member of the NBC Orchestra. His concerto, already analyzed in these columns, proved to be a pleasing work, well put together, superimposing an impressionistic harmonic scheme upon competent contrapuntal writing. The thematic material is agreeable and malleable, and there is an emotional intensity underlying the score. The work is wanting, however, in variety. The mood becomes a little monotonous. A livelier section is needed for contrast.

The Hindemith "symphony" was conducted yesterday by Dr. Koussevitzky for the first time. Its two previous hearings were under the baton of Richard Burgin, assistant conductor. Dr. Koussevitzky threw a new light upon the work, clarifying its structure. He also imbued it with a powerful dramatic quality which it had lacked before, for this hearer. It now turns out that there is a tremendous force in this score, especially in the first and the last movements, which we had not suspected.

This is not the first time we have been made to see the beauties of symphonic scores by listening to Dr. Koussevitzky's reading of them. That ability of his to clarify them and at the same time to imbue them with a profound emotional quality distinguishes him among conductors. In a day of uncertainty, in the arts as well as in politics, we are fortunate in having him to illuminate and to ignite for us the masterpieces of music.

L. A. S.

U. of M. Ready For Celebration

ORONO, Maine, Feb. 24 (AP)—Seventy-five years ago tomorrow Gov. Samuel Cony signed an act establishing in Maine a new and independent institution to "promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes."

That act gave birth to the present University of Maine, which tomorrow and Monday observes its 75th birthday. The 2,062 enrolled students will participate in the observance.

As the Maine State College until 1897, it was one of the land's great colleges created by the Morrill Act, signed by President Lincoln, July 2, 1862, under which Maine received a grant of 210,000 acres of land.

The State College was made co-educational by law in 1872 and five years later its name was changed to the University of Maine.

Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-president during Lincoln's first term, was the first President of the college's Board of Trustees.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Campus on the Air	Metropolitan Opera	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Campus on the Air	"Magic Waves" sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Junior Broadcasting	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "Americans at Work": drama	Gene and Glenn's Junior	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Club	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Quiz: music; humor	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News: "Headlines"	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe		Better Business Drama	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	"What's My Name":	"Curtain Calls"	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 "Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	quiz program	Swing Session	News Service
7:30 "Sky Blazers":	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Art for Your Sake":	"Confidentially Yours"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 dramatization	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Dr. Bernard Myers	"Twentieth Century	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Gang Busters":	Huston interview	Oholer's Plays: "The	Serenade"	"Melodic Moods"
8:15 dramatization	Polish program	Women Stay at Home"	Law Conrad's Orchestra	"Melodic Moods"
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	"My Godfather, The Em-	"Stop Me If You've	"Stars Over Manhattan"	Russ Magnus' Trio
8:45 chestra; War news	peror": dramatization	Heard This One"	Track Meet	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00 Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	"Youth vs. Age": quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 soloists: chorus;	Henry Burr: Hoosier	program	Kings of Rhythm	
9:30 M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Glen Wil-	"Death Valley Days":	Harvard, Yale, Dart-	
9:45 "Saturday Night	ty's Orchestra	dramatization	mouth, Cornell Quad-	"Pages From the Classical Album"
10:00 Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	rangular Track Meet,	News Service
10:15 "Public Affairs"	tra; Bruno Walter, con-	vocalist	from Boston Garden	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	ductor	National A. A. U. Track	News Service	Ensemble Moderne
10:45 Talk; weather	NBC Symphony Orches-	Meet	Bobby Byrne's Orch.	Nick Cochrane's Orch.
11:00 News: Leighton	tra; Bruno Walter, con-	News Service	Bruins-Toronto hockey	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Noble's Orchestra	ductor	Weather Service	Barn Dance	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 Tennis summary	News; talk; weather	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Geo. Duffey's Or.	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 "Sunday Morning	War news; music	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	
8:15 Prelude"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Tone Pictures	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle	Tone Pictures; Weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 Today in Europe	"Coast-to-Coast on a	Four Showmen Quartet	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:15 Bob Edge, sports	Bus": children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"	nade": recording	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers": so-	"Religion for Every	Concert Orchestra
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	bus": children's prgrm	loists; orchestra	Day": round table	Concert Orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air	Walden String Quartet	"Uncle Bob": children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Walden String Quartet	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30 "March of Games"	Four Belles; vocal	Robert Stewart, tenor	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45 "March of Games"	Happy Jim Parsons	Rosa Trio	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00 Old South Church	News; "Invitation to	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15 Old South Church	Music"	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Old South Church	"Southernaires": Negro	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45 Old South Church	male quartet	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News; music	Music Hall: Symphony	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Concert pianist	Orch.; Henrietta Schu-	Washington Snapshots'	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Brotherhood Day:	mann, pianist; Viola	"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 speakers; music	Phile, soprano	"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Piano soloist	"Pilgrimage of Poetry"	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:16 Beacon St. Window	The Vass Family	Religious program	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	Portuguese Hour
1:30 News: "Grand Ho-	Al and Lee Reiser's Or-	"From Hollywood To-	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45 tel": drama	chestra	day": vocalists; orch.	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00 "Democracy in Ac-	Great Plays: Gilbert and	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour:	Joseph Tall's Program
2:15 tion": drama	Sullivan's "Pirates of	Drama and music	speakers	Joseph Tall's Program
2:30 'News and Rhythm'	Penzance"; chorus; or-	University of Chicago	"Let's Go Back to the	Joseph Tall's Program
2:45 'News and Rhythm'	chestra	Round Table	Bible"	Joseph Tall's Program
3:00 New York Philhar-	Tenth Anniversary of	"I Want a Divorce":	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 monic - Symphony	NBC Concert Division:	dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 Orch.; John Bar-	Ezio Pinza; Kirsten	News from Europe	National Ski Jump	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45 birolli, conductor;	Flagstad; orchestra	Dance Orchestra	Championships	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 Deems Taylor,	"National Vespers"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Network speaker	"Strings and Things":
4:15 commentator	"National Vespers"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Network speaker	orchestra
4:30 "Pursuit of Happi-	News; Swing Ensembles;	"The Shadow": drama-	Network speaker	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:45 ness": variety	vocalists	tization	Network speaker	Azaleas
5:00 "Hobby Lobby":	Moylan Sisters, songs	Blue Barron's Orch.	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 Dave Elman, m. c.	"Garden Gossip"	"Chats About Dogs"	Religious Hour	of the Air
5:30 Ben Bernie and All	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"Crossroads": drama	Religious Hour	Irish Minstrels
5:45 the Lads	ditions of the Air	"Crossroads": drama	Religious Hour	"Silent People": drama
6:00 Silver Theater:	Religious program	"Spreading New Eng-	"Musical Steelmakers":	News Service
6:15 dramatization	Religious program	land's Fame"	variety program	Neapolitan Serenaders
6:30 "Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band": quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week":	Religious program
6:45 with Gene Autry	program	Popular music	Henry's King's Orch.	Religious program
7:00 The World This	News from Europe	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	Cottage Hawaiians
7:15 Week	News from Europe	comedy; orchestra	"Supper Dance"	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30 Screen Guild Thea-	"Mr. District Attorney":	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Myles O'Malley's Orch.;
7:45 ter; variety	dramatic sketch	Emil Coleman's Orch.	News from Berlin	Billy Payne, tenor
8:00 Orson Welles and	"Festival of Music":	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum: Sens.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:15 Joan Blondell in	vocalist; orchestra	Dickson; guests; orch.	Wagner and Downey on	
8:30 "Only Angels Have	"Swing for Sunday";	"One Man's Family";	"Social Security and	
8:45 Wings": War news	recordings	dramatic sketch	the Townsend Plan"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:00 Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Piano duet
9:15 Hour: Symphony	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Ambassadors of Song
9:30 Or.; Grace Moore,	Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Variety Musicale
9:45 soprano; chorus	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Variety Musicale
10:00 People's Platform:	News Service	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:15 informal discussion	Charles Barnet's Orch.	Orchestra; guest	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:30 Sports; news	"Cheerio's Musical Mo-	NBC String Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45 Organ; weather	saics"	NBC String Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	"Let Us Dance"
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Howard McCreery's Or.	New England Fellowship
11:15 M. Ayres' Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	"Lazy Rhapsody"	Program
11:30 Henry Busse's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Francis Craig's Sunday	Bruins-Chicago hockey	"Day's End"
11:45 Henry Busse's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Night Serenade	Erwin Kent's Orchestra	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Short, Short Story	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Network speaker
11:15 "Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life": sketch	"Azure": music	Leslie Parker, tenor
11:30 "Big Sister": play	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	"Buckeye Four"	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"The Guiding Light"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; 'Noonday Review'	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	"Checkerboard Time"	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam": songs	Italian string music	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	"Listen to the Band"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Concert Hall"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Road to Romance"	Harry Rodgers, organist
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	Willis Hartsell Orch.	Speech School
2:00 Lanny Ross songs	"Adventures in Read-	"Betty and Bob"	News Service	"Hit Parade of To-
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	ing": dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	El Paseo Troubadours	morrow"
2:30 "Your Family"	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady": sketch	"Hawaiian Villagers"	Jean Evans, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Navy Band	Hymns of All Churches	"Musical Album"	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	"Western Serenade"
3:15 Listen to the Band	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Tenor; violin; organ	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	Variety program	'Pepper Young's Family'	Bob Heen's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "In Record Time"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Network program	Organ Concert
4:00 Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "About Us"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	Dance Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sk.	Dance Orchestra	"Consolairs"
4:45 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Superman": sketch	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker: sketch	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News Edwin C Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Talk; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Senator Tobey, N. H.	"I Love a Mystery"	"Uncle Ezh"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orches-	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45 serial drama	tra; Vass Family	"Stage Door Memories"	dramatic sketch	'Traveling Gordons'; sk.
8:00 "Tune-Up Time":	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Play Broadcast": quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15 vocalists; orch.	Holmes": drama	Lou; songs; orchestra	program	Camera Club of the Air
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	185th Founders' Day, Uni-	Studio program
8:45 Sheldon; War News	"True or False"	symphony orchestra	versity of Maine	Piano duet
9:00 Theater: Rudy Val-	"The Green Hornet":	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 lee and Virginia	mystery drama	program	B. U. Radio Institute	
9:30 Bruce in "Swing	George Meany, talk	Alec Templeton Time:	Morton Gould's Orches-	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 High, Swing Low"	Network program	piano; chorus; orch.	tra; vocalist	
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	"Lullaby Lady": Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	interviews	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Sports; news	National Forum: Senator	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"	Dan Danford's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	Prentiss M. Brown	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Harold Stokes' Orches-	The Streamliners
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Network sports	"Day's End"
11:45 Larry Fotin's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Network sports	News Service

Patriotic Day Sponsored By 10 Societies

The ninth annual patriotic program sponsored by 10 women's patriotic organizations, will be held in Faneuil Hall on Sunday at 2 p. m., it has been announced by Miss Isabel Prescott, Department President of the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, chairman for the event this year.

Features of the program will be an address on "The Air Defense Program" by Maj. Peter C. Borre, Air Reserve, United States Army; a demonstration of communication equipment by the 26th Signal Company, Massachusetts National Guard, and an address on "The Employment of Communication Equipment" by Capt. Frank G. Pratt, Commanding Officer of the company.

There will be music by the WPA Beacon Orchestra under the direction of William Daley; songs by Thomas A. Quinn, Department Vice-Commander of the American Legion, and Mrs. Anne Nadelberg, Department Chaplain of the Auxiliary to the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, and recitations by Miss Mary Agnes Boyle, a great granddaughter of a Union veteran of the Civil War and by Samuel Kogos, Department Adjutant of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States.

The event is sponsored by the State departments of the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies of the G. A. R., the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War Auxiliary, the United Spanish War Veterans Auxiliary, the American Legion Auxiliary, the Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary, the Auxiliary to Disabled American Veterans of the World War, the Auxiliary to Jewish Veterans of the United States and the Service Star Legion, Inc.

The public is invited to attend.

Children Invited To Music School

The South End Music School is giving a series of concerts to which children of the neighborhood are invited. The next one will be given on Friday, March 1, at 4 o'clock, and others will follow every two weeks until May. The youngsters listen with good attention and seem especially interested in the comments on the numbers played, which are made by the director of the school, George Faulkner.

Monthly Friday evening concerts are also given by pupils and members of the faculty. These, while open to the public free of charge, are more especially intended for pupils of the school and their friends.

Only Intown Dealer
SALES SERVICE
Ford
See Our Used Car Values!
'37 Ford Station Wagon ... $425
'37 Ford Fordor $315
'37 Ford Tudor $295
'34 Chevrolet Coach $145
HOOVER MOTORS
MOTOR MART, PARK SQ.
HUB 7100 OPEN EVENINGS
BOSTON

"HOUR of ORGAN MUSIC"
by
WILLIAM E. ZEUCH
Sunday, February 25, at 4:30 P. M.
FIRST CHURCH IN BOSTON
(Berkeley and Marlborough Sts.)
PROGRAM:
Grand Choeur Dialoge ..... Gigout
Soeur Monique ..... Couperin
Kol Nidrei ..... Bruch
Toccata ..... Gigout
The Angelus ..... Massenet
Nutcracker Suite ..... Tchaikowski
Danse de la Fee Dragee
Danse Arabe
Romanza ..... Sibelius
Sketch D flat ..... Schumann
Londonderry Air ..... Traditional
Marche Slav ..... Tchaikowski
First in a series of four
FREE Public Invited (No Religious Service)

Filene's
SALE!
Our Exclusive
RENOVA Cleansing
20% below usual prices
Sale prices do not apply to glove cleansing. Reduced prices apply to garment and household cleansing for FEBRUARY ONLY.
RENOVA CLEANSING SHOP
STREET FLOOR
BOSTON

Muse Inspires Advertising Woman

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Marion Francis Brown of Lexington, Mass.
Employed at advertising work, she employs her spare time in writing poetry.

Boston Advertising Woman Writer of Poetry on the Side

Hidden high in a leafy apple tree, or up in a hayloft—that's where you would have found Miss Marion Francis Brown, Boston advertising woman who now lives in Lexington, Mass., when she was growing up. What was she doing? Writing poetry. She still does it, any time she can spare. It's more than just a hobby with Miss Brown. She's had her poems published professionally, in books, magazines, newspapers. Short stories, too.

She has a certain quality of joy about her poetry that sings, as in a spring fantasy, part of her long poem, "Earth-Bound," where she says, "The earth was little, like a rubber ball. I clutched it, bounced it, laughed to hear it fall."

She loves the city, as she writes in "The Peddler." But best of all, as she stated in her interview, she loves the country and the scenes and thoughts of the country, identifying herself with these things, as in her "There Will Be the Same Stars."

Yet one finds in her writing much of the homely understanding of the woman close to the world's touch. Her "Fisherwife's Prayer to the Sea" speaks eloquently of this. Particularly its closing stanza:

"Give me a dream to keep
Of cresting combers breaking,
Schooners that lie at port
With topsails flamed in dawn,
Of sheets to wash and whiten,
And kneaded dough for baking,
And a sailor's step to listen for,
When dusk comes on."

Miss Brown recalls having written "Earth-Bound" at the kitchen table. It came out to 80 lines, seemed to "just write itself." She has had an interesting career, starting out as an English major at Radcliffe.

"I went into teaching," she says, "because that was the thing to do." Newburyport, R. I., was her school. Then, after an M. A. at Columbia, two years of teaching English at Montana University.

"I next went into magazine work, because I thought that was closer to English than teaching," Miss Brown recalled today. "But I was mistaken. When you read an average of 500 manuscripts a day, you're too busy to do much about your own writing."

The magazine she worked on was "Femina," in Boston. There was a woman who was owner and editor. "I was Jack-of-all-trades," Miss Brown recalled. "The print shop was right there. My, how the place shook. You could never be sure how straight a piece of copy was coming out."

Miss Brown says her father and her grandfather wrote charming verse, but they would never have thought of offering it for sale.

School Prizes System Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARRINGTON, R. I.—Elimination from the Barrington school system of all prizes and awards now offered pupils by organizations and individuals has been taken under consideration by the School Committee.

Results of a poll among high school seniors and juniors, themselves, it is reported, showed a vote of 68 to 16 in favor of doing away with the prizes now given annually.

Included are D. A. R. Good Citizenship Award, the American Legion medal and cups donated by State Senator Fred C. Broomhead and Michele Cicerchia, a town business man.

Under the policy favored by the students, awards would be limited to Rhode Island Honor Society certificates which would be given at graduation.

Chairman Preston F. Arnold of the School Board said that the principal objection is the fact that the awards are made on the basis of intangible qualities, difficult to measure.

Williams Library To Use New Index

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 24—Four cataloguers will begin work on the tremendous task of reclassifying every one of the 177,000 bound volumes of the Williams College Library at the close of this academic year, it was announced today. Special action by the President, James P. Baxter, 3rd, together with the Board of Trustees, has provided necessary funds for the work, which it is expected will take from five to ten years.

The need for such a re-classification in the Stetson Library at Williams has long been seen. Faced with the choice of patching up the present system or a completely new classification, Dr. Peyton Hurt, librarian, decided on the latter. The method used in the Library of Congress at Washington was chosen.

Dartmouth Gets Mencken Script

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 24—H. L. Mencken has given Dartmouth College the manuscript of "Happy Days," the autobiography of his youth, it has been announced by the Baker Memorial Library. The gift, made through the Friends of the Dartmouth Library, will be placed in the Treasure Room along with the Mandel collection of Mencken items given to the College last year.

Other manuscripts and typescripts received by Baker Memorial Library in recent months include the English writings of Sheila Kaye-Smith, A. G. Strong, Compton Mackenzie, Claude Houghton, R. H. Mottram, A. E. Coppard, Havelock Ellis, Edmund Blunden, Ford Madox Ford, Llewelyn Powys, H. J. Massingham, Morley Roberts, Frank Swinnerton, and Eden Phillpotts. From American writers the Library has received manuscripts by Marjorie Rawlings, Paul de Kruif, Munro Leaf, Hamlin Garland, Raymond Pearl, Ernest Thompson Seton, Roy Chapman Andrews, and Waldemar Kaempffert.

The Friends of the Dartmouth Library are an organization of alumni, faculty members and others interested in collecting for the college original manuscripts, first editions, and other rare items of the book world. Basil O'Connor of New York is chairman of the Friends of the Dartmouth Library.

Several Maine Papers Pass the Century Mark

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—Longevity is the characteristic of some Maine publications.

The Eastport Sentinel is 123 years old, the Calais Advertiser 104, the Dover-Foxcroft Observer 102, the Skowhegan Independent-Reporter 101, the Belfast Sentinel 112, the Ellsworth American 88, the Houlton Pioneer-Times 82. Several others are 70 years old.

X-RAY TIMING ACCURACY !
Dawson has assembled the most modern and precise equipment to check the accuracy of the watch movement. The public is cordially invited to inspect these devices and have their watch timed by X-RAY free of charge.
We solicit jewelry repairing of all kinds.
SCIENTIFIC WATCH REPAIRING
Highest prices paid for old gold and silver.
DAWSON Jewelers and Silversmiths
28 PARK SQUARE BUILDING BOSTON

Steamer Line Planning For N. Y. Service

Log of the Port of Boston

Spring, as heralded along the Boston water front, is just around the corner, and that means a mere three weeks away. For the big white steamers that operate between Boston and New York, throughout the summer, are coming back into service March 19—sure harbinger of spring. They are the steamers Boston and New York of the Eastern Steamship Lines. Both have been tied up all winter.

The New York will be sent out for the first time this season on March 19, sailing for New York at 5:30 p. m. The Boston will follow March 20, relieving the steamers Acadia and Saint John, the ocean-liner type of craft used on the run in winter.

Both the latter vessels are to make eight-day cruises to Bermuda for Easter, the Saint John sailing from Boston March 22, and the Acadia from New York the same day. Passengers will use the steamers as their hotel during the nearly five days the ships are at Bermuda, the "Easter lily garden of the world."

Trade Pacts

Reciprocal trade agreements—their scope and significance—will be discussed at the annual dinner of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, March 19, by Dr. Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State. His discussion is considered sufficiently important to be radiocast on a coast-to-coast hookup as well as by shortwave to South America.

Rates inquiry

All warehousing and storage rates, charges, rules, regulations, and practices, of common carriers by railroad, are to be investigated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, at such seaports as Portland, Maine; Boston, New London, Providence, Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington, Camden, Trenton, Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News. The purpose: to determine whether rates, charges, and practices of railroads at the seaports are "in violation of any provision of the Interstate Commerce Act, or other acts." Baltimore is expected to be the first port to be investigated but no date for hearings has been set.

Sale to Aid Blind Is March 4-15

A sale of articles made by the blind will be held March 4-15, inclusive, at the Blind Handicraft Shop, 73 Newbury Street, Back Bay, for the benefit of the Blind Workers of Massachusetts, the Women's City Club of Boston, under whose auspices the sale is taking place, announced today.

A wide variety of useful things for the home or for gifts will be offered.

The Special Committee in charge includes Miss Dorothy B. Seccomb, Chairman; Miss Margaret Underhill, Co-Chairman; Miss Ruth E. Broome, Publicity, and Mrs. Redington M. DeCormis, Miss Rose L. Dexter, Mrs. David F. Edwards, Mrs. Joel E. Goldthwait, Miss Jeannette McGregor, Mrs. Lorenz F. Muther, Miss Helen C. Pray, Miss Ida B. Reed, Mrs. P. A. O'Connell, Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, Mrs. Parker Whittemore, and Mrs. Andrew N. Winslow.

Tuesday, March 4, will be Christian Science Day.

General Chairman will be Mrs. James A. Neal.

Committees in charge of tables at the sale include:

Chairman: Mrs. Robert E. Buffum, Miss Clara L. Baxter, Mrs. William J. Cunningham, Miss Esther Dimick, Mrs. Henry M. Lane, Mrs. Priscilla O. Levering, Mrs. Giles M. Smith, Mrs. J. Benjamin Sperry, Mrs. Edward S. Thurston, Miss Amy J. Winn.

Chairman: Mrs. C. M. Haynes, Mrs. Harold Scudder, Mrs. Walter Knight, Mrs. Charlotte M. Guild, Mrs. Wallace R. Guttnie, Mrs. William Carlson, Mrs. L. H. Dickey, Mrs. George Fiske, Mrs. Charles A. Woodsum, Mrs. Zetta DeLong, Mrs. William Roemer.

Chairman: Mrs. Albert W. Lang, Mrs. W. Frank Allen, Mrs. Harry H. Briggs, Mrs. O. O. Bowen, Mrs. C. E. Cobleigh, Mrs. William E. Cleveland, Mrs. Earl M. Harvey, Mrs. B. R. Hubbard, Mrs. Francis W. Potter, Mrs. Edward E. Wells, Mrs. Harry A. Worthen.

Chairman: Mrs. James E. Patton, Mrs. Lelia Atachian, Mrs. Robert Newell, Mrs. Augusta Slayton, Miss Margaret Potter, Mrs. Virginia Atachian, Mrs. William Rathvon, Mrs. J. A. Dearborn, Mrs. Anna F. Hicks, Miss Winifred Burnett, Mrs. Helen Morton.

Chairman; The Hon. Mrs. Frances Porter, Miss E. Brimer, Mrs. O. Gilmore, Mrs. A. Morris, Mrs. Hilda Stevens, Miss Marion Jones, Mrs. Dorothy Sawyer, Mrs. E. Blair, Miss M. Riggotto.

Chairman: Mrs. Jessie F. Wood, Mrs. G. L. Evans, Mrs. Myrtle R. Phelps, Mrs. Nelson Talwodge, Mrs. Stewart Miller, Mrs. Robert A. Lewis, Mrs. Herbert L. Moore, Mrs. Lloyd G. Herring, Mrs. Herbert B. Nichols, Mrs. Melville W. Grant.

Chairman: Mrs. Edward F. Woods, Mrs. Katherine Alvord, Mrs. Margaret H. Carmack, Mrs. Thelma Canham, Mrs. Pauline Putnam, Mrs. Amy Woodberry, Mrs. Dorothy J. Hardy, Mrs. Marjorie P. Collins, Mrs. Virginia Saddler, Mrs. Erma B. Hawks, Mrs. Ruth P. Trefrey.

Chairman: Mrs. Albert M. Pulaski, Mrs. Malcolm Rich, Miss Viola Matthews, Mrs. E. E. Leason, Mrs. Reginald Eastman, Mrs. William R. Holland, Mrs. Charlotte Ransom, Mrs. John J. Lauppe, Sr., Miss Sara E. Parsons, Mrs. Josephine Wickes.

Chairman; Mrs. Francis Ayer Maulsby, Miss Ethel D. Hubbard, Mrs. Jeannette George, Mrs. Edwin F. Melvin, Mrs. C. L. Wright, Mrs. Herbert Thorson, Miss Dorothea Tasker, Mrs. E. W. Reese, Mrs. Charles J. Malnate, Mrs. Arthur Leonard.

Chairman; Mrs. Jesse D. Crook, Mrs. Alice Metcalf, Miss Dorothy Charlton, Mrs. Herbert Kauffman, Mrs. Zelle L. Duer, Mrs. Henry Slayton, Mrs. David Clemens, Mrs. Gertrude Eiseman, Mrs. Arthur Stockdale, Miss Ruth C. Eiseman, Mrs. Federic C. Milner.

U. S. Rubber Planning A Buenos Aires Plant

NAUGATUCK, Conn., Feb. 24—Officials at the United States Rubber Company plant here said yesterday plans were progressing toward the establishment of a new branch plant in Buenos Aires, Argentina, to be completed about Sept. 1, with Chauncey S. Garland to serve as Manager of the footwear unit.

All operators and non-technical employees will be engaged from among residents of Argentina it was reported. Mr. Garland has been identified with the planning of departmental activities here.

Around the Corner—

Bounce-Proof News—One-time train commuters sometimes complain about the greater difficulty of reading morning newspapers in a merrily bouncing bus. The Johnson Bus Lines, running into Boston from out Milford, Medway and Medfield way, have taken care of this situation in some of their busses by equipping them with good radios and tuning in morning news broadcasts.

Sales Expert—A Boston salesman in Providence the other day was offering vacuum cleaners for sale at such a low price that he was haled to a police station for questioning.

He had all the answers—and had them right.

Before he walked out of the station several officers had ordered the sweepers.

Short Hop to Spring?—Out in Uxbridge, we are told, Assistant Librarian Mrs. Charles Ballou has a grasshopper on display—as a harbinger of spring.

She found it—she explains to visitors, on a lawn swept bare by the blizzard of a week ago.

Funds for Investment—Evidently wealth flowing into the pockets of snow removal workers in Boston is raising some puzzling questions.

On his way into the office one day this week one automobile commuter found himself pulled up alongside a hefty snow truck. The driver leaned over from his cab in the course of the long wait and—from a clear sky—propounded the question, "How much interest do you get these days on a dollar in the bank?"

"Oh, from two per cent up," replied our friend.

"How often do you get it?" came the next question as traffic began to roll again.

100 Per Cent—Three young men bought a rather well-used car for $5 not long ago, we are told. It was caught in last week's snowstorm and left stalled on a Brookline Street. Eventually they sought it in a near-by garage, to which it had been towed so that snow plows could get on with their work. The towing and storage charge was $5.

"Protection Guaranteed"—Down in Wellfleet recently the Board of Trade sought in vain for a "Russian sympathizer willing and able to state the Russian situation" as regards the war in Finland, at a discussion meeting in the evening. They then advertised for such a participant in the discussion, promising "dinner and protection guaranteed." But there was not a single applicant.

Public Service Anyway—In the Gill family of Pawtucket Bill is a policeman and Matt is a fireman. But it was Bill who—single-handed—put out a fire near the Main Street Bridge the other day, and Matt who arrived in response to an alarm, in time to look around and see that everything was under control.

No Escape — A Medfield commuter the other morning "viewed with alarm" the prospects of perhaps an hour's shoveling before he could get his car out onto the much-narrowed highway. It looked easier to take the bus.

Three miles down the road the bus nosed into one high snow bank while its rear end swung around and embedded itself in the other, effectively blocking the road. He soon found himself shovel in hand after all.

Quincy Committee to Aid Braintree Tercentenary

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy today appointed a Citizens' Committee to co-operate with the three-day Braintree tercentenary celebration opening May 25. The Quincy group is commissioned to plan an appropriate observance in Quincy.

97 YEARS OF LIFE INSURANCE SECURITY and SERVICE

THIS YEAR The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York celebrates its 97th Anniversary. The first policy in this long established Company was issued February 1, 1843.

Admitted assets on December 31, 1939 were $1,444,467,622, an increase of $45,040,126 over 1938.

New insurance for the year was $201,732,621 and the total insurance in force at the end of 1939 was $3,740,731,467. Payments in 1939 to Policyholders and their Beneficiaries under their contracts, amounted to $134,155,356. The Trustees have set aside $17,784,266 for Dividends in 1940.

[BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1939]

ADMITTED ASSETS	Per cent		LIABILITIES AND RESERVES	
Cash in banks and offices	4.13	$59,641,609.07	Policy Reserves	$1,254,159,089.00
United States Government bonds	25.49	368,128,484.30		
State, County and Municipal bonds	5.06	73,065,618.68	Supplementary Contract Reserves	94,865,027.38
Canadian Government, Provincial and Municipal bonds	.49	7,123,271.60	Other Policy Liabilities	16,209,380.10
Other Foreign Government bonds	.03	419,202.09		
Railroad bonds	15.19	219,400,612.12	Premiums, Interest and Rents paid in advance	4,299,590.63
Public Utility bonds	12.76	184,321,240.05		
Industrial bonds	4.08	58,970,094.12	Miscellaneous Liabilities	2,536,949.32
Preferred and Guaranteed stocks	1.04	14,946,025.00		
Mortgage Loans (at cost)	15.40	222,510,907.11	Reserve for Taxes	3,150,750.00
Real Estate (at cost or less)	4.04	58,375,449.41		
Policy Loans	10.13	146,355,064.85	Set aside for Dividends in 1940	17,784,266.42
Premiums in course of Collection and Reinsurance due from other Companies	1.09	15,782,881.05		
Interest and rents due and accrued	.99	14,224,461.95	Reserve for Future Deferred Dividends	39,087.38
Cash advanced to pay policy claims	.00	21,884.00		
Estimated amount of deposits in suspended banks recoverable	.00	40,853.39	*Fund for General Contingencies and Depreciation of Securities, Real Estate Mortgages and Real Estate	51,423,482.10
Collateral deposits as security for payment of rents and mortgage loans	.00	59,500.00		
Real Estate taxes paid in advance	.08	1,080,463.54		
Total Admitted Assets	100.00	$1,444,467,622.33	Total Liabilities and Reserves	$1,444,467,622.33

*Established after transferring to this fund a special reserve of $1,550,000 which was included in "Miscellaneous Liabilities" in the Company's balance sheet published as of December 31, 1938 and after making voluntary additions of $2,560,829 to the above policy reserves.

Bonds subject to amortization under the provisions of the New York Insurance Law were taken at their amortized, i. e., their book values. Non-amortized bonds and preferred stocks were taken at market values at December 31, 1939, published under the auspices of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

Securities carried at $16,196,937.92 in the above statement are deposited with various governmental departments, or banks acting as depositaries, pursuant to insurance laws or insurance department authorizations; in addition securities carried at $673,200.00 are deposited with banks pending exchange for cash or other securities.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York
34 Nassau Street, New York
PAUL S. BURNS, Manager
31 Milk Street, Boston
SECURITY AND SERVICE SINCE 1843

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

FASCINATING DEMONSTRATIONS IN
Needlework
IN NEW ENGLAND'S BIGGEST NEEDLEWORK SHOP

Maybe you've never held needle or crochet hook in your hand—you'll want to. Maybe you've made so many lovely things you've lost count—you won't be able to wait to make more. Stop in our Art Needlework Shop and see why. Six absorbing demonstrations, tables and tables of beautiful things to make, show you all the newest twists to one of the oldest arts. The possibilities are as endless as they are fascinating. Hurry in!

Crochet Tablecloth to Make about $2.30

Afghan to Make about $10

Brier Cloth Luncheon Set to make about $2.59

DARNIT WEAVING, BARGELLO EMBROIDERY, BRIAR CLOTH CROSS-STICH Three delightful variations of what to make in luncheon sets, scarfs, tablecloths.

MAGIC TUFT Looks like Chenille. Bedspreads, pillows, bath rugs to run up speedily on your own machine.

SHAGGIE RUGS Make luxuriously soft, deep-piled cotton rugs for bedroom or bathroom.

NELLIE BEE WEAVING LOOM A newcomer that makes everything from hand-bags, afghans, luncheon sets, to pot holders.

AFGHAN DISPLAY In all the colors of the rainbow—many applied with the smart new cross-stitch designs.

SPIDER WEB LOOM Spin delicate lace-like webs into exquisite tablecloths, scarfs, doilies.

New Heavy Sweater to Make, about $2.50

Chair Back Set Stamped to work, 89c

ART NEEDLEWORK SHOP—FOURTH FLOOR—MAIN STORE

International Competition in Baseball Between United States and Australia

Throwing, Fungo Hitting And Circling Bases Are Subjects

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24—Every now and then—and this is one of those instances—sports and international good will and understanding work together for a close and unusual tie-up.

And in this case it is baseball, the widely accepted "All American Sport" that has been and is bringing the United States and Australia closer together . . . and without so much as our sending a baseball team "Down Under" or their sending their boys here.

Instead, the baseballs are thrown and batted to Australia and back—some record!—via the correspondence-competition route. The competitors, all amateurs in the universities and also in high schools or their equivalents in Australia, are picked by an elimination contest from all Australia.

In Three Events

They compete in three events. 1. Throwing the baseball for distance. 2. Hitting (fungo stick) the baseball for distance. 3. Circling the bases.

So interested, and so adept at this competition, have these Australians and Americans become that they have surpassed in some instances world records set by American professional ball players.

The winning team—combined efforts in the three events give the winners—in the first competition just finished was the "All American" squad, but they didn't win by much over their southern cousins who are adepts at cricket. I wonder how we would come out in a cricket competition?

How It Started

About this time you are wondering how this idea got its start. Perhaps you will remember about a year ago this column ran a story about a similar Australian-American football kicking and passing competition?

The baseball idea came from the same man who began the football contest, largely because the idea caught so well both in Australia and on the Pacific Coast. This energetic sports enthusiast who is as close to being a diplomatic representative from Australia (with baseball and football as his portfolio) is H. Archie Richardson, American correspondent for "The (Melbourne) Sporting Globe."

Together with the Australian co-operation of his editor, Fred Laby and Ern Cowley, baseball editor of the Globe, and with Baseball Coach Clint Evans at the University of California, Mr. Richardson got the first competition started. It was between the California "Golden Bears" and an All-Victoria team. This the Californians won in all three events.

Called for "More"

This competition went so well and the call for "more" rose so insistently that Mr. Richardson expanded the competition into what is now known as the "International Baseball Field Games Contest."

Competitors in this were for the United States—University of California, St. Mary's, Stanford University, and University of California at Los Angeles. (Santa Clara and Southern California were invited, but were unable to enter in 1939. They will in 1940 however.)

For Australia, represented on the "All Australia" squad, were Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. Their finals were held at Melbourne. The American finals were held on the individual baseball fields and the tabulations taken by Mr. Richardson showing the winners. The baseball trophies were presented by Mr. Fred W. Schellnack of Nutting & Young Sporting Equipment, in Melbourne.

Mr. Richardson and Coach Clint Evans of California both point out that the Australians, instead of being discouraged at the first showing, should actually be encouraged, for it is to be pointed out that the Australians had no former records to "shoot at." Furthermore, baseball is not their everyday game and throwing and hitting an American baseball was at first unnatural to them. On the other hand to every American boy a baseball is as natural a bit of equipment as his own shoes.

Improved Naturally

And it was shown in comparing figures of the Australians who took part in the primary California-Victoria competition and the marks they made in the "All-Australia" events that they improved noticeably. So look out in 1940 you "All Americans."

Most prominent Australian in these games was Ern Bromley of Victoria, who is an international and interstate cricketer on his own, having played in the all important international cricket matches against England and South Africa. Bromley is left handed. He placed first among the Australians in the distance throwing with a heave of 371 feet, 5 inches, and third in the whole competition which Ray Tran of St. Mary's won with 411 feet, 6 inches.

In the fungo hitting, the world record of 419 feet, ½ inch, set by Ed Walsh of the Chicago White Sox of Sept. 30, 1911, was broken by two Americans, Frank Maderas of St. Mary's (432 feet) and Quentin Thompson of Stanford (420 feet, 4 inches).

Circling Bases

And for circling bases Mel Duezabou of California made the rounds in 13.8 seconds; Al Hirshon of University of California at Los Angeles was second with 13.9, and Ian Jamieson of Victoria (Australia) third with 14.2.

Now that this start has been made, and has proved so successful with the baseball players in Australia (they play there as preliminary to the great football matches) and with the collegians here, why can't it be expanded from the Pacific Coast to work out, say, individual team competitions between the Australians and picked teams from the Big Ten Conference in the Midwest and the Ivy League in the East?

It's worth a try, and all it costs is a postage stamp. And international good will these days is worth more than that.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Compete Against Australians

Normand

H. Archie Richardson, American correspondent of the Melbourne Sporting Globe (and originator or the correspondence baseball and football competitions between American and Australian college athletes), presents baseball . . . on specially inscribed standards . . . to the winners on the American side, members of the University of California baseball team. Left to right they are: Richardson, Cliff Perry, Al White, and Mel Duezabou. Australian winners received similar awards, presented "down under." Inset: Clint Evans, popular baseball coach at the University of California, who has been particularly interested in the Australian-American college baseball competitions just worked out under the direction and inspiration of Mr. Richardson.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Fire Years Ago

Walter Hagen won $3,000 Gasparilla open golf tourney with 280, his first tournament victory in two years.

Mundorff to Coach Georgia Tech Nine

Roy Mundorff, of Georgia Tech, will resume his duties as head coach of the baseball team with the coming season, it was announced recently by W. A. Alexander, athletic director and head football coach.

Mundorff, who is head basketball coach, will be returning to an old job since he formerly was head baseball coach. Mundorff handled the baseball reins at Tech from the time Robert A. (Kid) Clay departed until a few years ago when Bobby Dodd, football backfield coach, assumed the task.

The coaching change was made necessary by the switch in date of spring football practice. Head Coach Alexander has elected to delay his spring drills until April 1 instead of holding them as formerly in March. Dodd will be giving his attention to the backfield men and will not be able to devote his time to the diamonders who then will be in the midst of their playing season.

Bob Klinger Accepts

PITTSBURGH, Pa., (AP)—A signed contract put pitcher Bob Klinger on the Pittsburgh Pirates' bandwagon for 1940, leaving only shortstop Arky Vaughan, pitcher Russ Bauers and third baseman Lee Handley unsigned. Vaughan and Handley have delayed signing in an attempt to get their salaries raised.

Norwich Captain

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—Bradford J. Sibley of New York City has been elected captain of next season's Norwich University hockey team. He is a defenseman and a guard on the football squad. John A. Pierce of North Adams, Mass., was chosen hockey manager.

Ball Players Golf

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP)—George Jacobus, manager of the Baseball players golf tournament, announced that the 1941 tournament would be staged at the Jungle Hotel course here. The course is managed by Jimmy Foxx, Boston Red Sox first baseman.

Rangers Win South 'B'

LONDON (CP)—Queen's Park Rangers became champions of South "B" English wartime soccer group Feb. 22 when Bournemouth was defeated 4-3 by Chelsea in a postponed match.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	25	8	4	135	74	54
Rangers	23	9	5	119	67	51
Toronto	20	15	5	103	88	45
Chicago	17	16	6	89	99	40
Detroit	13	21	6	68	100	32
Americans	12	25	3	81	115	27
Canadiens	9	26	4	71	123	22

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 23

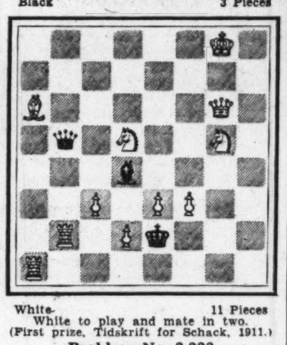
Michigan Tech 3, Illinois 1.
Queen's 10, Harvard 2.

Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Feb. 24, 1940
Problem No. 2,221
By F. Gamage

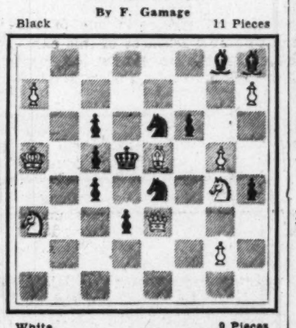
Black 3 Pieces



White to play and mate in two. 11 Pieces
(First prize, Tidskrift for Schack, 1911.)

Problem No. 2,222
By F. Gamage

Black 11 Pieces



White to play and mate in three. 9 Pieces
(First prize, Liverpool Courier, 1908.)

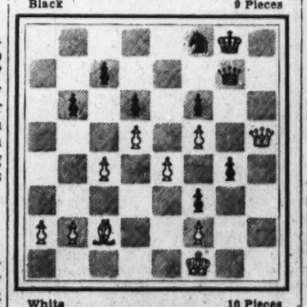
Solutions to Problems

No. 2219. Q-Q2
No. 2220. 1. BxP — KxKt
2. P-Q3 — K-Q4
1. ..... — P-B4
2. Q-Kt — P-Q4
1. ..... — P-B5
2. B-B4 — P-Q4
1. ..... — P-B5
2. Q-K5ch — P-Q4
1. ..... — P-B5
2. Q-Q4ch

End-Game No. 499. Black wins: 1 . . . KtxKtP(Black); 2 RxKt, R-Kch; 3 Kt-K5, R(K)xKtch; 4 K-B3, R-Q6ch; 5 K-B4, R-K8; 6 Resigns.

End-Game No. 500

Black 9 Pieces



White to play and win 10 Pieces
(Alekhine-Johner, Zurich, 1934. Alekhine forces a quick win.)

Kashdan Wins at Havana

I. Kashdan, New York expert, won the Havana tournament, without the loss of a single game, 8 wins and 3 draws. G. Koltanowski, Belgian blindfold expert, and the only other player not a native of Cuba, was second, with 4 wins and 5 draws, and no losses. The Cuban Planas, also undefeated, was third with 3 wins and 6 draws.

Fine Leads

R. Fine is leading the annual championship tournament of the Marshall Chess Club with a score of 12½-½. Next in order are Edward Lasker, 9½-1½, and M. Hanauer 9½-2½. Games are played over the week end, and some contestants are farther ahead in their schedules.

More of the Keres-Euwe games:

Fourth Game
Ruy Lopez

Keres	Euwe	Keres	Euwe
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	32 RxR	BxKtP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	33 Q-K3	Q-Q8
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	33 Kt-B5	B-B5
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	34 R-R7	R-QB
5 Kt-B3	B-K2	35 Q-Kt3	Q-Q3
6 Castles	P-QKt4	36 R-R6	Q-K2
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	37 Q-K3	R-Q
8 Kt-Q5	Kt-QR4	38 R-R7	K-B
9 Kt:B	QxKt	39 Q-B	Q-Q3
10 P-Q4	Castles	40 Kt-Kt7	Q-Q7
11 PxP	P-Q4	41 QxQ	RxQ
12 B-Kt5	B-Kt2	42 R-R8ch	K-K2
13 Q-K	KtxB	43 R-QB8	RxP
14 RPxKt	P-R3	44 RxPch	K-B
15 BxKt	QxB	45 Kt-Q6	B-Q6
16 Q-Kt3	Q-B3	46 R-K8	R-B7
17 KR-K	P-B3	47 K-Kt4	RxPch
18 P-QKt4	Q-B5	48 K-B5	K-Kt
19 P-B3	KR-Q	49 R-B8	P-R4
20 Kt-Q3	Q-B7	50 P-R4	PxP
21 R-R3	R-Q	51 P-Kt5	R-Kt7
22 Kt-Kt3	QR-Q	52 K-Kt6	R-Kt7ch
23 Kt-B5	B-B	53 K-B5	B-B8
24 P-R3	R-Q7	54 P-Kt6	R-Kt7
25 R-K3	R-Q6ch	55 K-Kt6	BxP
26 K-R2	Q-R4	56 KxP	B-K3
27 P-QKt3	R-QKt8	57 Kt-B5	RxP
28 Kt-Q3	R-K3	58 R-B7	BxKt
29 R-Q2	P-Q5	59 PxB	R-Kt7
30 RxP	RxR	Resigns	

The Ruy Lopezes continue. Keres adopts a slow variation: 5 Kt-QB3, and as the game develops, he obtains an open QR file, with pressure against Black's QRP, whereas Euwe takes control of the open Q file. Midgame simplifications eventually lead to exchange of queens, and a R and Kt vs. R and B ending in which Keres has the Kt, and is able to force a passed P. The game, having been adjourned on the 45th, took a critical turn shortly after. Keres apparently overlooked something, because he never recovered from the loss of pawns sacrificed in the attempt to push through his own passed P. Instead of 52 K-Kt6, 52 R-B8ch, K-R2; 53 Kt-B7 is inviting, but Black might save himself with BxPch, since White has only the RP left.

Fifth Game
Nimzo-Indian Defense

Euwe	Keres	Euwe	Keres
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 Kt-Kt	R-Qch
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22 K-K	R-Q7
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	23 P-B3	RxKtP
4 Q-B2	Castles	24 PxKt	RxKtch
5 B-Kt5	P-KR3	25 K-Q2	RxR
6 B-R4	Kt-B3	26 KxR	BxP
7 P-K3	R-K	27 P-Kt3	B-Q6
8 B-Q3	P-K4	28 BxP	P-KR4
9 P-Q5	P-K5	29 K-Q2	B-Kt8
10 PxKt	PxB	30 K-B3	P-R5
11 QxP	QPxP	31 P-R4	BxP
12 QxQ	BxKtch	32 K-B4	P-Kt3
13 Q-Q2	BxQch	33 P-R5	PxP
14 KxB	Kt-K5ch	34 KxP	B-B7
15 K-K2	B-K3	35 K-Kt5	BxP
16 R-QB	P-KKt4	36 KxP	K-Kt2
17 B-Kt3	QR-Q	37 K-R6	K-Kt3
18 Kt-B3	P-QB4	38 P-K4	P-Kt5
19 KR-Q	RxR	39 PxP	P-R6
20 KxR	P-Kt5	Resigns	

Euwe plays P-Q4, and an unusual Nimzo-Indian results. In spite of early complications, including exchange of queens, Keres obtains possession of the open Q file, and Euwe's game is inferior from his 15th or 16th move. Before long, Keres is able to win a pawn or two, and even bishops of opposite colors cannot save Euwe.

Sixth Game
Nimzo-Indian Defense

Keres	Euwe	Keres	Euwe
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	29 Q-B3	K-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	30 P-KR4	K-B2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	31 K-B	K-Kt2
4 Q-B2	Kt-B3	32 K-K2	R(B)-B3
5 Kt-B3	Castles	33 R-R2	Q-Q
6 B-Kt5	P-KR3	34 P-KKt4	P-B3
7 B-R4	P-Q3	35 R-Kt2	R-B
8 P-K3	Q-K2	36 R-Kt3	Q-Q2
9 B-K2	P-K4	37 Q-Q3	Q-KB2
10 P-Q5	Kt-Kt	38 R-KR	R-KR
11 Kt-Q2	QKt-Q2	39 R(R)-R3	R(B3)-B
12 CastlesKR	P-QR4	40 P-Kt5	RPxP
13 QR-K	R-K	41 PxP	Q-B2
14 P-B4	BxKt	42 Q-Q5ch	K-R2
15 QxB	Kt-K5	43 R-Q3	RxR
16 KtxKt	QxB	44 RxR	PxP
17 P-KKt3	Q-K2	45 R-R7	Q-K2
18 B-Kt4	Kt-B3	46 K-B3	R-B
19 KtxKtch	QxKt	47 K-Kt4	R-B2
20 BxB	QRxB	48 P-Kt4	PxP
21 R-B2	P-QKt3	49 P-R5	Q-Kt2
22 R(K)-KB	Q-Kt3	50 PxPch	KxP
23 P-B5	Q-B3	51 QxPch	K-R3
24 P-K4	P-B3	52 QxKtP	P-Kt6
25 PxP	RxP	53 R-R3	R-B3
26 P-QR4	K-B	54 Q-Q4ch	R-Kt3
27 R-Q	KR-B	55 RxP	Resigns
28 P-Kt3	K-K2		

Keres plays P-Q4 and a somewhat different Nimzo-Indian results. A close position is finally opened by Euwe's 24 . . . P-B3. But this fails to lead to anything very tangible for either player, and Euwe decides to move his K from the K side to the Q side since the Q side is pretty much blocked, and Keres' only winning plan is to open up the K side. This he does, and the ending becomes very critical. Euwe's K is badly exposed, with the result that Keres is able to equal the match score. 54 . . . K-Kt is hardly better than the text, since after 55 R-R8ch, K-B2; 56 R-KKt8, Black is equally unfortunate.

Harold Morton

Harold Morton passed on Feb. 17. Those who have followed New England chess for the past 15 years will recall that Morton, New England champion, has won the Massachusetts and Rhode Island state championships many times. He has also competed in the national championships. A few months ago he became associated with the Chess Review, and a successful tour with I. Horowitz was interrupted near Carroll, Iowa.

Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

Boston Man Leading U. S. Team

With Sherman Howes of Boston playing in the No. 1 spot, the United States squash team reigned a slight favorite over the Canadian team in the annual Lapham Trophy matches in Hartford, Conn., today. . . . The Canadians, who have yet to win the cup in this country, will have one of their strongest aggregations in years on hand to defend the trophy they won last year at Toronto.

♪ ♪ ♪

Robert Grant, 3rd, of New York, the 1939 winner, remained on the sidelines yesterday as his most formidable rivals, Clarence Pell, Jr., and Reginald Fincke, Jr., also New Yorkers, gained the semifinal round of the National racquets tournament at the Boston Tennis and Racquets Club.

Pell will engage Ingersoll and Fincke will meet Greenough in the semifinals today and the championship match will be decided Sunday.

♪ ♪ ♪

A startling upset in the semifinal orund of the National women's squash racquets championship at the New York Junior League sent Anne Page, top-seeded star from Merion, Pa., to defeat yesterday by Barbara Williams of New York, 12-15, 15-12, 17-16, 15-13. In the other semifinal Cecile Bowes, of Cynwyd, Pa., the second seeded entry, defeated Elizabeth Pearson, of Philadelphia, 15-13, 15-5, 15-10. The triumph of Miss Williams came as a complete surprise. Miss Page had won the title in 1936, 1937, 1939.

♪ ♪ ♪

Nearly a half-century ago, a small group of Scandinavians built a crude ski jump and introduced to America the spine-tingling art of skimming the clouds on hickory blades. . . . The Nansen Ski Club, the off-shoot of the original band, has brought 150 of the best ski jumpers in America at the moment to Berlin, N. H., to compete today in the National ski jumping championships on probably the biggest ski take-off in the country—a 70-meter steel affair.

♪ ♪ ♪

Hobbs Adams, assistant coach at the University of Southern California, has been named head football coach at Kansas State College. . . He replaces Wes Fry who resigned along with line coach Stan Williamson after dissension broke out in the athletic department.

♪ ♪ ♪

Donald Budge proved his supremacy on the courts again yesterday by winning in straight sets from Arthur Hendrix in the $2,500 Southeastern professional tournament at Miami Beach. . . . Hendrix, who beat Bill Tilden to enter the semifinals, didn't even make it tough as the powerful Californian raced through the match with a 6—2, 6—1, 6—1 victory. . . .Budge will enter the finals Sunday against the winner of the other semifinal between Fred Perry and sixth-seeded Walter Senior of Chicago.

♪ ♪ ♪

Chandler Harper, 25-year-old pro from Portsmouth, Va., smashed a sensational 32-35—67 over the long, windswept city park links at New Orleans yesterday to tie the course record and lead the first round of the $10,000 New Orleans open golf tournament . . . One of the last players to finish 18 holes, Harper bettered the 36-32—68 which put Ben Hogan of White Plains, N. Y., in second place and the 35-34—69 which gave Tony Long of Inwood, L. I., the third spot. . . . Five players were tied at 70 and four at 71, making a total of 12 entrants to beat the course par of 72.

♪ ♪ ♪

Marvin Kantrowitz knows every inch of the New York Seventh Regiment Armory boards, and if Joe Fishbach couldn't boast of the same knowledge yesterday, he should be able to do so today. . . . Both New Yorkers claimed the spotlight yesterday in the second day of the National indoor tennis tournament, Kantrowitz by defeating the second-seeded Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., 6—3, 2—6, 9—7, and Fishbach, seeded sixth, by bowing to Alfred Jarvis of Tenafly, N. J., 7—5, 3—6, 9—7. . . . The tournament really gets going today when the ladies begin play. . . . Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Brookline, Mass., heads the seeded list of five in the field of 37, followed by Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, defending champion.

♪ ♪ ♪

Princeton and Harvard took the honors yesterday in the quarter-finals of the National intercollegiate squash racquets singles tournament at Amherst, Mass. . . . In the doubles tourney, Jim Ferguson and George Bissell, of Yale, won the final after drawing a bye in the opening round.

♪ ♪ ♪

For the second time in two years, Walter Burkemo of Chicago won the South Florida amateur golf tournament, defeating R. D. Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., 3 and 2, in a 36-hole final match.

Pearson Elected

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—Stanley Pearson, Jr., of Princeton, has been elected president of the United States Intercollegiate Squash Racquets Association.

Wylly Lamar, of Amherst, was chosen vice-president; J. W. Nicholls, of Williams, secretary, and Jack Oliver, of Yale, treasurer. The Association voted to hold next year's tournament at Williams College.

Waner Brothers

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP) — The Waner brothers, Paul and Lloyd, lead all National Leaguers in total number of hits.

The Pirate performers have collected 2,799 and 2,263 respectively during their big league careers.

Joe Medwick of the St. Louis Cardinals has the best average per year, however, with a mark of 213.1 a year over an eight-year stretch. The Waners are the only other National Leaguers of more than five years' experience who can boast an average of better than 200.

Resignation Accepted

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (AP)—University of Michigan athletic authorities on Feb. 23 accepted the resignation of Campbell Dickson, football end coach, and announced the appointment of Bennie Oosterbaan, basketball coach and football assistant, to succeed him, effective March 1.

Dickson, who came here from Princeton two years ago with head coach H. O. (Fritz) Crisler, has accepted a deanship at Hamilton College, Clifton, N. Y.

Bermuda's Golf Dates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda—Dates have been set for nine of the 10 annual golf tournaments that have long been established as fixtures on Bermuda's sports calendar. First of these is the Bermuda ladies' championship to be held at Riddell's Bay Feb. 27-March 2. The Bermuda men's championship is scheduled for the same course March 26-30.

Four tournaments will be held during March and four during April. Only the Mid-Ocean invitation event is missing from this schedule, and there is a possibility that this will still be held on the famous Tuckers Town layout.

Although four of Bermuda's golf courses are in daily use, the 18-hole Riddell's Bay and Belmont Manor clubs have been chosen for this year's tournament play. The former may be likened to England's famous windswept courses with most of the holes exposed to the sea, and where a player's ability to control his ball in tricky air currents is important.

Belmont Manor is laid out along the hilly backbone of Warwick and challenges with blind holes and tree-guarded fairways. Both are regarded as interesting tournament tests.

The feature tournaments, as well as the informal weekly events, are run under the supervision of the Bermuda Golf Association. The latter has a reciprocal handicap agreement with the United States Golf Association. In addition to Belmont Manor and Riddell's Bay, the Mid-Ocean and St. Georges courses are open.

Ladies Championships—Riddell's Bay.
Feb. 27-March 2—Annual Burmuda tournament.
March 5-9—Third Annual Mixed foursome—Belmont. 19-23—Belmont Manor Golf Club Ladies Championships 26-30—Annual Bermuda Men's Championships—Riddell's Bay.
April 2-6—Riddell's Bay—Warwick Vase Tournament. 16th—Belmont Manor—International Men's Tournament for Ellis Brothers Trophy. 23rd—Belmont Manor—Annual Men's "Four Ball Best Ball" tourney.
Sept. 4th—Riddell's Bay—Invitation

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Sherbrooke	24	12	4	166	120	52
Lachine	20	14	7	138	118	47
Boston*	18	11	4	113	108	40
St. Hyacinthe	21	18	1	176	173	43
Valleyfield	15	20	6	134	135	36
Verdun	16	19	4	153	128	36
Shawinigan	16	24	1	122	150	33
Quebec	13	25	3	127	184	29

*Given four points for win in Canada.

Results Feb. 23

Quebec 10, Valleyfield 1.
St. Hyacinthe 6, Boston Olympics 5.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Should Go Further

When the authorities in control of an amateur sport discover that one of its players has broken one of the rules governing the game, it is clearly up to them to take action against him. And so the United States Lawn Tennis Association, on the grounds that Gene Mako and Wayne Sabin had broken two of its rules, debarred them from competing in sanctioned tournaments.

We are not writing this in criticism of the debarring of these players; but we are doing it because we believe that the association should have gone further. In order to make it possible for a player to break the rules regarding excessive expenses and extra money for traveling some person or organization must give him that extra money. It also seems to us that when such a thing is discovered all of the parties concerned should be known to the association.

We maintain that the giver of excess money breaks the rules just as much as the player who receives it and it is our opinion that the association should penalize the giver as well as the player.

Perhaps the association believes that it has no way of doing this. If that is the case we do not agree with it. All the association has to do is to refuse permission to an amateur player to compete in any exhibition or tournament given under the auspices of a person or organization that has been found guilty of breaking the rules.

We would suggest that this idea be given serious consideration by the U. S. L. T. A.

♪ ♪ ♪

Potsy Clark, new coach of the Detroit Lions of the National Professional Football League, played on the championship Illinois varsity elevens of 1914 and 1915. He never played on a losing Illinois eleven. . . . The University of Iowa alumni "I" club has 357 members.

♪ ♪ ♪

Three of the players on the Chicago White Sox roster were born in that city. They are John D. Rigney, pitcher; Kenneth Silvestri, catcher, and Robert Kennedy, infielder. . . . Lafayette College athletic coaches stress the importance of classroom work on their candidates with the result that losses from scholastic difficulties are light.

Sports Around the Hub

Two Week-End Games for the Bruins

The Boston Bruins play two games over the week end. By winning both games the Bruins can take undisputed lead if the Rangers drop one of their contests. The locals meet the Maple Leafs at Toronto tonight and they go to Chicago for a game tomorrow night. The Rangers are playing tonight in Montreal against Canadiens and again tomorrow night against the same team in New York.

Rangers have not been doing so well in the National Hockey League of late. They have won only three and tied one of their last nine games and when Amerks shut them out Thursday night it made two successive shutouts.

With games in hand the chances of the Bruins finishing on top look pretty good although they are forced to play their last 11 games in 23 days. That involves a heavy schedule but since the locals are now at full strength they should handle the situation easily.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Boston Garden part of the Quadrangular Track Meet begins tonight at 7:30 with the running of the 50-yard dash for freshmen. Earlier in the afternoon, the weight men of Harvard, Cornell, Yale, and Dartmouth will have competed at Harvard Brigg's Cage.

It will be interesting to see how Harvard's Captain Jim Lightbody fares tonight. Jim is out to break his own meet record in the 600, and has been entered in the 1000. If Jim anchors the Crimson's mile relay team, he will be in for a busy evening.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Boston Olympics play an exhibition game tomorrow with Atlantic City Sea Gulls of the Eastern Amateur League. Ty Anderson, Bill Splaine, and Ted Frazier can make the introductions, for all three formerly starred for the New Jersey team. Anderson was captain of the sextet last year.

The Olympics' next two-game series, with Verdun Bulldogs at the Garden March 1 and 3, will wind up their regular Provincial Hockey League season. Following those games comes the league play-offs, to be followed by approximately a month of exhibition games.

♪ ♪ ♪

When the official Red Sox party rolls out of the South Station at 8:30 Wednesday morning, only three players will be in the group. But as one of them will be Ted Williams, the popular sophomore right fielder with the "million dollar" grin, you can be sure that a few people will be there to witness the departure. Ted, who has been in New York and vicinity ever since the baseball writers' dinner here Feb. 1, decided to come to the Hub Wednesday instead of boarding the train in the big city.

♪ ♪ ♪

Also in the Red Sox party will be Ted Olson, pitcher, and "Lupe" Lupien, the former Harvard first baseman. This will be Olson's final trial with the Hose. Tom Daly and Hughie Duffy, coaches; Win Green, trainer; Secretary Phil Troy, and about eight newspapermen will get on the train here. Gene Desautels, veteran catcher, and Elton Deuse, former Providence College backstop who spent last season with Rocky Mount, will get on at Providence. Mickey Harris, Scranton hurler, joins at New York. Herb Pennock completes the party at Washington.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Sox outfit reaches Sarasota, Fla., late Thursday afternoon, and Manager Joe Cronin has ordered a workout for the following morning. A majority of the players approach the training camp from other directions.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 23

California 48, U. C. L. A. 36.
Stanford 44, Southern California 43.
Louisiana State 40, Tulane 39.
Arizona 52, New Mexico 52.
Alabama 34, Mississippi 33.
Oregon 41, Oregon State 38.
Colorado 44, Utah State 38.
Loyola (Chicago) 55, Illinois College 37.
Drake 46, Washburn 31.
California Aggies 49, Nevada 37.
Coe 42, Grinnell 37.
Montana 59, Gonzaga 44.
Wyoming 36, Denver 28.
Brigham Young 52, Utah 41.
Fresno State 57, College of Pacific 43.
Southwestern (Kan.) 51, Wichita 27.
Colorado Mines 69, Western State 34.
San Diego State 48, Whittier 43.
North Dakota 35, North Dakota State 29.
South Dakota 34, South Dakota State 30.
Presbyterian 51, Mexico 40.
Montana State 34, Idaho (Southern Branch) 31.
Arizona Teachers (Tempe) 41, Texas Mines 39.
Miami (Fla.) 37, Southern College 30.
Southwestern (Okla.) 38, Oklahoma Baptise 20.
Weber 48, Snow College (Utah) 39.
Eastern Oregon Normal 51, Northwest Nazarene 49.
West Texas State 42, New Mexico T. 41.
North Montana 32, Carroll 30.
Mayville (N. D.) T. 56, Dickinson 3. 39.
Jamestown 48, Minot T. 35.
Tarkio 60, Nebraska "B" 34.
East Central (Okla.) 42, Northwestern (Okla.) 30.
Maryville (Mo.) T. 53, Springfield (Mo.) T. 44.
Emporia Teachers 38, Fort Hays (Kan.) 36.
Texas Wesleyan 61, Daniel Baker 42.
Thiel 49, Fredonia 48.
Florida 41, Tennessee 38.
Pratt Institute 68, Lowell Textile 43.

Missouri Valley Basketball Standing

	W	L	Pct
Oklahoma A. & M.	9	0	1.000
Creighton	6	4	.600
Washburn	6	5	.545
Drake	6	5	.545
Tulsa	4	5	.444
St. Louis	2	8	.200
Washington	1	7	.125

Result Feb. 23

Drake 46, Washburn 31.

Games on Tap

Feb. 24

Tulsa vs. St. Louis at St. Louis, Mo.; Washburn vs. Creighton at Omaha, Neb.; Oklahoma A. & M. vs. Washington at St. Louis, Mo.

Feb. 26

Tulsa vs. Washington at St. Louis, Mo.; Oklahoma A. & M. vs. St. Louis at St. Louis, Mo..; Drake vs. Grinnell.

Triple I Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Toronto	7	0	0	30	11	14
McGill	4	1	0	21	17	8
Queen's	4	2	0	45	29	8
Princeton	2	4	1	31	44	5
Yale	2	3	1	24	32	5
Dartmouth	2	4	0	25	41	4
Harvard	0	6	0	14	45	0

Result Feb. 23

Queen's 10, Harvard 2.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 23

American Association
St. Paul 5, Omaha 4.

WHERE TO DINE

BOSTON

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

RHUBARB PIE

The number of orders we receive daily for "Fresh Rhubarb Pie" amounts to astonishing figures. We like to think it is because people like the old-fashioned recipe we use . . . and because each pie is so fresh that the right-out-of-the-oven flavors still abound!

Brittany Coffee Shop
THE PROVINCIAL ROOM
Featuring
Luncheon and Dinner
by the Fireside
Waitress Service 222 Newbury Street Open Sundays Boston

OLA NORWEGIAN RESTAURANT
14 Carver Street
Luncheons—Dinners
Smörgåsbord
Open Sundays

The EXCELLENT LUNCH
Huntington Ave., opp. Y. M. C. A.
the food is as good as our name implies

CAFE AMALFI
8 WESTLAND AVENUE
1 Block from The Mother Church
Specializing in Italian Dishes
Luncheons and Dinners

BROOKLINE, MASS.

For Luncheon or Dinner
when you want delicious food and faultless service in pleasant surroundings come to
Longwood Towers
20 Chapel Street
Brookline

ASP. 7908
Walter's RESTAURANT
Brookline's Smartest Place to Dine
LUNCH from 50c DINNER from 65c
364 Beacon Street Coolidge Corner
Newman V. Drake, Pres. Oliver Grant, Mgr.

DANIA BEACH, FLA.

FINE DINNERS
LUNCHES
The Sandpiper
Located at Dania Beach
100 Yards South of Bridge

NEW YORK CITY

ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT
Established 1899
One of New York's Largest Restaurants
"Air Conditioned"
DINNER FROM 60c LUNCHEON FROM 45c
147 W. 43 ST 152 W. 44 ST
ROSOFF'S
AT TIMES SQUARE

Jane Dawes
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 55c — 65c — 75c
DINNER $1.00 — $1.10 — $1.25

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Extremes at the Metropolitan

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Metropolitan Opera and the appeals for support continue to occupy time and attention. On the evening of Feb. 15 "Tannhäuser" had so many good qualities that the performance was an eloquent appeal in itself. To start with, Helen Traubel had in Elisabeth her third operatic role. She was an imposing figure, even if a little mature for the noble lady of the Wartburg, and she acted with surprising ease and discretion when one considers her lack of stage experience. And, then, she sang. Probably as she gains experience she will put more diversity of color into her singing, but already her delivery of Elisabeth's music had magnificence of tone and breadth of style.

The other principals also appeared to advantage. Though the Venus music runs perilously high at times for Kerstin Thorborg, she sang it prevailingly well and in presence and acting came so much nearer to the goddess of one's ideal that there was real cause for rejoicing. Lauritz Melchior, beginning rather indifferently, rapidly improved, rising eventually, in the narrative of Tannhäuser's ill-starred pilgrimage, to an impressive height of vocal splendor and tragic expression. Herbert Janssen proved beyond any doubt that Wolfram is his role par excellence, singing it beautifully throughout. Emanuel List has seldom delivered the utterances of the Landgraf Hermann in such good vocal condition.

Unfortunately in some other ways the performance fell short of the high standard maintained by the principals. Erich Leinsdorf's addiction to precipitate tempi was again ruinous in the festal march of Act II and harmful also in the Bacchanale. The staging of that episode remains a bit trying to anyone who would like to take the spectacle seriously; yet it does go better, considerably so, with the present choreography than had been the case with its immediate predecessor, though the suggestion of a Witches' Sabbath is inescapable. The choral work was uneven.

♪ ♪ ♪

On the following evening "The Barber of Seville" came in for its second showing of the season. There is no point in going deeply into detail about the sorry affair. It reminded one of Philip Hale's classical remark about the first performance of Mozart's "Entführung aus dem Serail" in Boston (Vladimir Rosing's production): "We don't know that we have heard it now."

Precious little of Rossini and still less of Beaumarchais survived in the dismal burlesque, and a great deal of the singing in an opera that primarily must be sung was abysmal. Naturally there was curiosity to hear the Rosina, Hilde Reggiani, who had made a promising debut as Gilda in "Rigoletto." On this occasion she used a different voice for nearly every note she uttered, and she uttered a great many. Her attempt at the "Carnival of Venice" in the Lesson Scene, though extremely earnest, testified chiefly to a copious need of further sound instruction. John Charles Thomas made his first appearance of the season with the Metropolitan company, being cast as Figaro, a role for which his dramatic unfitness is considerable. Though he sang better than his coworkers, he hasn't yet disclosed the mastery of florid execution that is needed if justice to the music shall be done.

This must be stated unreservedly, however—appalling as the evening's exhibition seemed to those who knew what "The Barber of Seville" was about, the great majority of a very large audience rocked with mirth and shouted their laughter the evening through. Now we have had "Don Giovanni" and "The Barber" served up as burlesque. When will "Tristan" and "Pelléas" have their turn? And will the customers again rejoice?

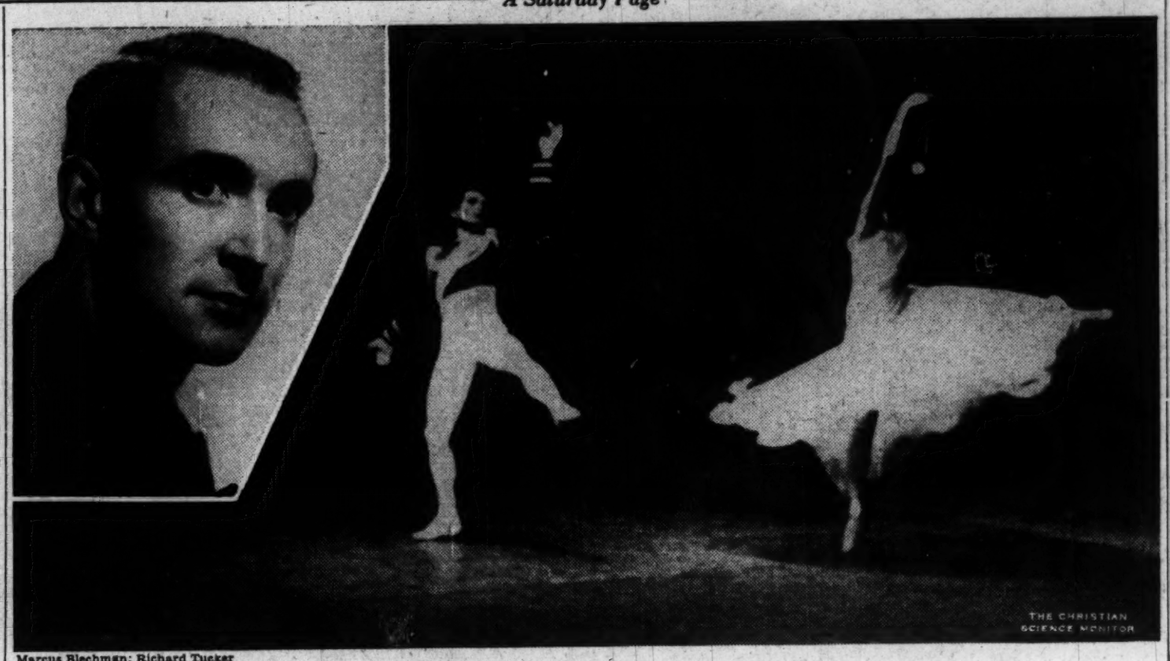
♪ ♪ ♪

Orchestrally these recent days have been gratefully distinguished. The Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conducting, came to Carnegie Hall for the evening of the thirteenth and regaled a crowded house with an engrossing program made up of Mr. Ormandy's own arrangement for string orchestra of Beethoven's "Grosse Fuge," the Seventh Symphony of Sibelius, Chopin's F minor Piano Concerto, and Debussy's neglected suite "Printemps." Artur Rubinstein was the soloist and the performance of the Chopin concerto was something to remember always. The Sibelius and the Debussy went well, too; the Beethoven less so.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, giving a concert on the fifteenth at the Brooklyn Academy of Music and on each of the following days in Carnegie Hall, had for the first time in New York a guest conductor. This Finnish musician, Tauno Hannikainen, made an excellent impression, whether in conducting the entire program in Brooklyn or only the First Symphony of Sibelius at the second Carnegie Hall concert. Dr. Koussevitzky presided over the first Carnegie Hall event and the first half of the second. Superlative orchestral playing of course marked the three concerts. Other features were Vincent d'Indy's B-flat Symphony, which, as set forth by Dr. Koussevitzky, stood out in all its grandeur; the beautiful music by Gabriel Fauré to Maeterlinck's "Pelléas et Mélisande," and the first performance here with orchestral accompaniment of Prokofieff's ingenious Violin Concerto No. 2. Composer and composition were fortunate in having as the violinist Jascha Heifetz, no less, who acquitted himself with his habitual perfection.

The Philharmonic-Symphony, John Barbirolli conducting, offered as program on the fifteenth and sixteenth in Carnegie Hall a delightful suite of dances from Purcell's "Fairy Queen," arranged by Mr. Barbirolli; Beethoven's Fourth Symphony, and Rachmaninoff's Third Piano Concerto (in D minor). The pianistic hurricane raised by Vladimir Horowitz on these occasions is still town talk.

At the Philharmonic-Symphony matinee on the eighteenth John Powell's highly agreeable "Set of Three," based on folk songs current especially in Virginia, was emphatically successful, and the performance of Ravel's "Bolero" was sensational. The Beethoven Fourth had another repetition, and there was fine music by Handel in Sir Hamilton Harty's arrangement.



Marcus Blechman; Richard Tucker

Antony Tudor and a Scene From One of His Ballets

The Choregrapher (inset) of "Jardin aux Lilas," and Hugh Laing and Viola Essen interpreting it.

Dublin's Modernized 'Hamlet'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

We Irish do not, in our conservatism, take kindly to modernizing the classics. We therefore shook our head when Hilton Edwards announced "Hamlet" "in modern dress." Many refused to see it, and those who went were prejudiced against it. After the first performance, which was given to a capacity house, the advance booking soared at once and the production would have been good for at least three weeks had not the season ended on Jan. 20, when Lord Longford took over the theater until next July.

Hilton Edwards, as producer, eschewed such trimmings as plus fours, of which we had read in other modernized versions of the great play. Michael MacLiammoir, in the title role, appeared in a black lounge suit throughout, but the other players wore costumes and uniforms which imparted to the production the atmosphere of a modern European state which suggested the Balkans rather than Denmark. The result was pleasing and the play lost nothing of its impressiveness but, on the contrary, seemed to gain in greatness. One forgot the trappings and surrendered to the play without reservation.

Two years ago, Hilton Edwards revised his earlier production of "Hamlet" for his visit to Athens. A few performances were given in Dublin and I took exception to the tempo, which was too fast, particularly in the earlier acts. In the modernized version, this tempo is retained and it fits excellently. Confessing to a curiosity about certain situations, which seemed to contain difficulties for modernization, I was agreeably surprised to discover that the difficulties had been met convincingly. For example, the Ghost appeared clad in heavy military overcoat, with shrapnel helmet, and neither the apparition or its raiment was incongruous. The absence of those sepulchral tones associated with the Ghost, and the colloquial method of speech, which fully preserved the rhythm, helped acceptance.

Throughout the play, we were frequently brought face to face with what seemed references to the European situation of today, and what in the orthodox production are anachronisms seemed normal but pregnant with present-day significance. Of course, new anachronisms were established, and of these the most glaring was the announcement made by the English Ambassador, wearing modern diplomatic dress, to the effect that England had, in compliance with the King's request, struck off the heads of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern. This, in the light of modern ways, might well have struck a ludicrous note but that it came at a moment when the tragedy had reached the climax that never fails to grip the heart. It passed unheeded. A more startling incident was that of Fortinbras' invasion of Poland for a strip of territory.

Impressive hardly describes the production. It was more than that. Michael MacLiammoir, true to the background, was restrained throughout, but he conveyed none the less convincingly a mentality in travail. Even in the "nunnery" scene with Ophelia, this restraint was maintained and Hamlet's disappointment and agony lost none of their depth by the use of modulated tones. Here, too, facial expression played a big part in preserving the original conception within the modern framework.

As an experiment, the Gate production must be described as a complete success—so much so that it ceased to be merely an experiment and may well lay claim to acceptance as a new and permanent method of presentation. It proved, beyond all cavil, that "the play's the thing." Finally, it gives a new meaning to the statement that Shakespeare knew his business as a playwright.

J. J. Hayes

Tea With Antony Tudor

By Margaret Lloyd

New York

"I am not a very good dancer," he said with unaffected modesty, the young Englishman, Antony Tudor, who had thoughtfully invited me to tea.

We were somewhere in Radio City, in a little basement tea shop, after a matinee performance of the brilliant new Ballet Theater at the Center Theater, where Mr. Tudor was filling his first American engagement.

Just inside the stage door, word had gone up in an elevator that I was waiting to see him, and in half a minute Antony Tudor had come running down the stairs, in dressing-gown and slippers, and suggested tea after the show.

That is only one reason I associate him with the outgiving gesture. He met me with arms extended toward a handshake, yes. He offered me, a stranger, tea. But this openness and outwardness is the mark of his work. His dancing and his ballets are not the kind that say, "Look at me, see how clever I am." They are the kind that say, "Dear spectator, here is something for you. I hope you will like it."

♪ ♪ ♪

In the short walk from the Center Theater, he had already told me, with unassuming self-possession and utter simplicity, something about his work.

With equally disarming candor he had declared, "It is my best ballet," when I had told him that I thought "Dark Elegies" a beautiful and moving composition.

"I was surprised to like it so much," I had said, "because some of the critics seemed to consider it dreary and unsuitable material for a ballet."

At the little table he continued: "What the critics say is important, of course. They must express their genuine opinions, as the artist does his, and these opinions I respect. When a criticism is unfavorable, I try to find out the reason, and if I see its truth, and can do so without sacrifice of artistic integrity, remedy my work accordingly.

"But the ultimate importance is that the audience be reached and held in the mood of the work, that the audience dwell in that mood during its performance. In a ballet like 'Dark Elegies,' it is first important for the composer to express genuine feeling. Then the response is bound to come. There will always be some people to respond to a sincerely composed work."

"Dark Elegies" is a somber ballet, set to Mahler's "Kindertotenlieder," a group of songs for baritone and orchestra, and I forgot to query Mr. Tudor on his use of that particular music. If it had been more familiar to me, it might have been an obstacle. But since I had never heard it before, it seemed nicely welded with the prevailing dark tonality of the piece.

♪ ♪ ♪

In two settings, made up of backdrops by Raymond Sovey, after sketches by Nadia Benois, reminiscent of Rockwell Kent's stark, uninhabitable landscapes—the one for "Laments of the Bereaved," a bare, ice-bound scene that could be symbolical of the first cold emptiness of grief, the other a calm, dull-toned waterscape in the vein of its subject, "Resignation" — the dancers, in earth-colored peasant garments, weave rhythmic patterns that extract and refine the essence of tragic sorrow, elevating and ennobling it as a great painting might do.

This movement had looked to me like expressional movement on a ballet base, so the natural question was, "Have you studied modern dance?"

Mr. Tudor has not studied modern dance. He knows very little about it. But he believes in all qualities of movement that develop the expressional capacity of the body to the fullest extent. It was the feeling of "Dark Elegies" that brought out the movement used.

Mr. Tudor's other two ballets produced during the Ballet Theater season had been extremely well received. His exquisite "Jardin aux Lilas," to Chausson's "Poème," had perhaps carried off first honors among all the novelties given. Here again Raymond Sovey was the designer, aided by sketches from Hugh Stevenson. The costumes are faintly nostalgic, in the spirit of nineteenth-century romanticism.

Strictly in the conventional idiom, the ballet sustains an ineffable mood of deep disappointment, while showing two pairs of lovers in crosscurrents, with the guests at a garden party appearing wraithlike to interrupt the elusive moments they seek together before the irrevocable parting. The parting comes without the farewell embrace. All is drifting, delicate, restrained passion and despair under the polite exterior. The emotional overtones are intense.

♪ ♪ ♪

But it is not his best ballet, in Mr. Tudor's estimation.

The third ballet, "Judgment of Paris," a spicy comedy of Parisian café life in the nineties, I had not seen. "I had to compose it," the artist said, "for the fun of it, and just a little more."

These, and other ballets of Mr. Tudor's, have all been produced in England, in association with the London Ballet and the Mercury Ballet.

Antony Tudor was selling meat in Smithfield Market when he discovered the art which altered the entire course of his career. He had been interested in theater. He saw Pavlova dance, and he followed several London seasons by Diaghileff's company.

"Eventually I knew," he said simply, "that I just could not go on selling meat for the rest of my life."

He wanted to enter the constructive and creative side of ballet and realized that to do this it was necessary to learn to dance. He first studied, after working hours, with Pearl Argyle and Harold Turner at the Rambert School, and then with Marie Rambert and Margaret Craske, Cecchetti pupils, and was finally able to sever all connection with business.

In 1930 he helped Madame Rambert found the Ballet Club, and in 1931 presented his first ballet, "Cross-Gartered," concerning a Mr. Malvolio of "Twelfth Night." In 1933 he joined the Vic-Wells Ballet, without leaving the Ballet Club, danced a number of important roles, and continually created new ballets, among them: "Lysistrata, or The Strike of Wives" (Prokofieff); "Adam and Eve" (Lambert); "Atlanta of the East" (Seelig); "The Planets" (Holst), and "The Descent of Hebe" (Bloch).

He may not be a virtuoso technician in the classical style, but he is a very fine dancer. His height and erect carriage are most adaptable to such roles as the Dummy, which he created in the Ballet Theater's premiere of "The Great American Goof," the mariage-de-convenance-lover in "Jardin aux Lilas," and one of the mourners in "Dark Elegies." But he was also able to adapt himself to the jitterbug pas de deux with Patricia Bowman in Anton Dolin's "The Raymond Scott Quintet," which the Ballet Theater also presented for the first time anywhere.

"It seems very queer," he observed in regard to the jitterbug number. "I have done jazz before, and even so I cannot quite get used to it—but I like it."

But he is chiefly a choregrapher, as the list of his works attests. His latest ballet is called "Gala Performance," in which three ballerinas, one from Moscow, one from Milan, and one from Paris, display the three ballet styles. The action starts backstage at a London performance around 1880. It sounds like comedy.

The muffins were gone, though I had not been conscious of eating them. The teacups were empty, though the cream of courtesy remained. Chairs were stacked on the long counter. The clerks were waiting to leave.

And you can see from what is recorded here, it was quite a substantial tea.

Good—in Parts

By Harold Hobson

London

It is a pity that the general prejudices against platitudes, bromides, clichés, and other literary wildfowl prevent any reference to the curate's egg. For London's two new revues, "All Clear" at the Queen's, and "Funny Side Up" at His Majesty's, find their very adequate comment in that classical example of social training at war with clerical conscientiousness. Still, things being what they are, the easy refuge of ready-made metaphor must be abandoned for the stonier paths of originality. These entertainments, then, are like "The Pickwick Papers" when published in instalments. They are good—in parts.

The stars of "All Clear" are Miss Beatrice Lillie and Mr. Bobby Howes. If there are critics' players, as there are poets' poets, Miss Lillie is certainly one of them. She is in the happy position of being greeted with praise whenever she appears. Her technical skill never fails of its proper appreciation. For this reason all the sketches in which she is starred in "All Clear" are triumphantly successful. But the rest lack color and zest.

♪ ♪ ♪

In "Funny Side Up" Mr. Stanley Lupino does all the things for which he is most famous. He sings an absurd little composition of his own, "S'Right, S'True, S'Me," in which, without any difficulty, he persuades the entire audience (ladies, children, and torchbearers, he calls them) to join. He delivers an apt disquisition on the ridiculous indignity of being a baby. He presents his famous fantastic sketch of a French duel. But the most memorable thing in the revue is an impersonation.

Miss Florence Desmond is in the cast, but the impersonation is not hers, though this particular form of entertainment is her own especial pigeon. In this revue it flies on a strong wing, bringing Marlene Dietrich and Lionel Barrymore from across the Atlantic as easily as Alice Delysia from the adjoining Criterion Theater. Yet Miss Desmond's most effective turn is a straight song called "Lady in Waiting," in which a girl left out at a dance begins by asking for a Tyrone Power or a Charles Boyer, but ends up by being ready to make do with an A. R. P. Warden.

♪ ♪ ♪

The impersonation I mean is Mr. Lupino's impression of George Robey singing "If You Were the Only Girl in the World" from the "Byng Boys" 24 years ago. Miss Desmond joins him in the part then taken by Violet Loraine. Mr. Lupino makes up astonishingly like Mr. Robey—he has the same tiny clerical hat, the same arched eyebrows, the same juvenile costume, almost bursting at the seams, the same air of being a cross between an overgrown schoolboy and a moonstruck yokel.

Whether he has the same voice we do not discover, for he does not sing. He leaves that to Miss Desmond. Whilst she propels over the footlights the full-throated sentimentality of the familiar song, Mr. Lupino just stares out of the lime-pierced darkness of the stage over the heads of the stalls at a point somewhere between the dress circle and the gallery. He does not blink an eyelid, nor move a muscle. He is like a man transformed into ludicrously colored stone, or fantastically bewitched. If he had taken his cue with the full intention of singing, and then, as the waves of music washed round him, he had caught a sudden vision of the years of folly and crime, cruelty and indecision which have bridged the two renderings of the same song, from one war to another war, in this way, and no other, his lips would have been abashed.

Medieval Art on View in Boston

By Dorothy Adlow

Arts of The Middle Ages, 1000-1400, is the title of a magnificent exhibition now on view at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Dr. Georg Swarzenski, Fellow for Research in Sculpture and Medieval Art, and formerly director general of the city museum of Frankfort, is responsible largely for the planning. Since European loans are inaccessible at present, the exhibition has been assembled from public and private collections in the United States. In the aggregate, the treasures show how responsive some Americans have become to medieval Christian art, and with what intelligence they have been collecting art objects of an epoch of art history which had fallen into oblivion.

The arts in the Middle Ages achieved their maximum expression in the Romanesque and Gothic churches. In America we are obliged to familiarize ourselves with medieval art through small, movable objects, remembering that they were made in conjunction with monumental forms. But the medieval craftsman lavished his gifts lovingly on small objects as he did on large, and one of the most notable features of this exhibition is the revelation of most painstaking workmanship and intricate design.

♪ ♪ ♪

These articles are all instruments of devotion, informed with vigor and meaning. A common rhythmic beat measures off the miniature designs, and is magnified in the ampler dimensions of sculptures, stained glass windows, and architectural spaces. The same intensive quality of emotion is expressed, for the art of the Middle Ages is essentially a unified expression of belief and reverence. It teaches; it inspires. The more beautifully wrought is some sacred object, the more clearly does it embody the idea meant to be communicated and the more efficient it becomes as a medium of devotion.

It was customary until recently to slur over the Middle Ages in art histories, as if a great darkness had descended upon Europe between the luminous epochs of Classicism and the Renaissance. That slight was the result of ignorance and perhaps a certain prejudice engendered by the pagan attitude of the Renaissance. The art of the Middle Ages is a bold denial of the art for art's sake ideal. Then art was invested with a religious purpose. It was an anonymous art, free of personal, individual bias.

Perhaps we are drawn to medieval art today because the tradition of the Renaissance has exhausted itself. We have come to long for functional design in the arts, and to regret the lack of some deep, motivating purpose. We have come, further, to prefer in art forms the expression of some inner force in preference to a mere outward match of visible things. We are struck in all these ritualistic articles by an honesty, an authenticity, a clarity of conviction. We are overwhelmed by the resourcefulness with materials, by the imaginative variations on the same theme.

♪ ♪ ♪

The pictures divide between large painted altar pieces and miniatures which illustrated and ornamented sacred texts. The practice was established in the monasteries where books were carefully inscribed and handsomely illuminated. These book ornaments reveal the devicefulness of the illuminators, who were inspired by biblical texts to dramatic, graphic, and decorative depictions. They invented embellishments for initial letters and margins, as well as illustrations. There is a profusion of small pictures, drawn and painted with amazing vitality and decorative beauty. There are several loans from the Walters Art Gallery and the Pierpont Morgan Library. There are manuscripts of French, German, English and Italian origin.

We observe how efficiently the line was used, how active and expressive it could be. The illuminations really belong with the text; they supplement each other, and seem artistically one piece.

When we turn to the large painted pictures the spirit of the later Middle Ages becomes more manifest; the youthful, zestful driving force of the manuscript pictures is replaced by a more calculated and more sober imagery. There is an increasing naturalism observable, for the Renaissance, with its interest in the outer world and surface resemblance, is imminent. There are some Italian primitives, including a Simone Martini portrait of St. John The Evangelist, and two Sassettas; there are also works of Christian painters of France, Spain, Germany.

But pictures are subordinated somewhat to other mediums in this exhibition. The sculpture is more prominent, for it was carved in abundance for architectural decoration. The stone carvings here reveal the same sanctified mood. There are carved capitals, carved reliquaries, reliefs, busts, Romanesque and Gothic portrayals of sacred subjects in which an exalted mood is expressed. Included is the "Ange du Lude," an embossed copper statue which was, it is believed, intended as a weather vane on Sainte-Chapelle, Paris.

The metal work is astounding in its beautiful manipulation and for the variety of methods in which it was worked. Metals are ornamented with gold leaf; they are incised, chiselled, enamelled. There are door knockers, statuettes, candlesticks, reliquaries. Sacred plaques show beautiful workmanship in champlevé enamel, made by cutting the design into the surface of the metal, filling it with a vitreous material of many colors, and then firing it. The bronze aquamaniles make a most impressive display. These vessels are generally animal shaped and show that common trait in medieval art of robust and fanciful animal portrayal.

There are, finally, the textiles into which have been woven symbolical and descriptive themes. There are the early textiles, with hieratic Byzantine designs of confronting or addorsed monsters. They bear closest resemblance to Sasanian art of Persia. They are woven with utmost delicacy. There are embroideries used for ceremonial garments, also notable for delicate workmanship. There are handsome Gothic tapestries woven with flowers and legendary and symbolical themes, a Franco-Flemish contribution of major importance in the history of textiles.

Enumeration of the exhibits in this Boston exhibition would fill half a column. With the varied mediums represented the varied sources of origin, there exists nevertheless a constant quality throughout the display. There is a buoyancy, a force, a conviction softened by tenderness. The painters of the Renaissance, with all their intellectual accomplishments, could not sustain such intensity of emotion. They relied more on intellect, less on feeling.

The New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society has invited the Chicago Symphony Orchestra to visit New York next winter as one of the features of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Chicago organization. While the Chicago Symphony is in New York, the Philharmonic will visit the Mid-West. The Chicago Symphony under Federick Stock will appear at Carnegie Hall on Nov. 20 and 22; the Philharmonic-Symphony will play at Chicago's Orchestra Hall on Nov. 21 and 22.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH—Tonight 8:30 Mat. Today
CLARE BOOTHE'S 'MARGIN FOR ERROR'
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
with DORIS DUDLEY
EVE. 55c-$2.20 MATS. 55c-$1.65 TAX INCL.

Anita Davis-Chase announces
JORDAN HALL, Sun. Aft., Mar. 10, at 3:30
SZIGETI
CELEBRATED VIOLINIST
JORDAN HALL
Monday Eve., Mar. 11, at 8:30
ZIGHERA
Chamber Orchestra
(30 Boston Symphony Orch. Members)
Conducted by BERNARD ZIGHERA
— Soloists —
ETHEL BARTLETT and RAE ROBERTSON
Tickets for Above Concerts at Box Office

KEITH MEMORIAL
Fascinating, breath-taking experiences!
SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON
THOMAS MITCHELL · EDNA BEST
TERRY KILBURN · FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW · BABY BOBBY QUILLAN
—Plus 2nd Hit—
Richard DIX · Gail PATRICK
"RENO"
with ANITA LOUISE
Added—"MONROE DOCTRINE" Historical Featurette IN TECHNICOLOR

NOW
H. G. WELLS'
The INVISIBLE MAN RETURNS
with SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE
VINCENT PRICE · NAN GREY
Richard ARLEN and Jean DEVINE
DANGER ON WHEELS
TRANS-LUX

STATE (OF NEW) ORPHEUM
2—UNUSUAL TRIUMPHS—2
'NORTHWEST PASSAGE'
with SPENCER TRACY
Also: "The Lone Wolf Strikes"

EXETER KEN 7067
SHOWING THROUGH WEDNESDAY
Frank Morgan in
"HENRY GOES ARIZONA"
Lane Sisters in
"FOUR WIVES"

TELEPIX
BOB BENCHLEY Travel
SKIING
DISNEY PETE SMITH
CARTOONS—NEWS—MUSIC

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:15
Boston Symphony
ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
TOMORROW at 3:30
Pension Fund
CONCERT
DOROTHY MAYNOR—Soloist

500 TICKETS AVAILABLE $1.10 & $1.65 SYMPHONY Hall (from 9 to 6)
SUN. AFT., MARCH 3 AT 3:30
The popular leading baritone Met. Opera John Charles
THOMAS
ONLY Boston appearance this year!

JORDAN HALL
Mon., Feb. 26, 8:30 P. M.
Cleora WOOD
Soprano
Benefit, Friends of Exiles
Tickets at Box Office $1.10 to $2.75

NEW YORK CITY

ROBERT DONAT in
JAMES HILTON'S Prize-Winning GOODBYE, MR. CHIPS
at 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40 P.M.
MON. thru WED. PLAZA 58th St. bet. PARK & MADISON

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by
HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"THE FUNNIEST COMEDY OF THIS SEASON." — Brooks Atkinson, Times
SAM H. HARRIS presents
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
by RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7580. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Thursday & Saturday, 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

IT'S FUN
DANCING
You gain poise—assurance—grace—easily, by perfecting the latest ballroom steps with competent instruction. Private and class lessons.
Classes: Tues., Wed., Thurs., 8-10 P. M.
Instruction Available for Private Parties and Clubs
Ainsworth
STUDIO OF DANCING
CARNEGIE HALL, New York, Cl. 6-2353

Oils and Pastels by
KENNETH BATES
Until March 2
Grand Central Art Galleries
HOTEL GOTHAM
5th Ave. at 55th St., New York City
2nd Floor Entrance Hotel Lobby

ARTS of the MIDDLE AGES
Published for the Loan Exhibition now at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts
PAINTINGS SCULPTURE ENAMELS TEXTILES
25c
MINIATURES MANUSCRIPTS GOLD - SILVER ART OBJECTS
Illustrated in Monochrome and Color
Interesting, understandable articles describing the history of Mediaeval Art, enjoyably written by leading authorities.
Send 25c, or return this advertisement with $1 for a trial subscription of 10 weekly issues (including this and other special issues) to
THE ART NEWS • 136 E. 57 St., N. Y. C.
Leading Art Magazine in U. S. Founded 1902

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales	300,000
Previous Days sales	650,760
1939 volume to date	27,189,610
1938 volume to date	35,505,408

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Aircrafts, garnering the lion's share of attention in a small market, advanced cautiously today, leaving other stocks in the doldrums.

The traders converted the half-holiday into practically a full day of rest, and such issues as moved at all made their fractional gains and declines in just about perfect balance. Only about 300,000 shares changed hands.

The market opened with steels on the rise, but the small advances were not supported with sufficient buying orders to provide strength and traders switched their attention to the aviation manufacturers.

Under the influence of indications of expanding international markets for American airplanes, some few aircraft shares changed hands in enough volume to provide a definite boost. The majority of available stocks were ignored.

Amonf the leaders higher most of the time were Douglas, United Aircraft, Bendix, Martin, Goodyear, and Loft.

On the downside were listed Chrysler, Texas Corp., Montgomery Ward, Bethlehem, Westinghouse, Union Carbide, Eastman, Anaconda and Phelps Dodge.

Curb shares were uneven, with American Cyanimid "B," Mapes Consolidated and Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing on the rise and Sherwin-Williams, Pioneer Gold and Electric Bond & Share declining.

Some Bonds Rise

Domestic corporation bonds showed a good undertone in today's market, which was a little more active than in recent Saturday sessions.

U. S. Governments were off a trifle here and there, however, and small selling pushed down some of the foreign issues, notably Queensland (Australia) 6s and 7s, Italian 7s, Milan 6½s, and Japan 5½s. There was some demand for Norwegians.

Among low-yield corporates, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Electric Auto Lite 4s, Bethlehem Steel 3s, Union Pacific 3½s were taken at prices virtually unchanged.

Southern Pacific issues were unchanged to a little higher, while some of the New York Central and Pennsylvania loans sagged fractions.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week as tabulated by Fitch Investors Service are Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., American-Hawaiian S. S. Co., Commercial Investment Trust Corp., Ex-Cell-O Corp., Holland Furnace Co., Myers (F. E.) & Bros. Co., National Lead Co., Omnibus Corp., Remington Rand, Inc., and Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc. A list of the meetings follows:

Monday, Feb. 26

Atlantic Refining Co., (Pfd. "A") (10 a. m.).

Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. ($5 Pfd.) (9:15 a. m.).

Ex-Cell-O Corp. (Com.) (10 a. m.).

Household Finance Corp. (5% Pfd. and Com.) (11 a. m.).

Myers (F. E.) & Bros. Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.).

National Bond & Investment Co. (5% Pfd. "A" and Com.) (3 p. m.).

Waldorf System, Inc., (Com.) (1 p. m.).

Tuesday, Feb. 27

Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.).

Allied Stores Corp. (5% Pfd.) (3:30 p. m.).

American Safety Razor Corp. (Com.) (3 p. m.).

Arnold Constable Corp. (Com.) (4 p. m.).

Carpenter Steel Co. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.).

Commercial Investment Trust Corp. ($4.25 Conv. Pfd. and Com.) (4 p. m.).

Engineers Public Service Co. (All Classes Pfd.) (12 m.).

National Lead Co. (6% Pfd. "B" and Com.) (11:15 a. m.).

Reading Co. (2nd Pfd.) (12 m.).

Remington Rand, Inc. ($4.50 Pfd. and Com.) (9:15 a. m.).

Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc. (Com.) (1:30 p. m.).

Wednesday, Feb. 28

American Tobacco Co. (6% Pfd.) (4:15 p. m.).

Great Western Sugar Co. (7% Pfd.) (10 a. m.).

Hackensack Water Co (7% Pfd. "A") (1 p. m.).

Helme (Geo. W.) Co. (7% Pfd. and Com.) (11 a. m.).

Hercules Powder Co., Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.).

International Mining Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.).

International Salt Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

Lorillard (P.) Co. (7% Pfd. and Com.) (4 p. m.).

New York City Omnibus Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.).

Omnibus Corp. (8% Pfd. "A" & Com.) (11 a. m.).

Wheeling Steel Corp. ($5 Conv. Pr. Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.).

Thursday, Feb. 29

American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.).

Commercial Credit Co. (Md.) (Conv. Pfd. and Com.) (2 p. m.).

McCrory Stores Corp. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.).

Southern California Edison Co., Ltd. (5% Orig Pfd. and Pfd. "C") (12 m.).

Friday, March 1

Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	68	Abbott (1.60a)	2	69⅝	69¼	69¼	— ⅛
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	2	48⅛	48	48	Feb23
9	7¼	Adams Ex (¼g)	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
22⅝	21	Adam-Millis (1)	1	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	Feb20
19½	17⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb21
58⅛	48¼	Air Reduct (1a)	8	50	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
¾	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	¾	⅝	¾	Feb23
7	6⅜	AlaskaJun.(.15e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	9⅛	Alleg pf xw	4	11	10⅛	10⅛	Feb21
14⅝	10⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	10	10	10	
16¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Feb13
23¼	18¼	Alleg-L Sti(½g)	4	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
10⅞	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb23
180	171	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	4	178½	178½	178½	— ⅜
14	12⅛	Allied Kid (.80)	1	13	13	13	Feb21
15	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	1	14	14	14	
9⅜	7⅞	Allied Stores	18	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
68	65	Allied St pf (5)	1	67½	67½	67½	— ½
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¾e)	3	36½	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
16	14½	Alpha Cem (1)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Feb21
2⅜	1¾	Amal Leather	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb23
16½	14½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Feb20
56½	53¼	Amerada Cp (2)	4	56½	55¼	55⅜	Feb21
21	19¾	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	2	20	20	20	Feb21
50¼	41¾	Am Airlines	1	48	48	48	— ½
111½	103⅜	Am Bank Note	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	
8⅛	5¼	Am Bosch	6	7	7	7	— ⅛
45⅝	38⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	43	42⅜	42⅜	Feb23
116½	112	Am Can (4)	4	116	115⅜	115⅜	— ⅜
176½	171	Am Can pf (7)	6	172½	172½	172½	Feb23
32½	23¾	Am Car & Fdy	5	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
51¾	42	Am Car pf	3	43	43	43	Feb23
23½	19¾	Am Ch&C (.40e)	14	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
109	108¼	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	108¼	108¼	Feb15
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	3	136½	136½	136½	Feb21
8¾	6	AmColtype(¼e)	3	8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
8¼	6⅜	Am Com Alco	4	7	7	7	Feb21
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	6	14	13½	13½	—1⅛
3½	2½	Am Encaus Til	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5½	5	Am European	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan26
2⅜	1⅜	Am & For Pow	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
24¼	19⅜	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Feb21
28¼	22½	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	4	25¼	24⅜	24⅜	— ½
7¼	5¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb23
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1a)	0	32	31¾	32	Feb23
6½	4⅞	Am Hide & Lea	10	5⅝	5¼	5¼	Feb23
37	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Feb20
60¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	5	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝	Feb21
3¼	2⅜	Am Ice	3	3	3	3	
30⅜	24¼	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
6⅝	5¼	Am Internat'l	4	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
41½	40½	Am Inv III (2.40)	1	41½	41½	41½	Feb23
52¼	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	3	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Feb21
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	2	19	19	19	+ ¼
60	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	2	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	Feb23
14⅞	13⅜	Am M & F (.80)	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
3⅜	2¾	Am M & Metal	1	3	3	2	Feb23
24⅞	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Feb15
5¼	3⅞	Am Power & Lt	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
63¼	52½	AmP&L$6(1⅛k)	1	55½	55½	55½	— ½
54	43¾	APL 5pf (.93¾k)	3	45	44¾	44⅞	—1
10⅜	9¼	AmRa&SS	18	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
17½	14½	Am Roll Mill	3	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
70	64¼	Am RM pf(1¼k)	2	64¼	64¼	64¼	
12½	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	-	12	12	12	Feb23
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
52½	46	Am Sm&R (⅓e)	10	50¼	49½	49½	— ⅜
146⅛	142⅞	Am S & R pf (7)	1	142⅞	142⅞	142⅞	Feb23
70	68	Am Snuff (3a)	3	69¼	69	69	Feb23
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (1¼e)	3	28¼	28	28	— ¼
13½	12	Am Stores (¼e)	7	13¼	13	13	Feb23
17¼	15¾	Am Stove (¼e)	2	15¼	15	15	—1
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	2	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅜
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	93	91	93	Feb23
16¼	14⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Feb15
172¾	167¾	Am T & T (9)	6	172	171¾	171¾	— ¼
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	3	88	88	88	— ⅜
90¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	90⅛	89⅞	90	
150½	148	Am Tob pf (6)	2	148⅞	148⅞	148⅞	Feb23
5⅜	5	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
12⅜	9¾	Am Water Wks	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	3	98½	97	97	Feb21
9⅞	7½	Am Woolen	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
47¼	41¾	Am Wool pf(3k)	2	42	42	42	— ¼
7¾	5⅜	Am Zinc L & S	15	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
43¼	49	Am Z p pf(1¼k)	1	40	40	40	+1
31½	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	43	30⅛	29½	29½	— ¾
38½	35¼	Anacon W & C	1	37½	37½	37½	Feb21
21¼	19	Anchor H (.70g)	4	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	2	15	15	15	
3⅞	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 7
33¼	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	1	34	34	34	+1
109¼	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Armour Ill	14	5½	5½	5½	
51¼	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	5	49¼	49	49¼	
64¾	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
41	37	Arm Cork (½e)	3	40⅛	40	40	Feb23
10⅞	10	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb15
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	Feb21
9	7¾	Assd Dry Goods	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
78	75	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Feb14
85	70	As DG 2pf(93¾k)	2	72	71	71	Feb20
43	36⅝	Associates I (2)	1	43	43	43	Feb21
25¼	22⅛	Atch T & S F	26	22⅝	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
54¾	50⅜	AT&SF pf(2½e)	2	50½	50½	50½	—1½
23½	18¼	Atl Coast Line	3	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	16	16	16	Feb21
18¾	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	16	16	16	+ ½
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	4	22	22	22	
110	108⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	108½	107⅞	107⅞	Feb19
8⅞	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	18	8¾	8¾	8¾	
51	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	13	49¾	49	49¾	Feb23
73	63	Atlas Pow (¼e)	2	71½	70¾	70¾	— ¾
6⅝	6	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Feb21
2⅞	1⅝	Auburn Auto	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
4½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	6	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	17	6⅞	6¾	6¾	

B

18	14⅝	Bald Loco ct	7	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
6⅜	5⅛	Balt & Ohio	17	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
8	6⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	5	6½	6⅜	6⅜	Feb23
14⅞	12	Bangor & Ar	1	12	12	12	
15¾	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
8⅜	7½	Barker Br (¼g)	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
13⅜	11¼	Barnsdall (.15e)	5	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
30¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼g)	11	30⅜	30½	30⅝	+ ⅜
29½	27	Beat Cream (1a)	3	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Feb20
109⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	Feb 3
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	124½	124½	124½	Feb13
91½	—	Bel-Hem (.20e)	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Feb23
1939	Sale	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec27
33½	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	43	33⅛	32	32¼	— ¼
22⅜	21	Ben Ind (1.85g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
56¾	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55	55	55	Feb23
39	37	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
83¼	70½	Beth Steel (1e)	28	78	76⅛	76⅛	—1½
20⅝	17⅜	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	119¼	119¼	119¼	Feb23
34½	28	Bigelow-S 1e)	2	29	28	28	Feb23
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Deck (1)	-	22	22	22	Feb21
11⅜	9¾	Blaw-Knox	7	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
23¼	18¼	Bliss & L (2½g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb23
25⅞	21¾	Boeing Airplane	8	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
26	21½	Bohn A&B (1)	3	25	24¾	24¾	Feb23
24⅞	22	Bond Strs(1.60a)	5	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
23⅜	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	6	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
25⅞	22	Borg-War (¼e)	4	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	— ¼
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	
35¾	31½	Bower R B (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	Feb23
6¾	6	Brew Corp (.60)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb23
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	2	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
22⅜	19⅛	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	8	20⅞	20½	20½	— ½
39⅝	38¾	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	Feb21
53	51⅛	Bristol M (2.40)	1	51½	51½	51½	— ⅜
2⅜	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
45	12¾	Bkly & Q Tr pf	15	45	40⅛	45	Feb23
17¾	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	6	17½	17½	17½	Feb23
20⅝	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	44	20⅜	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
82	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	+ ⅞
59⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	4	58⅛	58	58	— ¼
25½	22	Bwly Un G (¼e)	3	21⅞	21½	21½	— ½
35¾	35	Brown Sh(½e)	1	35½	35½	35½	Feb10
25⅞	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	2	24½	24½	24½	— ⅜
10⅛	8¾	Bucyk-Erie(½g)	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	Feb23
6¼	4⅛	Budd Mfg	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	16	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
26	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	4	25½	25½	25½	Feb23
31¾	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30½	30	30	Feb21
21⅝	18½	Burling Mill (1)	2	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ¼
12½	11¾	Burr Ad M(.10e)	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
4⅞	3¼	Bush Terminal	6	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Feb21
7⅜	6¾	Butler Br (.15e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Feb23
22	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
4½	3⅜	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13¾	11⅜	Byers (AM) Co	2	12⅛	12	12	— ⅜
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	1	14	14	14	Feb23

C

26⅞	23½	Calif Packing	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Feb 3
1⅞	1¼	CallahanZ-Lead	6	1⅝	1½	1½	
8⅛	6⅛	Cal & Hec (¼e)	10	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	1	14	14	14	— ¼
22⅝	16½	Can Dry (½g)	28	21⅝	20¾	20¾	—1
5⅜	4¾	Canad Pacific	27	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
40½	38¼	Can Mills(2¼g)	3	39	39	39	Feb23
5⅝	5⅛	Capitol Ad A	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb23
27	23	Carpent (1.30g)	1	24	24	24	—1
3⅛	2½	Car&Gen (.025e)	1	3	-	3	— ⅛
70	66	Case (J I) Co	1	67	67	67	—3
56½	48	Catepil Tract(2)	8	48	47¾	48	
30⅜	26⅜	Celanese (.55a)	10	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅞	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	24	3⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
3⅜	2¾	Cent Foundry	5	3	2¾	2¾	Feb23
5½	4½	Cent RR NJ	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb21
9	6¾	Cent Viol St(¼g)	3	9	8⅞	9	Feb23
5⅞	5½	Century R M	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan10
41½	37¼	Cerro de Pas(1e)	2	38½	38¼	38¼	— ¼
8⅜	6½	Cert-teed Prod	5	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Feb21
26¾	21⅞	Cham P&F(.15e)	9	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
20	15	Checker Cab	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	Feb23

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42⅜	30	Ches&Ohio (2½)	5	39⅜	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
97½	95	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	Feb21
4⅝	4¼	Ches Corp	5	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
2½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	2	⅜	¼	¼	Feb23
1⅛	⅜	Chi & N West pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb20
2½	1⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb23
12½	9¾	Chi Mail Or	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
⅜	¼	Chi M St P&P	3	¼	¼	¼	Feb21
⅜	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb21
14¾	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	2	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
35⅞	33⅜	Chi Pt cv pf (3)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Feb21
49¾	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb21
⅜	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb20
9	8	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Feb 8
12⅞	11⅛	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
6½	4⅝	Childs Co	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	31	85⅛	82½	83¼	—2
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (1.20)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Feb23
3⅜	3	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	Feb21
35½	28	Clark Equip(1a)	7	35¼	34⅜	35	+ ¼
40⅜	35½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	1	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	— ¼
39⅜	35½	Climax M(1.20a)	3	38½	38½	38½	
44¾	35⅞	Cluett P (2¾g)	10	43½	42¾	42¾	— ½
123½	118	Coca-Cola (5g)	5	122¼	121	121	Feb23
62⅞	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	Feb 9
20	16⅝	Colgate P (1½)	18	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
106½	103⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	2	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ⅛
105½	103¾	Colgate pf cld(6)	1	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	Feb19
35¼	30	Collins & A (2e)	2	31½	31½	31½	
19¾	17½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	18	18	18	— ¾
26¼	23	Col Br A (.45e)	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅜
26½	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¾
7⅜	6⅛	Col Gas & El	14	6¼	6¼	6¼	
92½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	89½	89	89½	Feb23
7⅞	6¾	Colum Pic vtc	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
23½	19½	Col P pf (2¾)	1	22	22	22	Feb23
93¼	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	1	91½	91¼	91¼	Feb23
48	46¼	Comi Credit (4)	2	46⅞	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅛
108½	104	Com. Cr pf (4¼)	1	108½	108½	108½	Feb21
55¾	51¼	Comi Inv Tr (4)	1	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	
112½	110½	Com'l Cv pf(4¼)	1	112½	112½	112½	Feb23
15⅜	13½	Comi Solvents	12	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
1⅜	1⅛	Com'th & South	17	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
73¼	63¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	66⅜	66	66	— ⅜
32⅜	30⅞	Con Edis (1.80)	23	32½	32⅜	32½	
6¼	5⅛	Conde Nast	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	22¼	Congoleum-N(1)	2	24	24	24	Feb23
12¼	8	Congress Cigar	8	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
29⅞	25⅛	Cons Aircraft	8	28⅜	27¾	27¾	— ¼
10¼	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	42	11¼	10½	10½	+ ¼
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.30g)	27	9⅝	9	9	— ⅜
32¼	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	14	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	
108½	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	108	108	108	— ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	2	1	⅞	1	Feb23
9½	8½	Con F pf (1¼k)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb20
4⅜	4	Cons Laundries	3	4	4	4	
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	17	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅜	1	Con RR Cuba pf	3	2	2	2	Feb21
4¼	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	3	3½	3½	3½	Feb23
18	15½	Consol'n Coal pf	3	16	15½	15½	Feb20
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	4	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	Feb21
17½	14⅞	Container (¼e)	7	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
15⅜	12⅞	Cont Bak A	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
1⅜	1

Commerce and Finance

Consumer Purchasing Still Holds Well Above 1939 Levels

Business and Industry

'Empire State' Loan Details Told to TNEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The financial troubles of the world's tallest office building—New York's Empire State—drew the attention of the monopoly committee as a part of its investigation of life insurance company investments.

F. H. Ecker, chairman of the board of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which made a loan of $27,500,000 in 1929 to finance the construction of the building, recounted details of an interest adjustment in 1937 which avoided foreclosure under the insurance company's mortgage.

Under the original terms of the loan, Mr. Ecker testified, the building corporation was to have paid 6 per cent interest during construction, 5½ per cent thereafter until 1940 and 5 per cent from 1940 until the maturity of the loan in 1950.

At the time the loan was made the insurance company valued the building and land at $46,000,000. Mr. Ecker said the builders had arranged for a total of $50,000,000 financing.

Failure of the building to earn sufficient rentals to pay interest, Mr. Ecker related, confronted the Metropolitan with the question of taking over the building or making an adjustment. The latter course was selected, he said, in the belief that the insurance company would be unable to obtain a greater return than the management of the building had received.

Under the arrangement, Metropolitan agreed to cancel $4,262,000 of unpaid interest on condition that the building owners pay $500,000 on principal. Interest was cut to 2 per cent for one year and is to be 2½ per cent until 1943, when it is to become 4 per cent under terms of the adjustment.

No interest can be paid to junior security holders, Mr. Ecker testified, until Metropolitan has received its interest and $7,750,000 on the principal.

Mr. Ecker told the committee that the building so far had not been able to earn the required 2½ per cent but that the amount was paid when it came due by a "contribution" in addition to the earnings.

As a result, he said, Metropolitan had realized a total of $3,800,000 more than it would have earned from the property after foreclosure.

Despite the adjustment, Mr. Ecker said, the Metropolitan's average return had been greater than on Government bonds. He added that "if in the future we have to foreclose on the property, I sincerely believe we will not have suffered any loss."

Wallace Announces Reduction in 1940 Sugar Requirements

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Wallace announced a reduction in the Agriculture Department's estimate of American sugar requirements for 1940 from 6,725,100 short tons (as announced Dec. 29) to 6,607,745 tons.

This decrease of 117,355 tons, made under provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, necessitated a reduction in marketing quotas of various producing areas.

Sugar division officials said a factor in the reduction was delivery of large supplies of sugar to the American market late in December while quotas had been temporarily suspended by President Roosevelt.

The data on such deliveries were only recently compiled.

The revised and initial quotas, respectively, included:

Domestic beet area 1,549,898 and 1,559,695 short tons; mainland cane area 420,167 and 422,823; Hawaii 938,037 and 943,967; Puerto Rico 797,982 and 803,026; Virgin Islands 8,916 and 8,972; Philippine Islands 1,003,783 and 1,036,356; Cuba 1,863,127 and 1,923,680, and foreign countries other than Cuba, 25,745 and 26,581.

Public Offerings Well Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities continued in good volume during the short week ended Wednesday totaling $61,921,414, Poor's Publishing Company reported. The amount, however, was substantially below the extraordinarily high total of the previous week.

The demand for new money remained dull, accounting for only 17 per cent of the week's offerings. The rest represented the refunding of existing debts.

Industrial issues, totaling $13,000,000, were the largest so far this year.

Comparisons follow:

	Last week	Year ago
Municipal	$44,316,414	$7,532,000
Public utility	3,400,000	
Industrial	13,000,000	
Miscellaneous	700,000	725,000
Stock	505,000	654,750
Total	61,921,414	8,911,750

Air Raid Drills Ordered in Athens

ATHENS (AP)—Compulsory air raid drills were ordered by police Feb. 22 for all inhabitants of the Athens district.

They will start Feb. 24 and continue daily for two weeks with two hours devoted to drilling each day.

Thousands of Reservists are expected to be called for training this spring. King George II has started inspecting Army, Navy, and Air Corps units.

Sugar Refining Industry Keeps Pace With the Times

Continued from Page 1

has obviously seen better days. The elevator is an open cage, and National's offices on the sixth floor are almost at the top of the building. "We are not up in that crowd," said Mr. Bunker, when I named the heads of some of the corporations I had already seen for this series, and his modest office seemed to agree with his words.

Mr. Bunker is a youngish man as corporation heads go, and a bit of an anomaly, too, for he voted New Deal in 1932, yet has a strong New England accent that sounds like Brattle Street, Cambridge, or Chestnut Street, Salem; in fact, he got his name from the same source as did Bunker Hill.

"I have the impression," I said, "that cane sugar refining, as a process, has practically reached its limits, or to put it another way, that it is mechanically about the same as ten years ago. Is there any truth to that, Mr. Bunker?"

"Not very much," he said with a smile." About the only thing that stays the same in our plants is the brick and mortar. We are continually spending large sums for improvements in our equipment; and so far as I can remember, and I've been in the business for 23 years, that's always been the case."

Improvements in Technique

"Well," I said, "I know the old story of the sugar refining industry. How its refineries one topped the skyline of colonial New York, and how it has improved the product from the old sugar loaf of hard brown sugar which people used to buy as a delicacy and carve off pieces at the table; and how the industry now has some hundred or more different kinds of sugar for different purposes and different customs. But have you changed the product much in recent years?"

"Oh, yes," he said. "It wasn't so long ago that the typical package for sugar was the barrel or 100-pound bag and then the grocer's scoop. Then came cotton bags, and then carton packages into which we packed cubes, tablets, granulated, powdered, and brown sugars for the housewife. Now we've gone that one better with factory-packed paper bags of two, five, ten, or twenty-five pounds. That's in the last two years. It further cuts the price of the product. And, though the public naturally doesn't learn of it, we're continually increasing the varieties of sugar-products we sell to manufacturers—syrups, sucrose sugar solutions, inverted sugars, transformed sugars and all that sort of thing."

"They say you're a monopoly," I said. "How does it feel? How much is it worth?"

"I'll tell you about that," he smiled, "but first about the profits. From 1925 to 1933 the cane refiners averaged to make a gross spread on their sugar output of 96.8 cents a hundred pounds. That's a shade less than a cent a pound. For the next five years the figure dropped to 84.4 cents. In 1938 it was down to 75.4 cents.

Operate on Small Profit

"That's to cover overhead, operating costs, depreciation, shrinkage, and labor—everything but the cost of raw sugar."

"What do you mean by shrinkage?"

"That's the loss of weight on refining. We have to buy about 107 pounds of raw sugar to turn out 100 pounds of refined. That means that for every cent per pound (or dollar per 100 pounds) that the raw sugar cost, our shrinkage is about seven cents a hundred pounds. For instance in 1938 the average raw price was about three cents, so the shrinkage was about 21 cents. That pulls our gross margin down to about 54.4 cents a hundred pounds from the 75.4 cents I quoted you."

"Sounds something like the processing tax," I said.

"Yes, it does," he said. (The processing tax is 53½ cents.)

"I don't see why you quote the figures on your spread before subtracting the shrinkage," I said. "You stand in your own shadow."

"Well," he smiled, "that's the way they're usually quoted."

"How about the profit?"

"Yes," said Mr. Bunker, "and picked up a little red book called "Sugar: Economics, Statistics, and Documents," put out by his Association. "Between 1934 and 1938 our average profit, or net income to stockholders, was 0.0369. That's not quite four cents a hundred pounds, or a little over one-thirtieth of a cent a pound. In 1938 the industry lost about 2½ cents a hundred pounds.

"Doesn't sound as though your monopoly stuck much of a fist in the sugar-bowl. About what do you think it was last year?"

"The figures aren't all out yet," he grinned, "it'll be better than 1938 but not much."

Very Competitive Industry?

"Why don't you charge enough to make a profit?"

"Well, the answer to that is the answer to the monopoly story," said Mr. Bunker. "Anybody who thinks this business isn't competitive ought to get in it. You know we recently offered to sell sugars for six months ahead at a guaranteed price."

"Yes," I said, "I thought it was the bearish story of the week when it came out."

"Well," he said, "Just stop and think what that means. We have guaranteed to deliver sugars for six months at a fixed price (4.50 cents). But we haven't the raw sugars yet. We'll have to buy them in the coming months—and we don't know but what the price may rise. We're just taking a long chance."

"Why?"

"Competition."

"I thought some of those things had been given up."

"Well, individual refiners did more or less try to quit some of the more reckless selling practices—like giving these long guarantees, and having to carry all the inventory risk for the buyer, while we go out and buy our raw material at a firm price. We make those private resolutions every once in a while. Then the same thing happens. It's the competition. First it gets around that one company has guaranteed a price for distant delivery. Then other companies quietly succumb to the trade pressure for the same guarantee. First the manufacturers get it; then the jobbers; then the confectionery people and finally the whole trade gets it. If you're a refiner, what are you going to do?"

War Scare Profits

"Didn't the Supreme Court throw out the Sugar Institute for conspiracy in restraint of trade, trying to stop such things?"

"Not quite that," said Mr. Bunker. "Along round 1928 the Institute was formed to end rebates, concessions, and price cuts hidden as warehouse allowances and such things. We told the Department of Justice all about it and they had no objection. After the change of Administration the new Attorney-General filed suit. When we appealed to the Supreme Court, it confirmed the lower court in prohibiting some practices, but pointed out how some things could legally be done. It said that open price posting was no sin, though it might be a temptation. So the trade decided to put temptation behind it, and the Institute was scrapped, and here we are."

"Didn't you people jack the price of refined sugar up last fall to 5.75 cents?" I asked, "practically overnight, to take advantage of war-scared housewives?" Didn't you get an excessive margin on that?"

"Well," he said, "we didn't sell much—National was tied up with a strike and didn't sell any—but the margin wasn't too luxurious. That 5.75 less discounts is about 5.60. Raws were up to 3.75. Add 53½ cents processing tax brings 3.75 to 4.28. Add another 26 cents for our shrinkage, and 6 cents more for the higher price of burlap bags. That means the raws cost us 4.60 and we sold for 5.60. That's a spread of about 1 cent. Pretty good—for three weeks—on paper."

Protection vs. Free Trade

"Time to go," I thought. "What do you think about laissez-faire, free enterprise, and so forth, Mr. Bunker?"

"Well," he pondered, 'I was pretty tired with the old crowd in 1932. I thought we had come along so fast in this country that we had forgotten some things like labor relations, old age insurance, and so on, and England, France, and Germany were way ahead of us. Now, however . . . "

"I mean in the sugar trade," I said. "Your'e in a highly regulated quota system. How do you like that kind of protection?"

"If we have to work in a protected system," he replied, "we want protection like the other fellow. But we figure we can get along in any system. Give up the quotas and go back to the tariff, with a differential on refined sugar like every other country with a refining industry, and we would take our chances. Give up the tariff too, and go back to nothing but plain free trade in sugar, and we think we would be the last part of the domestic industry to disappear, as we were the first to appear.

"They talk about efficiency. Why, if we had wholly free trade, with Cuba shipping here at 1½ cents a pound and our refining spread around ¾ cent, we refiners could thrive and sell sugar at 2¼ cents, half the present price."

"Then what would happen?" I asked.

"The customers would eat it up."

Short Interest Rises on Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—Total short interest existing in the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business January 31 increased to 454,922 shares from 381,689 a month earlier, the exchange reported.

Substantial individual changes included: General Motors Corp., up to 30,778 from 17,285; Loft Inc., 13,318 from 3,326; U. S. Rubber Co., 13,437 from 7,134; U. S. Steel Corp., 28,271 from 22,352; Armour & Co. of Illinois, 15,027 from 10,100; Chrysler Corp., 22,830 from 16,265.

Of the 1,236 stock issues listed in the exchange, there were 23 in which a short interest of more than 5,000 shares existed or in which a change in the short position of more than 2,000 shares occurred during the month.

Loan Official Says FHA Misrepresents

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A. D. Theobald of Chicago, secretary-treasurer of the American Savings and Loan Institute, asserted the Federal Housing Administration was misrepresenting the amount of its interest rate.

He declared at the institute's 17th mid-winter conference that the FHA advertised its loans at 4½ per cent interest, but the borrower actually had to pay an additional one-half per cent as an insurance premium.

"We have to tell our customers that the government is a liar, that it's charge is actually five per cent," he said.

Retail Trade Awaits Spring; Sales Ease Off

NEW YORK (AP)—A downward trend in industry and retail trade continued this week, although at a diminishing pace, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

Retail sales still held above last year, but by a narrower margin than last week and snow and rain again hindered a uniform improvement in volume. Spring buying was said to be disappointing in view of the early Easter date.

Comparisons of retail trade volume with a year ago were difficult because of great irregularity not only between cities and lines of merchandise but also between the days of the week. Few centers showed a gain for the entire week of more than 8 per cent over last year, while in some sections decreases ranging up to 10 per cent were reported as blizzards resulted in store closings.

On the whole, sales totals for the entire country probably averaged not less than 1 per cent or more than 6 per cent higher than in the corresponding 1939 week.

New England and the Pacific Coast were the only two broad regions to show a year-to-year loss, the decreases being estimated at 3 to 5 per cent and 1 to 3 per cent, respectively.

Percentage increases for other sections were as follows: East 2 to 4, South 5 to 7, Middle West 5 to 9, Southwest 3 to 6, and Northwest 2 to 7.

Retailers' orders to wholesalers, still shaped closely to store turnover, were confined largely to fill-in needs practically on a day-to-day basis.

Statistical measures continued to confirm a sagging trend in industry, but showed in some instances a leveling out of the decline. Steel production, automobile output, and daily crude oil flow showed improvement in trend compared with the previous week's indications.

On the other hand, stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline, electric power output, and bituminous coal production showed a less advantageous picture than last week. Freight loadings were only 4.8 per cent above the corresponding 1939 week.

Your Income Tax

No. 20
Deduction for Taxes

Taxes on real estate and personal property paid during the year 1939 are deductible. So-called taxes which are assessed against local benefits, such as streets, sidewalks, drainage, and other like improvements, are not deductible but are to be capitalized, as they tend to increase the value of the property and thus constitute cost of a permanent improvement. The Federal income tax may not be deducted. The tax on unjust enrichment—a Federal tax on income—is not deductible. Income tax, however, paid to the State by an individual on his income is an allowable deduction in his Federal income-tax return.

Customs duties paid by a person on articles imported for his own use are deductible. Import or tariff duties paid to customs officers; and business licenses, privilege, excise, and stamp taxes paid to internal revenue collectors are deductible as taxes, provided they are not added to and made a part of the expenses of the business or the cost of the articles of merchandise with respect to which they are paid, in which case they cannot be deducted separately as a tax. The Federal tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof paid for admission to any place (where the amount paid is 41 cents or more) is deductible, provided an account has been kept by the taxpayer of the amount paid. Taxes on club dues are deductible by the member paying them. An individual may deduct the tax on his telephone conversations, radio messages, telegrams, and cables, and on the rent of his safe-deposit box.

Unemployment compensation contributions required under a State law, if officially classified as taxes, are deductible as taxes and not as business expenses.

The excise taxes imposed upon employers by the Social Security Act, as amended, are deductible, but the income tax imposed on employees by that act is not deductible. If an employer pays such tax for the employees, the amount may be deducted by the employer as a business expense, and the employees are required to report as additional income in their Federal income-tax returns the amounts of the tax so paid for them.

License fees exacted by a State or city upon certain businesses are deductible as taxes. Automobile license fees are ordinary taxes and deductible. Postage is not a tax and is not deductible. In general, taxes are deductible only by the person upon whom they are imposed.

Federal estate and gift taxes and State inheritance, estate, legacy, or succession taxes are not deductible on Federal income-tax returns. The Federal taxes on automobiles, gasoline, cigarettes, and liquor are imposed upon the manufacturer, producer, or importer and are not deductible by the purchaser or consumer. Whether or not the gasoline tax, the use tax, or the sales tax levied by a State may be deducted by the individual purchaser depends upon the terms of the State law imposing the tax; consequently the right to the deduction, as between purchaser and seller, varies in the different States.

Argentine-Chilean Trade Through Valparaiso Pushed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile—A permanent committee has been set up here to encourage Argentine trade through this Pacific ocean port. The decision was taken as a conference between business representatives of Valparaiso and the Argentine provinces of Mendoza, San Luis and San Juan known as the Cuyo region. The initiative was from the Valparaiso port defense council.

The Chilean port is only 200 miles from Mendoza, compared with a distance of 700 miles to Buenos Aires, the national outlet, so that if satisfactory road and rail services can be established between the Andean center and Chile's premier port on the Pacific—and political objections removed—the international route would prove economically more advantageous.

Valparaiso As Outlet

Chile contends that Valparaiso is the natural outlet for these Argentine provinces, for whom it would be much cheaper to ship their products to the North American and European markets. The easy run down the Andean slopes would also help. In return for the privilege of handling this bonded freight, Chile is prepared to increase its purchases of Argentine cattle and wheat. It also believes there is an opening for Chilean exports of timber, dried fruits and nuts, besides the import carriage for the three Argentine provinces.

Unfortunately for the Chilean port, the problem is not purely an economic one. There are Argentine interests who object to a foreign country handling national export and import business. The British-owned Buenos Aires-Pacific Railway, presumably, would not relinquish its carriage of freight from Mendoza without a struggle. A temporarily insurmountable obstacle is the flood-caused hiatus in the Transandine railway since 1934. Chile recently sent a mission to Buenos Aires to speed up reconstruction, the contract and money for which has been voted by the Argentine Congress. President Ortiz has promised his cooperation to hurry up the work.

Show Confidence in Regime

The Argentine delegation consisted of local deputies, journalists, Rotarians, chamber of commerce representatives, producers and exporters. Valparaiso delegates were tourist office, government and customs representatives. Guillermo Palacios, head of the municipal tourist office, asked for a better road across the mountains for automobile traffic. Its poor condition explained the decline of Argentine tourist traffic in Valparaiso and Viña del Mar, he declared.

Valparaiso interests consider it an inestimable gain to have attracted Argentine delegates to their port to discuss this geographical question. They have confidence in the co-operation of the Ortiz regime. Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cantilo has shown special interest in promoting Chile-Argentine trade, though he denied he was consulted about the Valparaiso conference.

Chile and Argentina are also expediting the termination of the railway from Antofagasta, north of Valparaiso, to Salta, northwestern Argentina. Here again, the Chileans point out that advantage should be taken of the shorter route to the ocean. The saving is still greater in this case. Argentine producers of the northwest would save tremendously on this Chilean rail route to the Pacific, en route to the United States and European markets. The Argentines are also looking forward to a daily and plentiful supply of fish from Antofagasta when railroad communication is completed.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The great debate on how to pay for the war without inflation continues, with nobody winning, and the official judge silent. Those who speak for labor say "fudge" to all this talk of a vicious circle of rising costs and wages leading to inflation; prices have risen so far, they maintain, because the Government has introduced wartime controls, and because freight rates have risen, not because of higher wages. The demand to limit wage increases, or to reduce the consumption of the working classes is seen as a rich man's device to protect his own profits and dividends.

Those who speak for businessmen, profit earners, super tax and income tax payers, point to the dangers of inflation, to the need for a heavy increase in the resources available to the Government from taxation and from savings, emphasize the heavy increases in taxes imposed on them in the last budget, and point to the working classes as the main body of the people who must now pay up.

Tax Plan Needed

Clearly neither side will accept further sacrifices which are not also demanded of the other. The Government must therefore produce a comprehensive plan for taxation and borrowing, for steps to compel increased savings, and for the degree of inflationary spending which it is prepared to make. There is no indication that any such plan is about to be disclosed by the Government.

In most discussions of the problem it is being urged that nothing should be done to reduce below the poverty line the incomes of those who are already on or near that line.

This desire has led to the suggestions that any wartime adjustment of wages to meet higher costs of living should be a flat uniform increase, regardless of the workers' wages, but calculated to maintain the standard of living of the poorest group. This in turn leads to the conclusion that no such flat increase would be effective since it ignores the size of the wage-earner's family, and that therefore there must be in war what has so long been proposed and resisted in time of peace, a system of family allowances.

To Convert Loan

The Government has announced its offer to convert some £350,000,000 outstanding of 4½ per cent conversion loan, into 2 per cent conversion loan repayable in 1943 to 1945. Holders who do not wish to convert, and ask for cash, will be paid on July 1, 1940.

More than two thirds of this loan is held by banks, discount houses, and by Government departments, and it is assumed in the City that this will all be converted. Sir John Simon appealed to holders, particularly institutions, to convert to the fullest extent.

The general investor who holds any 4½ per cent conversion loan treats the offer to convert to a lower rate of interest as indication of the Government's determination to borrow for the war at the cheapest possible rate.

If the holder converts he gets 2 per cent. If he takes cash in July he must then try to find an equal investment at better than 2 per cent. There is indication in the market that some holders think that in July they may be able to do better, and that the first defense loan may carry a higher rate of interest though it will probably be a longer dated security. As the Economist puts it, just as the last war was a 5 per cent war, this one could be accepted as a 3 per cent war.

Our overseas trade returns for December somewhat relieved the anxiety on this subject which has prevailed since the opening weeks of the war, during which imports and exports fell heavily.

The decline in exports was arrested in November, and in December the value of exports, £40,169,000, was 3 per cent higher than for December, 1938.

Imports Increase

Imports also increased, to £86,582,000 in December, and re-exports declined, so that there was no appreciable change in the excess of imports over exports.

For the whole year 1939, total imports were £886,000,000, British exports were £439,000,000, re-exports were £46,000,000, excess of imports over exports was £401,000,000. The excess of imports was £430,000,000 in 1937 and £387,000,000 in 1938.

To qualify the optimism induced by the December figures, it is noted here that the increase both for imports and exports was most likely wholly in price and not due to increase in volume compared with 1938.

Compared with November, the volume of several classes of exports has definitely increased, notably cotton goods and coal. Exports of motor vehicles increased from October to November, and the trade has considerable hopes of gaining a strong foothold in South America.

Government spokesmen have so frequently been criticized for neglecting, even hindering, our export trade since the war started that they must be expected to show satisfaction over the December trade figures. The moral drawn by critics is that there is no room for complacency, and that the need for an export drive is as great as ever.

Steel Activity

An interesting problem of wartime industrial control is provided by the iron and steel industry. Most of the high grade ores used by the industry are imported, and their price has naturally risen with rising freight rates. For the industry as a whole this should be an incentive to increase the use of low grade British ores.

It would be unfair, however, to load all the penalty of higher imported ore costs onto the individual firms using those ores, and accordingly the industry raises a fund from all its members with which to compensate for the higher costs of imported ores.

Unfortunately this removes from individual firms the incentive to change from imported to domestic ores.

The individual firm pursues a course best suited to its own financial position, but not necessarily in the best interests of the country in time of war. In the past this would have been a problem for Sir Andrew Duncan, who was head of the Iron and Steel Federation, but now he has been transferred to the Presidency of the Board of Trade, where he will meet more difficult problems.

1939 Earnings Rise

CLEVELAND (AP) — Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co., auto parts and accessories concern, reported record net earnings of $1,745,123 for 1939, against $309,658 the preceding year and $1,503,824 in 1937, the former record year. The 1939 net is equal to $5.42 on each of 321,920 shares, against 96 cents in 1938 and $4.67 for 1937.

Pontiac Official

W. J. Mougey

Appointed Advertising Manager of the Pontiac division of General Motors Corporation. He succeeds F. A. Berend, resigned. Mr. Mougey has been Chicago zone manager for Pontiac since 1934 and has been connected with General Motors since 1918.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.3 P. C. In Week of Feb. 17

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.3 per cent during the week ended Feb. 17 compared with the previous week due to continued weakness in prices of farm products and foods together with a marked decline in prices of textile products, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The all-commodity index dropped to 78.3 per cent of the 1926 average, the lowest point reached in over five months. It is more than 1 per cent below the level for the corresponding week of January.

Five groups declined during the week. They were farm products, foods, textile products, hides and leather products, and metals and metal products. Building materials, chemicals and drugs, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities advanced slightly. The fuel and lighting materials group remained unchanged.

Commodity groups	Feb. 17 1940	Feb. 10 1940	Feb. 3 1940	Feb. 18 1939 to Feb. 17 1940
All commodities	78.3	78.5	78.8	+ 2.2
Farm products	68.6	68.9	69.6	+ 2.5
Foods	70.5	70.9	71.9	— 1.1
Hides and leath prd	103.1	103.2	103.0	+11.5
Textile products	74.4	75.3	75.3	+13.6
Fuel and light mat	73.0	73.0	73.3	— 0.8
Metals and met prod	95.3	95.5	95.6	+ 0.8
Building materials	93.2	93.1	92.1	+ 4.3
Chemicals and drugs	77.5	77.3	77.5	+ 2.0
Housefurnishing gds	89.6	89.5	89.5	+ 3.5
Misc commodities	77.2	77.1	77.1	+ 5.9
Raw materials	72.4	72.7	73.2	+ 2.8
Semimanufact artic	79.6	80.1	80.3	+ 7.0
Finished products	81.4	81.4	81.7	+ 1.4
All commodities other than farm prod	80.5	80.6	80.9	+ 2.2
All commodities other than farm products and foods	83.3	83.5	83.6	+ 3.6

Spring Auto Output Rise Seen Started

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports said that automobile production has begun "its spring seasonal rise," and based the assertion on an estimated output this week of 102,670 cars and trucks.

Last week's assemblies totaled 95,050. A year ago at this time 75,660 units were completed.

The survey said production schedules were gradually being increased by a number of manufacturers and that further evidences of the upturn would be "clearly visible after the turn into March."

Bureau Sees Business Drop In Early 1940

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said "the prospects for early 1940 are for a decline in business volumes."

A department statement, which made no forecasts for later in the year, explained:

"At the end of 1939, the economic situation was definitely not one in which the high December rate of activity would be maintained. The expanded volume of production had been based in large part upon investment in inventory, and by the end of December it was evident that this movement would not continue much longer.

"At the end of the year there did not appear to be in immediate prospect any new demand factors of sufficient magnitude to offset a cessation of inventory investment and thus to hold productive activity at existing levels. Business investments, apart from inventories, has undoubtedly increased, but there were no indications of further expansion in this sphere for the months ahead.

"The export returns for December showed a large gain and prospects were that demands from abroad would be much larger in the early months of 1940 than in the corresponding period of 1939. However, this probable increase could be at best only large enough to offset a minor portion of the inventory factor."

The statement also included a review of 1939 business, which repeated department estimates that the national income last year increased seven per cent over 1938 to $68,500,000,000.

The statement said the gain in income was a "real" gain because price levels were virtually the same in the two years, and thus the income produced in the two years had roughly the same purchasing power per dollar. The 1939 total, however, was $14,200,000,000 less than 1929.

Kansas City Southern

NEW YORK (AP)—Kansas City Southern Railway reported net income for 1939 of $794,319 or $3.78 a share on the 4 per cent preferred stock, compared with $347,274 or $1.65 a share on the preferred in the preceding year.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR MORE INCOME WITH INSURED PRINCIPAL?

Insured Protection for your Savings

Then mail your investment monies to us to start earning a liberal 4% income at once in keeping with our investors who have never lost a dollar of principal or interest in our Association. All accounts with us are federally insured to $5000.00.

SANTA ANA BLDG. AND LOAN ASS'N
601 N. Main St., Santa Ana, Calif.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20

Middlesex Products Co.
CAPITAL STOCK
Unbroken dividend record over 50 years
Yielding 6% Income
FRED R. HARTY —INVESTMENTS—
10 STATE STREET, BOSTON

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

Banking Service
1817 - 1940
BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES
Head Office: Sydney, Australia
General Manager: SIR ALFRED DAVIDSON, K.B.E.
Assets of £130 millions.
Over 900 branches in Australia, New Zealand & Pacific Islands.
London Offices at 29 Threadneedle St., E.C.2. and at 47 Berkeley Square, W.1.
Agency arrangements with Banks throughout Canada.

211 CONGRESS ST.
MODERN OFFICE BUILDING
Unusual light office space, some corner locations. Passenger and freight elevators, janitor service, heat. Conveniently located to Post Office and South Station.
C. W. McGUIRE, *Agent*
211 Congress Street, Boston HUBbard 2970

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New Arizona Wool Declared Best in Years

Weekly Wool Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shearing is under way in Arizona and the new wools will soon be on their way to Boston. Two clips are being shipped on consignment to the National Wool Marketing Corporation, probably the first of the new clip to reach this city, and described as "light, good color, and best grown for several years."

The Sawyer clip, offered for sale at Phoenix, Ariz., by sealed bids, was withdrawn when bids were found to range from 22¼ to 27.33 cents a pound. Buyers have made some effort to contract for new clip wools around 25 cents, but most growers apparently feel that 30 cents is low enough for any sale of unshorn wool.

Some Prices Firmer

Meantime the Boston market is marking time, with some inquiries for low crossbred South American wools which apparently failed to result in trading because these wools are quoted a bit firmer, and most buyers are not willing to pay import parity on South American wools. Last week's blizzard, and the nor'easter of this week combined to discourage much activity in a market that is more or less dull anyway.

But conditions are evidently shaping up for business, or at least in anticipation of it, for domestic wool prices have been easing for two months, bringing them more in line with imported wool values. This change resulted to a great extent from the shift of manufacturers to foreign wools, when supplies of domestic wools dwindled to a low point.

Foreign Marts Firm

The markets overseas continue firm. The South African wools, desirable in this market, are well cleaned up, with prices now around 96 cents or better a pound, clean. Stocks at the River Plate are evidently low, partly due to liberal purchases for Canada. Prices are strong, however, on any offerings available. Some 56s. to 64s. in a round lot, are offered at approximately 36½ cents, cost and freight, but not duty, delivered Boston.

Mohair is selling in a small way around 75 cents for adult matchings. Average adult mohair in original bags, of Texas origin, is usually considered around 55 cents, with kid mohair 90 to 95 cents. Contracting against the new clip in Texas is reported, around 50 cents for adult and a dime more for kid mohair.

Canadian Deficit Financing in Year Totals $50,891,744

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Total deficit in government financing for the fiscal year which ended March 31 last was $50,891,744 which is about $5,000,000 less than estimated by Finance Minister Dunning when he delivered his budget address Apirl 25. Final figures were shown in the public accounts just made public.

Expenditure for the year was $553,063,098 and receipts and credits $502,171,353. Net debt of the Dominion at the close of the fiscal year was $3,152,559,314.

Expenses for ordinary purposes of government amounted to only $413,032,202 and ordinary revenues were $498,016,706 which would have meant a surplus of $84,984,503.

But special expenditures due to relief, unemployment, wheat marketing assistance and railway deficits brought about the deficit on total account.

Drought relief, grants in aid to provinces, works projects and provision against loss in wheat marketing took $71,895,406, to which was added $58,943,490 in deficits on government owned enterprises, $5,424,276 for capital expenditures and $3,767,718 for write down of assets, bringing total special expenditures to $140,-031,876.

Engineering Awards 13 P. C. Under 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday totaled $52,980,000, a gain of 38 per cent from the short preceding week which included Lincoln's Birthday, but 13 per cent less than a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

Private contracts awarded increased 26 per cent during the week, but were 30 per cent smaller than the same week last year.

Public construction was 45 per cent larger than the previous week, and approximately equal to a year ago.

Comparisons follow:

	Last Wk	Prev. Wk	Year Ago
Private	$17,865,000	$14,200,000	$25,561,000
State and municipal	29,096,000	17,784,000	30,957,000
Federal	6,019,000	8,405,000	4,345,000
Total	52,980,000	38,389,000	60,863,000

Jones & Laughlin '39 Net $3,188,944

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, the nation's fourth largest steel producer, reported a profit of $3,188,944 for 1939 as compared to a loss of $5,879,958 for 1938.

The bulk of the profit came in the fourth quarter when net earnings totaled $2,907,755 against a loss of $1,129,856 for the corresponding quarter of 1938.

Grocers to Carry Line Camera Film

By the Associated Press

New York

Camera fans may get their films at the corner grocery store under a merchandising tie-up announced by Standard Brands, Inc., a leading producer and distributor of packaged foods.

The company announced it was offering standard makes of films to retail grocers in recognition of a trend toward increasing distribution of films through grocery stores.

Container Institute Is Charged by FTC With Price Fixing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced that it had served a complaint, alleging conspiracy to restrain trade through price fixing, against the Cup and Container Institute, Inc., New York, and 12 corporations which represent more than 60 per cent of the paper drinking cup and food container industry.

The commission charged that since the Institute's formation in January, 1933, it had served as a clearing house for information on prices, discounts, terms, conditions of sale and other information filed by its members.

The effect of this, the FTC said, was "unlawful restriction of trade, artificial enhancement of prices, and elemination of competition, with a tendency to create a monopoly."

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
AmEl Sec ptcp pf	5c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
AmPr&Lt6pf	$1.12½	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 4
Am Pr & Lt $5 pf	$3¾c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 6
Ca Brew pf	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
East G&FA pf	$1.12½	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Intl Silver pf	$2	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
New Mexh. Ldry. Ltd. 6½ pf	$1.62½	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 24
Peo W & G $6 pf	$3	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 23
Seibig Rub pf B	$75.38	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Extra				
Am Ins Co	5c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 4
Cons Inv Trust	10c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Tacony P Bridge	25c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 16
Tacony P Bridge A	25c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 16
Final				
Gen Tel Cor $3 pf	75c	..	Apr. 1	.....
Increased				
Mont Cottons Ltd	$1	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
San Gat R Imp	50c	..	Feb. 23	Feb. 21
Initial				
Hydraulic Press Mfg Co pf new	37½c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 24
Seibig Rub $2.50 pf	45c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Sq D pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	.....
Interim				
Br Am Tob	10d	..	.....	.....
Irregular				
Andes Cop M	25c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 8
Assoc Brew Ca	25c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Cutler-Hammer	25c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 4
Eddy Paper	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Hewitt Rubber	25c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Nobilitt Sparks	60c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Paraffine Cos	75c	..	Mar. 27	Mar. 11
Pa Salt	$2	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Pratt & Lambert	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
So West Pa P L	$5	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Sq D	30c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 16
U. S. Graphite	15c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Resumed				
Am Colortype	25c	..	Mar. 25	Mar. 15
Capital Wire Cloth & Mfg Co, Ltd	23c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Chicago Mill & Lumber Co Class A	50c	..	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Do Class C	50c	..	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Sundstrand M T	50c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 9
Special				
Cons Inv Tr	10c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Regular				
Aero Sup&Mfg	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Am Cigar&C pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 29	Mar. 15
Am El Secur pr pf	25c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Am Ins Co	25c	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 4
Am Inv Sec Co	10c	..	Feb. 26	Feb. 19
Am Rad & Stand San pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 24
Am Tel & Tel	$2.25	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Anaconda C M	25c	..	Mar. 25	Mar. 1
Assoc Brew Ca pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Barlow & Seelig Mfg Co	15c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 16
Berghoff Brew	25c	Q	Mar. 75	Mar. 5
Bliss-Loughlin pf	37½c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 23
Bloch E Tob pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Burkhart (F) Mfg Co $2.20 pf	55c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 2
Cap Wire Cloth & Mfg Co, Ltd $1.50 con pf	38c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
City Auto St	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Com Util Corp 7% pf A	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Com Util Corp 6% pf B	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Com Util Corp 6½% pf C	$1.62½	Q	June 1	May 15
Compo Shoe Mch	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Compo Shoe Mch Corp $2.50 cum Conv pf	62½c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Dist C Seagrams	50c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Dom Textile	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Dom Textile pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Eddy Paper Corp	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Faultless Rub	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
First National Trust & Savings Bank of San Diego	25c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Do	25c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Do 5% pf	31¼c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Do 5% pf	31¼c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Fitzsimmons Strs 7% pf	17½c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Fox 5% pf "A & B"	15c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Gen Candy "A"	25c	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 11
Gen G & E (Del) 1f	$1.25	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Ga Pwr $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Gorham Mfg Co	50c	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Do	50c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Greene Can Cop	75c	..	Mar. 11	Mar. 4
Idaho Mid M	5c	M	Mar. 21	Mar. 11
Imperial Life Assurance Co of Canada	$3.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Do	$3.75	Q	July 2	June 29
Do	$3.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Do	$3.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Kysor Heater Co	15c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
La Ld & Explor	10c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Liggett & M Tob pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Math Alkali	37½c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 4
Metropolitan Edison Co $6 Prior pf	$1.50	..	Apr. 1	Feb. 29
Do $6 Cum pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 29
Do $5 Cum pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 29
Mich Associated Telephone Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Mich Consolidated Gas Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 24
Mock J Voehr	25c	..	Mar. 11	Mar. 1
Mock J Voehr pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Montreal Cottons	$1	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Montreal Cot pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Nat Dairy Prod	20c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Nat Dairy Prod pf "A & B"	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Nat Pld Box	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
New Bedford Cordage Co	25c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
New Bedford Cordage Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
New Bedford Cordage Co "B"	25c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Ohio Finance	40c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Ohio Finance pf	$1.50	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Package Mchy	50c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Paraffine Cos Inc	75c	..	Mar. 27	Mar. 11
Paraffine Cos pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	.....
Park & Tilford pf	75c	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 1
Penn Salt Mfg	$2	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Pet Milk	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Rep. Steel pf A	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Rep. Steel pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Royal Crest Petroleums, Ltd	1c	..	Feb. 28	Feb. 21
Seeman Bros.	75c	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Selberling Rubber pf A	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
So. Porto Rico Sug	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 7
South Porto Rico Sugar pf	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 7
Tacony P Bridge	50c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 16
Tacony P Bridge A	50c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 16
Union Pac RR	$1.50	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 2
Union Pac RR pf	$2	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 2
Utd Dyewood pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 5
Weston (Geo)	20c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15

Road's Net Rises

NEW YORK (AP)—Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., reported for 1939 net income of $7,394,231, after taxes and charges, or $6 a share, compared with net income of $2,706,016 or $2.31 a share for the previous year.

Possible Cut In World Grain Output Is Seen

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (AP)—Grain men hoping for eventual revival of the United States' once large wheat export business today studied reports of European crop damage, which, coupled with a small Argentine harvest and the unfavorable domestic outlook, suggested possible reduction of world production this year.

Although European demand for U. S. wheat is not expected to improve despite war, as long as there is plenty of wheat elsewhere in the world at cheaper prices, grain men believe the peak of international supplies has been reached.

Reports from the Danube region, which supplies Europe's importers with breadstuffs and is of vital importance in wartime because of its proximity, have not been encouraging. Extremely low temperatures have caused concern regarding possible damage to winter grains.

Only Bulgaria, smallest producer of four nations in the area, apparently escaped injury. Acreage seeded to winter wheat in Rumania and Yugoslavia has been estimated at 15 per cent smaller than last year and it is also believed a smaller area was planted in Hungary. The Bulgarian acreage is about unchanged.

U. S. Government sources have reported winter grain elsewhere in Europe suffered damage in January. Killing frost was reported all the way from the Black Sea to Belgium and southward into Italy. The cold also was believed to have affected grain in Spain, Portugal, the United Kingdom and France. About 95 per cent of the wheat acreage in Europe, exclusive of Russia, normally is sown to winter wheat.

A sharp reduction in Argentine wheat production this season will relieve pressure of southern hemisphere supplies, grain men said. The Argentine crop was estmated at 118,000,000 bushels, only slightly more than annual home requirements, but there is a large carryover from the 336,000,000 bushel harvest of 1939.

However, Australia harvested more than expected, with a crop of 320,000,000 bushels. Canada has a big surplus estimated in excess of 350,000,000 bushels, or 200,000,-000 larger than a year ago.

FCA Policies Cause Resignations From Federal Land Bank

SPOKANE (AP)—The president and vice-president of the Federal Land Bank of Spokane and a member of the president's staff have resigned in protest against the policies of Gov. A. G. Black of the Farm Credit Administration and Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

They were E. M. Ehrhardt, for 13 years head of the institution which serves 35,000 member-stockholders in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana; Ward K. Newcomb, vice-president and an official with the bank since 1925; and John R. Becker, who has served as auditor, comptroller and office manager for 10 years. Resignations were to be effective March 1.

The resignation, which Mr. Ehrhardt released for publication, asserted the bank had enjoyed an autonomous status until recently, when it came under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

"Meritorious as many of these (new) programs are, I do not believe the lending of money to sound agricultural enterprises can be mixed indiscriminately with all these activities successfully, or without making our co-operative credit system subservient to bureaucracy and partisan politics," Mr. Ehrhardt declared.

Boston Stocks

Feb. 24

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
...	Am Pneumt pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
8.75	Bos & Albany	86	85¾	85¾	85⅞
8.00	Bos Edison	147	146⅝	147	146½
1.60b	Bos Her-Trav	19½	19½	19½	19½
...	Bos B Me st A pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
...	Bos & Me st B pf	2	2	2	2¼
4.50c	EGas&F pr pf	46½	46½	46½	45⅝
...	E Mass SR pf B	12½	12½	12½	12½
1.00	Emplyrs Group	24	24	24	23⅞
2.50	First NatStors	45	44⅜	44⅞	44½
.50a	Narr Rac A	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
6.50a	NE Tel&Tel	130½	130½	130½	130⅝
...	North Butte	47c	47c	47c	45c
...	Pac Mills	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
.95d	Reece But H	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
1.25a	Torrington	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31¾
1.00a	Un Tw Drill	27½	27½	27½	28
2.50	Un Shoe M	77⅞	77¼	77⅜	77⅝
...	Utah M&T	46c	46c	46c	50c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1939; no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1939 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1939; includes $.60 per share paid on old $10 par common stock prior to 2-for-1 split-up.

Grain

At Chicago

By the Associated Press

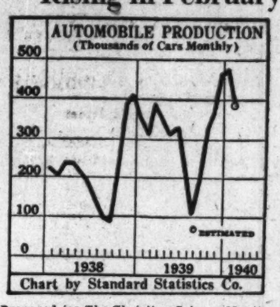
	Open today	Close yesterday	Close year ago
Wheat			
May	1.05⅜-½	1.06-1.05⅞	68⅞-69
July	1.03⅜-⅝	1.04¼-¼	69 -69⅛
September	1.02½-⅝	1.04-1.04⅛	69¼-70
Corn			
May	57½-¼	57¼-½	49½-⅝
July	57½-⅝	57⅝	50¾-⅞
September	58¼-58	58¼	51¼
Oats			
May	41⅜-¼	41⅜-½	29½-29
July	36⅝	36⅝	27⅜
September	34¼	34⅝	26⅞
Soy Beans			
May	1.11½	1.11¼	82¼
July	1.09½-⅝	1.09½	82¼
Rye			
May	69⅞-¾	70	45⅜
July	70⅝	70⅝	46⅜
September	....	71¾	47½

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	—.61	—.09	—.02
Today's close*	146.74	30.53	25.03
previous close	147.35	30.62	25.05
1939 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1939 low	144.63	30.15	24.61

*Preliminary.

Auto Output Seen Rising in February



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Automobile production in the United States and Canada for February is expected by the Standard Statistics Company to be just under 400,000 passenger cars and trucks, which will compare very favorably with the 317,500 output of February, 1939. Activity will probably enjoy a seasonal pick-up in March.

Heard in Wall Street

First National of Boston has just brought out a little book on "New England Trends." Texts and charts on education, wealth, railroads, telephone, fishing, lumbering, trade, recreation. Good morris chair reading.

* * *

The fact that a Chicago firm, Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., led all underwriting firms in fourth-quarter business is interesting in the light of the current trend of business away from Wall Street. Money market control has gone to the Treasury; stock trading is going out of town due to SEC policy and to the transfer tax; utility control is moving from the downtown holding company offices to the headquarters of the SEC; pressure is being brought in Washington for decentralization of the underwriting business, or what is left of it. It is already being decentralized. (However, the figures would have been different if Morgan Stanley's Consumer's Power and Dayton issues hadn't been held up.)

* * *

The war is already reviving some of the abnormal spreads between world markets of the last war. London rubber has advanced well over New York. During the winter Bombay cotton and burlap were well over New York, Yokohama and New York have been hopelessly out of line on silk. Normal peace-time straddling is in most cases out of the question; straddlers can deal in fluctuating currencies, but blocked exchange has been stopped. Principal difficulty is of course higher shipping costs. Incidentally ship prices are going up fast. Old Hog Island stuff bought a few years ago for $30 or $40 a ton is going at $60 or $70, and rates for cargo space indicate the mark-up will increase.

* * *

The trustee's suits in the Bylles-by-Standard Gas reorganization are considered here to be mostly a matter of form. That's the trustee's job. Against him are both the statute of limitations, the difficulty of proving fraud, and the enormous implications of victory.

The suits are based on practices in the putting together of this system which were widely used and accepted as ethical—or at least profitable—in the Street during the platinum twenties. A property would be bought for $1,000,000 and turned into the holding company's system for $5,000,000 by what was anything but an arm's length bargain. Sometimes there was arm's length bargaining but the mark-up was terrific just the same. Now the trustee wants these mark-ups back for the company.

Some of the defendants are broke; if these suits were won most of the others would be also, and similar suits would break out all over and fortunes would go under right and left. There is a good probability that the Courts will take that into account. The situation is somewhat parallel to a problem faced by the California courts some years ago. A man turned up with a Spanish grant to half of the land under San Francisco. It was gilt-edged and bona fide, and the Courts had hitherto upheld these grants as of the best. Morally the man wasn't entitled to half the land under San Francisco. So the court had to think its way out, which it did.

H. F.

Cleveland Utility Net

CLEVELAND (AP)—Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., subsidiary of the North American Co., reported 1939 net income of $7,332,181 against $6,825,924 in 1938. Operating revenues totaled $39,629,464 last year compared with $37,004,733 the preceding 12 months.

Owens-Illinois Glass Net Equals $3.17 Share

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—The Owens-Illinois Glass Co. reported net profit of $8,434,914.74 in 1939 compared with $5,383,804.72 in 1938.

The 1939 earnings are equivalent to $3.17 per share as compared to $2.02 in 1938. There are 2,661,204 shares of stock outstanding.

Net sales, royalties and other operating revenues of $82,025,-092.92 were shown in 1939 as compared to $75,106,755.50 in 1938. Cost of sales, royalties paid out, development and other operating expenses amounted to $62,915,967. Selling, general and administrative expense, interest in debentures, discounts on sales, provision for bad debts amounted to $9,927,-978. Other income amounted to $10,380,439. Cash proceeds in the year from sale of patent rights and licenses amounted to $37,500 and there was a provision of $1,983,-024.37 for federal income and capital stock taxes.

Rug Makers Subpoened For March 15 Hearing

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal authorities disclosed that 22 carpet and rug manufacturers, representing practically the entire industry in the United States, would be subpoenaed for an inquiry into possible violation of the anti-trust laws.

The subpoenas were made returnable on March 12, 13 and 14 and it was indicated a grand jury would begin sitting here about March 15.

Hog Producers' and Lard Substitute Makers' Competition Now More Keen

CHICAGO (AP)—Competition for the $1,000,000,000 household cooking-fat market between the nation's hog producers and manufacturers of so-called lard "substitutes" has entered a new phase.

Livestock farmers, seeking to increase consumption of lard, are planning a nation-wide campaign for the housewives who use these agents in shortening and frying. It will mark the first time in the history of agriculture's development of the lowly hog into a multi-billion dollar trade that hog producers have joined in a widespread effort to sell their products.

The promotional organization of hog men has been incorporated in Illinois as "American Pork Producers, Associated." Livestock raisers from all sections of the farm belt will meet here to perfect the organization.

In recent years the market for lard and vegetable cooking fats has been about constant, at around 22 pounds per capita. However, as production of various products has fluctuated their use also has varied.

Vegetable shortenings made heavy inroads into the market during the months following the 1934 and 1936 droughts which helped to reduce supplies of hogs and lard and raise prices sharply. The last few years have brought increased production of hogs and declining prices with the result that consumption of lard rose.

Loss of much of the once big European market for lard coupled with expanding supplies the last few years has been accompanied by a price decline which has carried hogs to around the lowest level in almost six years, only $2 per hundredweight above the lows of 1932 and 1933 and more than $7 below the 1937 peaks.

Use of Chilean Nitrate In U. S. Expected to Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consumption of Chilean nitrate in the United States, which is largely for agricultural purposes, is expected to show a substantial increase in the current year, according to the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation.

"World sales of natural Chilean nitrate of soda in the year ended June 30, 1939, were practically the same as in the previous year, amounting to 1,716,328 short tons," the review states. "Shipments to the United States, which is the largest single market, amounted to 630,436 tons.

"In the last World War, Chilean nitrate was used as a source of nitric acid in the manufacture of black powder and other explosives. Today, nitric acid is largely produced by other methods. Although nitrate of soda, at present, is not so important for military purposes, it is, of course, still subject to wartime increases in transportation, insurance and operating costs."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
12	2½s '48	107.17	107.17	107.17
5	2½s '53-49	105.7	105.7	105.7
10	2½s '52-51	102.30	102.30	102.30
1	2½s '63-58	106.1	106.1	106.1

Federal Farm Mortgage

5	2¾s '65-60	105.31	105.31	105.31
1	3s '47-42	105.3	105.3	105.3

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
2	Alleghany cv 5s '49	70	70	70
3	Allied Strs 4½s '51	96¾	96¾	96¾
2	Am&For P52 2030	63	63	63
10	Am T&S 5½s '43	108¼	108¼	108¼
11	Am T&T 3¼s '66	108¾	108¼	108⅜
10	Am T&T 3¼s '61	108⅜	108¼	108¼
1	Am T Prd cv '50	106½	106½	106½
6	Anaconda Cop 4½s50	107½	107	107
4	Arm Del 4s '55	101	100¾	100¾
6	AT&SF 4s '95	104½	104½	104½
8	AT&SF 4½s '48	103¼	103⅛	103¼
3	AT&SF 4½sC-A 62	108	108	108
5	A C Line 1st4s '52	76	76	76
3	A C Line 5s '45	72	72	72
6	Atl Refin 3s '53	106⅛	106	106
5	B&O rfg 6s '95	29½	29½	29½
3	B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	29	29	29
3	B&O 1st 5s '48	68	68	68
3	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
2	B&O 1st 4s '48	66½	66⅛	66⅛
7	B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	54⅛	54	54
3	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106 9-32	106 9-32	106 9-32
5	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	105 7-32	105 7-32	105 7-32
9	Beth Stl 3½s '52	109	108½	108½
2	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	101¼	101¼	101¼
28	Boston & Me 5s '67	45⅛	44⅞	45
1	Boston & Me 4¾s '61	45	45	45
2	Boston & Me 5s '55	45½	45½	45½
3	Bkly City RR 5s '41 ct	85	84½	85
14	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
23	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66ct	89	88¾	88¾
1	Bkly Qn S&Sb cn 5s '41	72	72	72
1	Bkly QnC&Sb cn5s'41ct	44¾	44¾	44¾
8	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	114	114	114
3	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57	38½	38½	38½
5	Can Nat Ry 3½s July	100½	100½	100½
4	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
7	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	97¾	97¾	97¾
7	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5	Can Nor 6½s '46	111½	111½	111½
17	Can Pac 4½s '60	75¾	75½	75¾
5	Cen Pac 1st 4s '59	67½	67½	67½
1	C&O 4½s '92	123¾	123¾	123¾
1	C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	99	99	99
10	Chi & Alton 3s '49	15½	15½	15½
7	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	85½	85½	85½
3	CB&Q gen 4s '58	88½	88½	88½
2	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
3	CB&Q 3½s 'Ill '49	93½	93½	93½
12	CMSP & Pac 5s'75	6¼	6¼	6¼
2	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	Chi & NW 4s'87	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
24	Chi & N W 4s'87 st	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
24	Chi & NW 3½s'87	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
10	Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	108	108	108
1	Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	Ch & W Ind 4s'52	92½	92½	92½
2	SChilds Co 5s'43	56½	55½	56½
5	CC&StL 4½s'77	50¼	50⅛	50¼
1	Clev&Pittsb 3½s '48 G	109½	109½	109½
5	Clev Elec Ill 3¼s '65	109½	109½	109½
1	Clev Un Term 5s '73	77¾	77¾	77¾
2	Col & So 4½s '80	29¼	29¼	29¼
5	Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Col Ry P&L 4s '65	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
4	Comwlth Ed cv3½s '58	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞
18	Con Edis 3½s '48	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1	Con Edis 3½s '58	108½	108½	108½
2	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105½	105½	105⅝
4	Contalner 5s '43	102	101¾	101¾
1	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	108½	108¼	108¼
6	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
1	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	109¼	109¼	109¼
8	Erie rfg 5s '67	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
38	Erie rfg s '75	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
12	FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	106	105¾	105¾
6	Goodrich 4½s '56	104½	104⅜	104½
8	Gt Nor 5s '73	90	90	90
2	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	107	107	107
6	Gt Nor 4s '48 G	101¾	101¼	101¼
2	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	91¾	91½	91½
3	Gulf M & N 5½s '50	87¼	87¼	87¼
5	Gulf St Util 3½s '69	106½	106½	106½
1	Huds Co Gas 5s '49	126	126	126
2	Hud

Educators Are Urged To Face New Frontier

Continued from Page 1

and ways of stemming their flood of poverty and migration. The conservation of resources is a page that sooner or later will be turned in the textbook, and then, logically, according to Mr. Eliot, that of long-term planning.

Calls Planning Essential

"Planning is as essential to the orderly conduct of the public's business as to private business," he said, urging teachers to see its significance as textbook material. "It is the organization of facts to facilitate decision. It is an essential counterpart of budgeting. It is essential to the survival and re-invigorating of democracy. 'Without vision the people perish.'"

Paul Hanna of Stanford University, Editor of Building America, following Mr. Eliot, said there were two ways in which to study this great textbook. One to examine and analyze what is going on; the other, to go far beyond this and realize that an intelligent individual, well-informed has the power to direct what is going on.

"We write the play and act it out," he said. "When it doesn't go so well we like to shift responsibility on something else, as for instance, on the 'law of supply and demand'; but when honest we are forced to acknowledge that we are the masters."

The challenge to the school—and by school Mr. Hanna said he meant teachers, children, and community studying and working together for the improvement of all—is to extend this planning to a wider circle of men and women.

"With all of our waste," he said, "we haven't destroyed our country yet. We still have a generation in which to turn to conservation and planning, and turn the tide away from the sort of thing that happened to Babylon and the lost cities of Yucatan."

Ways of Procedure

Proposing a series of conferences between teachers and experts in soil conservation, agriculture, employment, and then planning, Mr. Hanna emphasized first, that teachers must be equipped to use this newer textbook; second, they must "think through curricular patterns," that is, see wherein children can be given a chance in their school work really to participate.

"It is not enough to have them merely read about all this and then verbalize," Mr. Hanna declared.

The afternoon sessions Friday were organized by regions, each one bringing out in its regional interpretations the same two-fold treatment as that handled on a national scale in the morning by Mr. Eliot and Mr. Hanna. There are seven of these groups, from northeast to southwest. Again and again the problems due to careless, ignorant, and selfish waste came up, together with the importance of rightly arming citizens of the future with weapons of knowledge and of courage to deal with these problems in terms of the needs and intelligence of their own generation.

"The one-room rural school with its single textbook and its poverty-stricken learning materials is admonished to use the forest and fields," said Robert Koopman, Department of Instruction, Lansing, Mich., speaking to the Midwest area group. "The suburbs and metropolitan areas may make extensive surveys of resources, their libraries and museums collect and catalogue material."

School in Social Field

Contending that every community needs a community school, described as a school which participates in and is a very real thing to its community, Mr. Koopman urged educators to reorganize on a community school basis. And of handling controversial issues honestly he said:

"Education needs a good back-door entrance into the field of social controversy. The wide use of resources should prove a fairly objective method for dealing with current social issues and problems."

Some social controversy and several viewpoints from other lands came out in the discussion growing out of a talk at the general session Thursday night led by Carroll Binder, Foreign Editor of the Chicago Daily News. Mr. Binder first analyzed the world situation, then further contributions were made by a panel made up of three young teachers and four students from Mexico, Turkey, India, and Germany.

While the viewpoints were frankly individual, some of the young people demanded proof that the Allies really were fighting for democracy, urged upon educators a more active co-operation with organized labor, and further indicated that the attitude toward the Youth Congress expressed in the recent speech of the President smacked of totalitarianism's way of attempting to stifle free opinion and action.

No Concern in War

The meeting as a whole showed a strong tendency toward the opinion that the present wars were no concern of America's, in spite of the fact that Mr. Binder made an earnest plea to educators to study to understand foreign affairs, especially Pacific affairs, as of serious import to their own opportunities to develop education uninterruptedly.

An all-youth commission of the Progressive Education Association was set up in board meeting Friday and plans made to raise $5,000 to finance its activities. These include study and advisory service in several selected schools and centers over a wide geographical area, plans for conferences and experimental work relating to the educational and employment possibilities of young people from the ages about 15 to 20.

Newly elected officers are as follows: President, Carleton Washburne, Superintendent of Schools, Winnetka, Ill.; Vice-Presidents: New England—Laura Hooper, Supervisor Newton Public Schools, Newton, Mass.; Northwest—Clarke Frasier, Director Demonstration School, Eastern Washington State Teachers College; Rocky Mountain—Earle Rugg, Colorado State Teachers College, Greeley; Board of Directors: Daniel Prescott, Professor of Education, University of Chicago; Dr. Oscar Markey, Director of Park School, Cleveland. Other officers and board members are still serving unexpired terms.

Recreation Planned To Offset Taprooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24—A campaign to keep young men and women out of taprooms and other establishments where liquor is available to them by providing instead adequate facilities for wholesome recreation has been launched by a group of business and professional men in Philadelphia. The project is sponsored by the Russell H. Conwell Luncheon Club, which has obtained rent free a hall to be used as a recreation center.

"After carefully investigating the entire problem," said Harry L. Jenkins, "the Conwell Club has decided that the answer to the problem would be found in the establishment of a suitable place where young persons could enjoy clean fun where all alcoholic beverages are barred."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

SAN JOSE, CALIF.—By widow, 77 acres; pears, vegetables, etc.; convenient markets, dwelling, outbuildings, irrigation plant; value $27,500; rigid investigation invited. MARY LORDS, 58 S. Tenth St.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

WINTER HAVEN, FLA.—Beautiful cool home on lake; spacious tropical grounds; rest and study; permanent home with care if desired; attractive for elderly people. MRS. FRED E. HALL, 1608 Lake Shipp Drive.

REAL ESTATE

CLEAR 75-acre farm $25,000; title guarantee; in Waiting River, 18 miles from Atlantic City; trade for California property. HARRY RUBY, 1578 Queens Rd., Hollywood. HE. 7077.

REAL ESTATE Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors, 28 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

SALESMEN WANTED

ADVERTISING BOOK MATCH FACTORY offers real opportunity handling orders from business firms. Experience unnecessary. Full, part time. New, faster selling features, low factory prices, make line a leader. Liberal commissions, quick repeats, allow good earnings. Free Selling Outfit. MATCH CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Dept. 224M, 3433 West 48th Place, Chicago.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

A BOOK business of your own, representing Associated Authors, and selling only books advertisable in the Monitor. Generous commissions and selling helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

"COTTO" DESIGNED SPORTSWEAR, featuring "Wamsutta Fabrics in Fashion," now sold direct, offers sales and executive positions to competent educated women. Experience not necessary, but access to select clientele essential. Generous overwriting. DicKinS Inc., Fall River, Mass.

WANTED — Permanent representative for Hoover Uniforms—waitresses, dentists, nurses. Slack Ensembles, Aprons, Frocks. Smartest styles. Finest quality. Exceptional commissions. Line FREE. Hoover, 251 W. 19th St., Dept. BK-13C, New York City.

WOMEN—Make good commissions, full or spare time; take orders Janalene "Dated" Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's Wear; chance to get own clothes without cost; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. JANALENE, Dept. 826-K, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

TRAVELING companion, familiar with Latin America, go anywhere, with Christian Scientists preferred. U. W. GAZLEY, 1314 26th, Galveston, Texas.

THUMB INDEXING

BIBLES, WORKS on CHRISTIAN SCIENCE Blue, Black, Brown Thumb Indexed with the ORIGINAL RAPID PAGE FINDER SYSTEM now used by Publishers' Agent. Address orders for new or used books to RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., Inc. 168A HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Sublet March 1st, 1-room kitchenette apartment, attractively furnished; desirable location; reasonable. Box N-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Duplex apartment, 4 rooms, kitchenette and bath; heat, hot water supplied; in private house, near Harvard Square. Tro. 1670, Kir. 8534.

LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Sublet 3½ room apartment, modern, large, new. Write Box W-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Fritz-Carlton Hotel
1138 Boylston St., Boston
1-2 and 3 Room Suites
Reasonable Rates
Excellent Cuisine
5 Minutes from The Mother Church

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions. IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study, attention if desired; meals optional. 1924 N. W. 36th St. Phone 3-4067. MRS. MARY O. MARTIN.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. HOLLIS, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9464.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ASSEMBLER and tester; young man with at least 4 years' experience on assembling and testing precision electrical instruments; location near Philadelphia; must be American born or naturalized citizen. Apply by letter to Box K-121, Lewis Tower, Room 2615, 15th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

ENGINEER and designer for electrical instruments with shop and board experience desired; location near Philadelphia; must be American born or naturalized citizen. Apply by letter to Box K-120, Lewis Tower, Room 2615, 15th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Every Purchase Counts

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

HOUSES FOR SALE

230 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston
8-story brick house of 14 rooms and 4 modern baths (3 tiled). This is a very unusual and beautifully finished house throughout, with an English entrance from the street to the Reception Room. Several other fine Back Bay houses.
N. A. Alger 103 Mass. Ave, Ken. 2867 — John C. Kiley 15 Bosworth St. Hub. 1465

MODERN single house, 2-car garage; hot water; good condition; ocean view; quiet; right price. 62 Delano Avenue, Point of Pines, Revere, Mass.

Oranges and Palms Sparkling Lake Rolling Land; splendid house; bargain price Miss L. M. NELSON, Realtor Winter Haven, Fla.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

National Movers of Boston
Wanted: Full or part loads, local or long distance. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment. MID. 2403. Call any time. 129 WAVERLEY AVENUE, WATERTOWN

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE: ATTRACTIVE, sunny; time available. 515 Madison Ave., New York City, Room 2312. Telephone PLaza 5-6511.

PRACTITIONER'S office, 3 or more mornings. 11 West 42nd Street, Suite 1960 — Wa 3-7451. N. Y. C.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Estate Jewels Appraised. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PAINTING & PAPERHANGING

SPECIAL WINTER PRICES—Painting, paper hanging; terms. For estimate, Stadium 2249 or 7347. Philo Epps, 98 Hooker St., Allston, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

IN LOVELY country home, room and board for elderly people or those with impaired vision; can teach Braille. MRS. ALICE R. FUNK, Swords, Georgia.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 373 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

QUINCY (MASS.)
37 EDGEMERE ROAD—5 minutes to Quincy Square, 3 minutes Christian Science church; quiet, residential district; 10 rooms, modern, green tile roof, oil heat, fireplace, 2-car heated garage in basement; price $8000, consider offer; inspection by appointment. Granite 0780.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 33 Fenway—Attractive rooms, overlooking park; rates, including meals, $11, $12, $15 and $16 weekly. Mr. Alphin, KEN. 1574

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Tikley, 178 Huntington Ave. opp. The Mother Church; all innerspring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. Gifford-Hewitt succeeded by Bartlett & Ames. FOX. 7863.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms, 1 street floor; permanent, transient; walking distance The Mother Church. Com. 9323.

BOSTON, 400 Huntington Ave.—Pleasant room, walking distance The Mother Church; permanent. Com. 6008 after 6.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave., Suite 3—Nice room for two in beautifully furnished apartment. Cir. 6810.

BROOKLINE, 1754 Beacon St. Longwood 8738—Attractive new rooms, beautifully furnished; continuous hot water.

N. Y. C.—LARGE, QUIET, attractively furnished room; suitable for practitioner or business girl; reasonable. ACademy 2-7224. Mornings between 10-1.

N. Y. C. (West 112th)—2 rooms, single or en suite; private bath; convenient transportation; wonderful view of river. Tel. Monument 2-1392.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Pleasant rooms in beautiful waterfront home, located in exclusive residential section of Snell Isle on Tampa Bay. Fishing, Bathing, Badminton; near Golf Course. Breakfast if desired. 1345 Brightwater Blvd. Phone 8973.

TWO nicely furnished rooms, private bath, heat, hot water; Christian Scientist preferred. Apply 823 Sunset Ave., Rocky Mount, N. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

BOSTON—Experienced practical nurse available for service anywhere; best references. Ken. 6756.

COMPANION HOUSEKEEPER or homemaker in motherless home; refined, gracious American, unencumbered; Protestant; will travel; drive; city or country; salary open. Telephone WA. 3-4012. N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED LADY wishes position companion, housekeeper, secretary; competent; excellent refs. Box L-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED secretary-stenographer with 3 years' business experience desires position; best of references upon request. Call COM. 0970 (Boston).

NURSE, used to traveling, go anywhere; Christian Scientists preferred; capable, willing, kind, good natured, strong; references. Box N-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1818, N. Y. C.

WANTED, used automobiles, all makes; highest prices. U. S. MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 328 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Eliot 8020.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE — *Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering*
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED CASH AND CARRY BRANCH OFFICES Prompt Delivery Service PHONE 5-4216

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS of unmistakable quality

ED. S. MOORE, INC.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1st AVE. N. • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-6128

Southern Dairies Ice Cream — *Also Pasteurized and Raw Milk*
PHONE 3-6227

ELECTRIK MAID BAKE SHOP
Deliveries from 3 Stores

Mt. Brook	2-1184
1104 So. 12th Street	3-8377
1014 So. 20th Street	7-5871

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-6661 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE 3-9145

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

PANDORA
Beauty Shoppe
at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, Mgr.
Phone 3-6963

It Pays to Shop AT
E. E. FORBES
RADIOS—PIANOS
REFRIGERATORS
"We sell everything in music and the musical line."
403 N. 20TH

MOBILE

Imperial Laundry
Certified Cold Storage
We pay postage or express one way
PHONE DEX. 1985

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

The Greater Zoghby Store
has
Beautiful Draperies and Yard Goods
Outstanding in Value and Price
316 Dauphin Street Dex 654

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Only a Few More Days of Our
FEBRUARY SALE
BUY NOW — SAVE NOW
Frank Tennille FURNITURE COMPANY

I. A. KENT
Staple and Fancy Groceries
WESTERN MEATS
FRESH VEGETABLES
910 S. Court St. Phone C-4241-42-43

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
South's Largest Retail Bakery
902 South Court St. C-4548

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

Florida

BRADENTON

BRADENTON LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS
Best equipped dyeing plant on the West Coast
Let experts do your dyeing
No job too large or too small

Holland Cafeteria
"Famous for Good Food"
SARASOTA
Bradenton in Professional Bldg.

CORAL GABLES

DODGE and PLYMOUTH
Specializing in
Service
at Moderate Prices

TUTAN MOTORS
216 MINORCA AVE., CORAL GABLES, FLA.
PHONE 4-7041

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

If your hairdress isn't becoming to you—you should be coming to us.
FRANCES BEAUTY SALON
2127 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Phone 4-1034

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH

PHONE 529
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

Curtis Dry Goods Company
153 South Beach Street
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed linens, curtains, drapery materials, spreads. Dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear

THE BOOTERY
Daytona's Finest Shoe Store for Men and Women
Foot comfort and fashion Fitted by experts
104 S. BEACH STREET

Grabe Grocery and Meat Market
1140 Riverside Drive, Holly Hill, Fla.
Finest grade of canned goods
Western Meats
Paints and Hardware

Mme. Moghabghab
Ormond Beach, Fla.
SPORT COATS, HATS
Specializes in large size dresses from 36 to 44
Children's dresses from 1 year to 14 years.

FORT LAUDERDALE

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily. Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KUCHLER PRINTING CO.
PRINTING
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

Williams Auto Service
"WILLO BATTERIES"
Complete Automobile Service
23rd and Main Sts. Phone 5-0999

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-6062

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

Men's & Women's Florsheims
Enna Jettick
Dickerson
Red Cross
COWEN'S 155 E. Flagler du Pont Bldg.

We sincerely strive to make "HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph 2-7899

Eleanor's
The Home of Fashion
Now Showing 1940
RESORT WEAR
S. E. 2nd Ave. at First St., Huntington Bldg.

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

Genuine Antiques
YE OLD ANTIQUE SHOP
1822 Biscayne Blvd., Phone 2-8064
VERA GAFFNEY

Choice Meats
Groceries, Vegetables
Fruits and Sea Foods
Fancy Jellies and Marmalades
BOULEVARD GROCERY
3022 Biscayne Boulevard
Phone 2-8712 Free Delivery

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Miami's Most Delightful Dining Place

Rose Bowl
DINNERS . . $1.25 and up
Luncheon—Dinner
512 N. E. 15th St. Phone 3-2045
On Venetian Causeway
Delicious Food

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 N. Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1905 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

MIAMI BEACH

HOUSE OF ART
821 LINCOLN ROAD
Phone 5-6146
BEAUTIFUL BAGS—most complete selection—Every color
Finest mastercrafts
ALLURING COSTUME JEWELRY and VANITIES
Exquisite Art Objects

Dine at Beautiful
NORMANDY INN
on Normandy Isle
940 Everglades Concourse, Miami Beach
Opposite the Monument
Breakfast - Luncheon
Dinner
Finest Foods Served
Phone 6-9112

Pinto
Ladies' Tailleur
HIGH GRADE FURS
FURS RESTYLED
1642 Euclid Ave. Phone 5-7066
FURS STORED

Pierre
FINE CUSTOM TAILOR and NECKWEAR
1140 LINCOLN ROAD
PHONE 5-3812

MIKE DALLETT GARAGE
AUTHORIZED
PACKARD SERVICE
STANDARD GAS
Complete Service for your car
340-23RD ST. MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
PHONE 5-6721

Exclusive Beach Wear
Slack Sets — Play Suits
ALICE V. IRVINE
704 Lincoln Road Phone 5-7842

ORLANDO

PURCELL CO.
Orlando, Fla. Sanford, Fla.
Haines City, Fla.
Clothing and Furniture
We clothe the family—We furnish the home—New Curlee suits and ensemble suits. Visit our Ladies' Dept. for latest spring fashions.
315 WEST CHURCH STREET

Sears Employers Sale
Starts Monday, Feb. 26th
One week of Special "Buys" at Great Savings
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
ORLANDO, FLA.

All the Very Latest in Spring Styles
Suits—Dresses and Redingotes
at
The Town & Country Shop
Angebilt Hotel Bldg.

PUBLIX MARKET
808 EAST WASHINGTON
Fine Foods
Puritan Meats
Phone 9833—9834 Orlando, Fla.

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

LAWTON'S
"Florida's Finest Jewelry Store"
132 S. Orange Ave. Dial 3441
DIAMONDS, WATCHES
SILVERWARE
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELERS
ENGRAVERS

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

Spring is here!
You'll find a joyous new note in the styles we are showing.

DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Cor. Orange and Jefferson Sts.

SARASOTA

HAMILTON'S
Standard Service
Atlas Tires and Batteries
Guaranteed by Standard Oil Company
Electric Power Greasing
Essolube Motor Oil
Cor. Main and Osprey Tel. 7181

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
We sell Monitor-advertised Foods
PINEAPPLE AVENUE
HALTON BUILDING
PHONE 22999

The Sport Shop
Nelly Don Dresses
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
AT FIVE POINTS

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 872

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
13 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

HARMON'S
Clothes for Men Who Care
Where Quality Reigns
MAIN ST. AT FIVE POINTS

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 83-972, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309 Clearwater 5-4701

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second Street, North

DIAMONDS
Watches Gifts Silverware
"Best Values in St. Petersburg"
OWEN-COTTER JEWELRY CO.
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Florida Arcade, Opp. Poinsettia Hotel

ANNE JOHNSON
CORSET SHOP
Featuring LILY OF FRANCE
Corsets, Duosettes, Girdles and Anne Alt Brassieres
832 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

NOLEN'S Super Market
2300 First Ave. North Phone 5798
Where Price, Service, Quality and Courtesy Reign Supreme
Free Delivery, also Free Parking

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

Hoyt's STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4108
HOME OWNED

WOMEN'S APPAREL
of Distinction
SCHUTZ INC.
334 FIRST AVENUE NORTH
"40 Years in St. Petersburg"

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP
Tampa's Leading Furniture Store
Headquarters for Simmons Bedding and Studio Couches
The Home Furniture Company
1007 FRANKLIN STREET

SAVE AT **Sears** In Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2879 514 Franklin Street

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

Eastman—Bell & Howell
Motion Picture Equipment
Complete Lines of Accessories
Cameras Films
The Camera Center Palm Beach — **Halsey & Griffith** West Palm Beach

HATCH'S
is your
Complete Fashion Store

LOGAN-MOORE-SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

Shop at
Dorothy-Denny's
HATS
GOWNS
SPORTSWEAR
"Just a Little Different"
116 CLEMATIS ST., Opposite City Park
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
Tel. 4511 5707 S. Dixie

Sunray Shutter Awning of Armco Steel
Beautify. Ventilate. Protect. Adjustable louvres. Durable. Strong. Combine functions of awnings, venetian blinds and storm shutters. Literature on request.
Sunray Awning Shutter Products
J. F. LANIER, Distributor

MORGAN STATIONERY CO.
"Gifts of Distinction"
Social Stationery
Bridge and Party Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Complete Office Outfitters
WEST PALM BEACH PAHOKEE

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

THE LOG CABIN TEA ROOM
325 DATURA STREET
Specializing in
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles, Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings

WATCHES, DIAMONDS
SILVERWARE
KRAUSS, Inc.
JEWELERS
S. E. Krauss, President
321 Clematis St.
West Palm Beach, Fla.

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

SONNY BOYS' FRUIT CO.
Packers and Shippers of Indian River Fruits in Gift Boxes
Every Box Certified by Federal State Fruit Inspectors
2702 So. Dixie at Belvedere Road
West Palm Beach, Florida

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES Plymouth SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

Central Grocery
A PLEEZING FOOD STORE
MEATS—Poultry—Sea Foods
102 W. Central Free Delivery
R. A. THOMPSON, Owner

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8:a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
● Real Estate—Renting
● Loans — Insurance
Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Visit Our New Store and See Our Spring Showing of
FINE SHOES
for men and women
BYCK'S
216 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 8 PEACHTREE ST.

YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired
Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years
SHOE RENURY
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It Costs Less at
STERCHI'S
To Furnish Your Home
Cherry at Broadway Macon, Ga.

Ready to Wear Exclusively
Moderately Priced
GOLDMAN'S
"The Store of Personal Service"
572 Cherry St., Macon, Georgia
PHONE 4083 EXPERT OPERATORS

FREEMAN BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
502 WALNUT STREET

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1898
SANITONE CLEANED
A Cordial Welcome to Visitors and Newcomers.
DIAL 3-5191

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

SWITZERLAND, DAVOS DORF.—To let in modern house, well furnished four-roomed flats with every comfort, at once or later. Apply Frau Camen-Mathis

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. I. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

Europe

Denmark

COPENHAGEN

"ACACIA"
Flowers
Falkoneralle 1 Tel. Central 4336
Member of F. T. D.
Flowers delivered the whole world over

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
Sv. Enggaard Pedersen
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1007

Norway

OSLO

ORCHIDÉE PARFUMERIE
BYGDÖ ALLE 66
Finest Toilet Articles, Soaps, etc.
TELEPHONE 47421

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

FRUITS and GROCERIES
PERCY F. LUCK & CIE H.A.B.
Stores in All Parts of Stockholm and its suburbs

Gillberg's
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only Goods of Quality

Switzerland

BASEL

KIESER
BASEL · NEUBAU GERBERGASSE 59
Bestecke Haushaltungsartikel
Modeschmuck
B. K. G. MARKEN
(Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.)

KÄS - LAUBE
Käse, Butter, Eier
STREITGASSE 3
(DAIRY)

M. BEUTLER
Couturière Diplomée
Pfluggasse 5 Tel. 4.04.76
(First Class Dressmaking)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for CARPETS and LINOLEUM

Visit our Hosiery and Glove Department for Quality and Value
Au Bon Marché
Berne Spitalgasse 3-7

Wollenhof
Filiale: Marktgasse 60 Telephon BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Dachdecker- und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf & Siegenthaler
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632

ALICE GORGÉ
Speciality of Ladies' Underwear
Amthausgasse 12.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Anct. Me. Louis-Auguste METRAL
Fondée en 1889
ETUDE de
Me. LEON GRABER
HUISSIER—JUDICIAIRE
(LAWYER)
Auction Sales, Declarations, Protests, Advice and Examination of Banking and Real Estate transactions.
Rue du Rhône 29 1er. Etage Tel. 4.07.55

à la Bonbonnière
spécialités de chocolats fins
Bischof-Modelon
Rue de Rive 11 Tel. 4.55.53

SPÉCIALITÉ DE FROMAGES ET CHARCUTERIES
R. Passy
Telephone 4.30.94 (Cheese) Rue de Rive No. 13

Felix Badel & Cie, S. A.
Electricité
FRIGIDAIRE
4, Place du Molard Tel. 4.82.45

Cooking and Heating by Gas
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6, Boulevard James Fazy

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T.S.F. Disques
Bruckner-Guignard
RUE DU RHONE 98

WINTERTHUR

J. EHRENSPERGER
Spezialgeschäft für frische Früchte und Gemüse
Obergasse 17 Tel. 2.61.93
(Fruit and Vegetables)

Für Ausführung von
MALERARBEITEN
empfiehlt sich höflich
K. Schneider-Meili
Buchsweg 17 Tel. 2.18.38
PAINTER

Möbel und Bettwaren
GRESCH-KRAUS
Dampf—Bettfedern—Reinigung
Umarbeiten von Matratzen
Metzgasse 8 Tel. 2.18.21
(Furniture)

ZURICH

paul Bertschi
Bäckerei u. Konditorei
Lavaterstrasse 83 Telephon 3.36.40
Filialen: Rennweg 4 u. 13, Sternenstr. 31, Augustinergasse 46
Spezialität: Feine englische Cakes nach alten englischen Original-Rezepten
(Baker and Confectioner)

Wer flotte und angenehm zu tragende
KRAGEN
haben will, lässt sie waschen und bügeln durch die
WASCHANSTALT ZÜRICH A.G.
ZÜRICH-WOLLISHOFEN
TELEPHONE NR. 5.42.00
(LAUNDRY)

Eheringe
BIJOUTERIE UHREN BESTECKE
Reparaturen Neuanfertigungen
Chr. Deiss Goldschmied
b.d. Schifflände Stäfa

City
Papeterie, Bürobedarf
LOCHSTIFTE-LINIER
DRUCKSACHEN
ZURICH, LOWENSTRASSE 2, Schmidhof
Tel. 73.920
(Stationery, Office Supplies, Printing)

Für MÖBELTRANSPORTE und SPEDITIONEN aller Art, empfehlen sich höflich unter Zusicherung prompter und sorgfältiger Ausführung aller Aufträge.
TEL. 97.11.11
GIMPERT & BISCHOF
Küsnacht, Zurich
(Removals)

TEA ROOM RESTAURANT
Ermitage
Traiteur
Service à domicile
Tel. 4.37.65
Hegibachplatz
J. u. G. Bertholet

E. Dallmann
Seit über 40 Jahren am Platz
Schirme—Stöcke
Eigene Reparaturwerkstätte
Klosbachstr. 7 Tel. 2.80.63
beim Kreuzplatz (UMBRELLAS)

L. Kulli
Seefeldstrasse 15 Tel. 4.64.15
HAUSHALTUNGSARTIKEL
(Household Goods)

Albrecht Schlapfer
Linthescherplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Madame Grace
American
Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

NEW CLOTHES TO MEET SUMMER

Once again all eyes are turned to us as the arbiter of Fashion. For the Summer Mode has made its debut here with every significant feature of Chic! Charming Lines! Newness of Colour! And now the smart world of Fashion comes here to select the lovely new things where Fashion Prestige is definitely assured.

Clephorns
THE COURTESY STORE
Adderley St. Cape Town

MURDOCK'S
Reliable
Jewellers - Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
100 ADDERLEY STREET
P. O. Box 901 Telephone 2-6461

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 9 Drakiow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

SEA POINT
DEACON & WILSON
GROCERS
and PROVISION MERCHANTS
for quality and service
Daily Deliveries
Regent Road Tel. Sea Point 4-2492
Sea Point Terminus Tel. Sea Point 4-3089

Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
Miss Grace Hill
Southern Life Buildings
St. George's Street Tel. 3-0843

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a Speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone: Wynberg 1396

DURBAN

West St. Phone
Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE LTD.
FAMILY GROCERS
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
Phone 26321 472 West Street

For All Printing—Remember
PHONE 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

H. W. DINGLEY
Specialist in
Motor Coach Work
Painting and Upholstery
Body Repairs and Metal Work
Number Plates and Sign Writing
Estimates Willingly Given
52 Milne St. (Near Beach) Phone 20822

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES
(Whole Meal) Bread
Buy Wheatalin
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
Fish, Poultry, Game
Butter, Eggs, Bacon
Stalls 1 and 6, City Market
Telephone No. 25528

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES WILLINGLY GIVEN
Phone 36852 256 Stamford Hill Road

ADAMS & CO. LTD.
STATIONERS
and BOOKSELLERS
For Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, Juvenile and School Books.
341 WEST ST. Telephone 21981

KILBURN & WHITE
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Stock Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Lamps, etc. Electrical Installations and Repairs a Speciality.
557 WEST STREET PHONE 20186

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

Hooper Motors Pty Ltd
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179-181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23785
Also Hooper Car Parking and Service
36 Aliwal St. All Night Service Phone 22153

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station
Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service
Cheerily—Always
Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235 Pine St. Phone 20521

GERMISTON

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL FABRICS · UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

VANITY FAYRE
Ladies' Hairdressers
For a Perfect Perm.
Open all day Saturday
Dial 51-1165
121, President Street, Germiston

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52 President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service See Us First
Deliveries Daily

JOHANNESBURG

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
DEPENDABLE GOODS
UTMOST VALUES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
JOHN ORR & Co
JOHANNESBURG

Fairhaven Private Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from centre of City. On Bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church. Phone 24-2505.

ADIE & CO.
Distinctive Good Clothes
BEACH ATTIRE AND SPORTS FROCKS
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Sts.

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St. Johannesburg
The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

HATCH'S NURSERY
MRS. K. FLINT
Everything for your garden from a tin of pansies to a rock pool
Garden Road Orchards
Phone 45-1968

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

Paterson's of the TEA LOUNGE
Specialise in
Fruit, Salad, Fish, Meat and Sandwich Lunches
Royal Arcade Pritchard Street

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Risik Street JOHANNESBURG

The Needlecraft
AND TRANSFER STORE
18 Old Arcade
Market St. Johannesburg

PHONE 22-3952
HOLLANDER'S
High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(Proprietress: L. Hollander)
122a Eloff Street Johannesburg
Next door to S. A. P. Club

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG

Co-operative Society
LIMITED
138 Church St. Maritzburg
Branches at ESTCOURT, GREYTOWN and MAYOR'S WALK
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices

Est. 1892 Phone 2235 3 lines

Mackay Bros. & McMahon
LIMITED
"Kelvinator Refrigerators"
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE" Radio and Records, Pianos and Music
180 Church Street Phone 2370

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres PYROH
109 Commercial Road. Phone 4170

W. GOODWIN & CO.
(Proprietor: D. V. WATSON)
Motor Specialists
Body Builders, Duco Spraying
Motor Trimming, Springsmiths
373 Longmarket St. Day Phone 2644 Night Phone 4438

STRENGTH ENDURANCE
Geo. Carter & Co.
Florists, Nurserymen and Seedsmen
224 Church St. Phone 2261 and 2262
After Hours 2262—3697

PORT ELIZABETH

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED
Eastern Province
16 Main Street, PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at
Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298 Church Street Pretoria and
V. Wyk St., Roodepoort
Phones 5173.4.5 6232
P. O. Box 1072
Where Quality Goods Cost Less

Trade Marks and Patents
NORMAN MacROBERT
Registered Patent and Trade Mark Agent for Union of South Africa
(Established 1902)
United Buildings, Bank St., Pretoria
Cables, Judgment Pretoria
Reference Standard Bank of South Africa

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St.
Central
Phone 2395

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Cash and Service Grocer
W. B. ROSS
737 Sandgate Road
CLAYFIELD TRAM TERMINUS
Brisbane, Australia
Phone M. 1254 Free Delivery

VICTORIA

GEELONG

BELMONT BAKERY
Procera and Wholemeal Breads a speciality, also small goods. Bread delivered to all parts.
H. A. TOMKINS
High St., Belmont Phone 2122

BRYANT & LANE
210 Ryrie St., Geelong
LADIES' TAILORS
FROCK - CORSET SPECIALIST

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
PHONE 2379
C. H. SMITHSON
ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

SOLOMONS
Pty. Ltd.
Geelong's Busiest Drapers

GROCERIES
Save on Quality Goods
at
S. E. Dickins Pty. Ltd.
ALL SUBURBS
Melbourne and Geelong

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41734 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in all Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

"For Quality Goods at Lower Prices"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Rd., Auckland
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
FURNISHINGS — HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS—FOOTWEAR, etc.
TEA ROOMS
GEORGE COURT & SONS, Ltd.
only address KARANGAHAPE RD.

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen St., Auckland

AUCKLAND MEAT CO. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

Supply Laundry & "Tri"-Cleaners Ltd.
Complete Laundering and "Tri"-Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street, Depot, Vulcan Lane
Phone 46-895

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

The Vacuum Cleaning Co.
of N. Z.
Carpet Shampooing and General Cleaning
145 Albert St., Auckland Phone 41-769

Mary Elizabeth Hats
Specialist in
MATRONS and LARGE FITTINGS
Showroom, First Floor
COLONIAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS
QUEEN ST., AUCKLAND
No other address

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodelling, Repairs, Storage
Phone 42048 First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

STREVENS
HOSIERY - LINGERIE
CORSETRY - GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET AUCKLAND

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
1238 Gt. North Rd. Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 Auckland

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

for HANDBAGS SLIPPERS, & TRAVEL GOODS
MODERN BAG Co
400 QUEEN ST. OPP. TOWN HALL

JAMES WILSON
Limited
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Tailoring Specialists
Acacia Buildings O'Connell Street
AUCKLAND

CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP
Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices
All Work Guaranteed
Baker & Co. 130 Manchester St. Phone 41-387

R. M. SPEIRS & CO.
(M. DUNCAN JONES)
(Fellow Real Estate Institute of N. Z. Inc.)
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
168 Manchester Street
Business attended to for absentee owners
Rents Collected
Agents North British Insurance Co. Ltd

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays 8:30-3 p. m. Friday evenings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

WHEN in Wellington make this famous store your headquarters.

The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and an up-to-date Beauty Salon.

DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON

JAMES SMITH LIMITED
for Service
James Smith's Service embraces all the facilities of a modern store including a famous Tea Room and luxurious Lounge. It also offers greater variety and value in Drapery, Fashions and Furnishings.

THE Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Ltd.
Fashionable Shoes
with
Good Fitting and Service
The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

HOPE BROS., LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
82-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherston St. 27 Courtenay Pl.

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
184 Lambton Quay
(Opposite Midland Hotel)

Martin Beauty Salon
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
WE SPECIALIZE IN
PERMANENT WAVING
MARCELLING HAIRCUTTING
11 Riddiford St., Broadway, Rongotai
Oxford St. Levin

STEWART DAWSONS
New Zealand's Leading Jewellers
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
CHRISTCHURCH DUNEDIN

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Weddings Children
Miniatures
50 Willis Street Phone 43-847

George Harrison & Co. Ltd.
THE MODERN MEN'S WEAR STORE
188 Lambton Quay Opp. Midland

DOROTHY WELLINGS
Importer of Model Gowns, etc.
New Deliveries Frequently
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building
Wellington, N. Z.

AUSTIN BENNETT LTD.
"The Friendly Shoe Store"
CUBA STREET, WELLINGTON
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 45-813 Tel. 45-813
Floral Artiste, 116B Willis St.
Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favour through Goodness and Flavour
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence.

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner, Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Household Economy

Mistress: "You're wasting money! That electric heater in the hall has been on all day!"

Maid: "Don't worry, ma'am. I borrowed it from next door!"

A General Clean-up

"Mother says may she have a pound of butter and some sugar on trust till father comes home," said the little girl in the grocer's shop.

"And why doesn't your mother come herself?" asked the grocer suspiciously.

"Oh," said the child, full of innocence, "mother's trying another shop."—Pasadena Post.

Humorist

"Saunders, I have the gravest suspicions that there is a spy in this camp."

Why He Was Promoted

Guest: "This room looks to me like a cell."

Bellboy (politely): "Well, it's all a matter of what a person's used to."

What's in a Name

"That's an odd name for you to give your daughter—'Radobile'."

"Well, you see, she came the day after my seventh payment on the radio and the day before my eleventh payment on the automobile."—Pathfinder.

Getting Off Easy

Waiter: "Would you mind settling your bill, sir? We're closing now."

Patron: "But I haven't been served yet."

Waiter: "Well, in that case, there'll only be the cover charge."

Out of the Frying Pan

Frederick was visiting his Aunt Matilda, and was trying hard to mind his manners. As he was tasting hesitatingly at a rather small bowl of unfamiliar liquid, his aunt remarked, "Don't you like the soup, Frederick?"

"Oh yes!" he exclaimed eagerly. "It's very good soup—what there is of it."

And then, realizing in consternation what he had said, Freddie rushed on: "And there's plenty of it, too—such as it is."

Bible Facts

Simon the Pharisee

Luke tells us in the seventh chapter of his gospel of how Jesus was present at a meal in the home of a well-known Pharisee named Simon, who was greatly shocked on noting that the Master permitted a woman of the streets to express her penitence and devotion by washing his feet with her tears, drying them with her hair, and then anointing them with precious ointment.

The incident is strikingly similar, in some respects, to what is said by Matthew (26:6) and Mark (14:3) to have occurred at the home of Simon the Leper; and some suppose that Simon the Leper and Simon the Pharisee were identical. This identification, however, has not been definitely confirmed.

The Pharisee's discourtesy in forgetting to arrange for the washing of Jesus' feet is, of course, contrasted with the loving faith of the woman (see Luke 7:47-50).

And He Was Right

If I were to try to read, much less answer, all the attacks made on me, this shop might as well be closed for my other business. I do the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep on doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.—Abraham Lincoln.

Daily Anecdote

The Measure of a Man

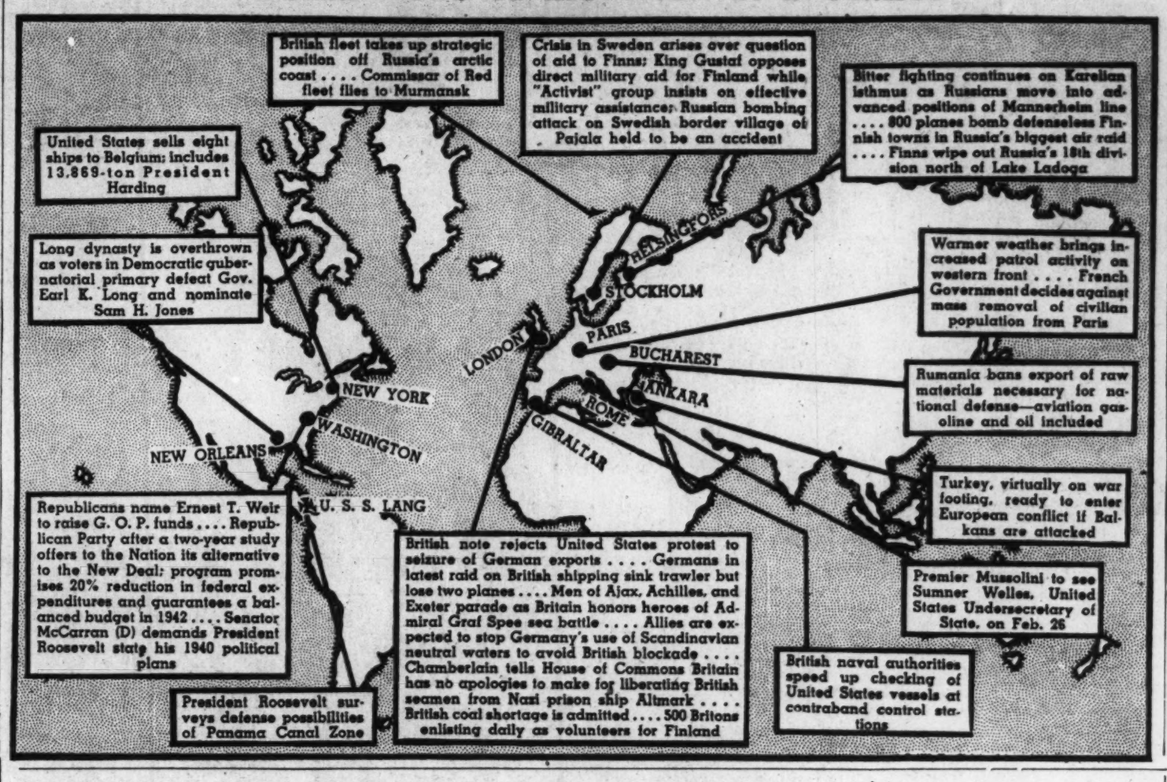
The famous divine, Dr. Isaac Watts, was a man of short stature, but tall in sociability.

He once overheard someone remark, "What! Is that little man the great Dr. Watts?" Turning around, and with a twinkle in his eye, the learned doctor repeated this verse from one of his own poems:

"Were I so tall to reach the pole,
Or mete the ocean with my span,
I must be measured by my soul;
The mind's the standard of the man."

Manly Manners

World News of the Week at a Glance


British fleet takes up strategic position off Russia's arctic coast .... Commissar of Red fleet flies to Murmansk
Crisis in Sweden arises over question of aid to Finns; King Gustaf opposes direct military aid for Finland while "Activist" group insists on effective military assistance; Russian bombing attack on Swedish border village of Pajala held to be an accident
Bitter fighting continues on Karelian isthmus as Russians move into advanced positions of Mannerheim line .... 800 planes bomb defenseless Finnish towns in Russia's biggest air raid .... Finns wipe out Russia's 18th division north of Lake Ladoga
United States sells eight ships to Belgium; includes 13,869-ton President Harding
Long dynasty is overthrown as voters in Democratic gubernatorial primary defeat Gov. Earl K. Long and nominate Sam H. Jones
Warmer weather brings increased patrol activity on western front .... French Government decides against mass removal of civilian population from Paris
Rumania bans export of raw materials necessary for national defense—aviation gasoline and oil included
Turkey, virtually on war footing, ready to enter European conflict if Balkans are attacked
Premier Mussolini to see Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, on Feb. 26
Republicans name Ernest T. Weir to raise G. O. P. funds .... Republican Party after a two-year study offers to the Nation its alternative to the New Deal; program promises 20% reduction in federal expenditures and guarantees a balanced budget in 1942 .... Senator McCarran (D) demands President Roosevelt state his 1940 political plans
President Roosevelt surveys defense possibilities of Panama Canal Zone
British note rejects United States protest to seizure of German exports .... Germans in latest raid on British shipping sink trawler but lose two planes .... Men of Ajax, Achilles, and Exeter parade as Britain honors heroes of Admiral Graf Spee sea battle .... Allies are expected to stop Germany's use of Scandinavian neutral waters to avoid British blockade .... Chamberlain tells House of Commons Britain has no apologies to make for liberating British seamen from Nazi prison ship Altmark .... British coal shortage is admitted .... 500 Britons enlisting daily as volunteers for Finland
British naval authorities speed up checking of United States vessels at contraband control stations
HELSINGFORS
STOCKHOLM
PARIS
LONDON
BUCHAREST
ANKARA
ROME
GIBRALTAR
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
NEW ORLEANS
U. S. S. LANG

Monitor Movie Guide

The Big Guy—Melodrama about the youthful inventor of a supercharged automobile who became involved in a jail break and other prison complications. Jackie Cooper, Victor McLaglen, Ona Munson, Peggy Moran, Ed Brophy.—Adults and mature young people.

The Invisible Man Returns (Universal)—Sequel to the "Invisible Man," telling a melodramatic yarn about the escape of an innocent man from the gallows after he has been made invisible by a drug, and recounting various other didos which followed. Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Vincent Price, Nan Grey.—Adults.

Judge Hardy and Son (MGM)—More adventures of the Hardy Family, with Andy tangled in various financial and romantic problems. Tire blow-outs, an essay contest, and the search for the relative of a couple about to be dispossessed are involved. To add to the complications, a doctor is called in for Mrs. Hardy. Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, Ann Rutherford, and others of the familiar cast.—Adults and young people.

Reno (RKO)—Story of a man, whose obsession for wealth and success drives his wife from him and whose happiness is killed by the business of divorce which built his prosperity. Eventually as a gambling operator he saves his daughter from divorce. Richard Dix, Gail Patrick, Anita Louise, Paul Cavanaugh.—Adults.

Swiss Family Robinson (RKO)—Juvenile classic losing some of its imaginative quality in its translation from the printed page to the factual language of the screen, but recording the shipwreck, the transfer of all sorts of household equipment from the vessel to a tropical island, the building of the house in the trees, and other remembered details.—Thomas Mitchell, Edna Best, Freddie Bartholomew, Terry Kilburn, Tim Holt, Baby Bobby Quillan.—Family.

Above Average Films

Family — "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion."

Adults and Young People—"Shop Around the Corner," "Gone With the Wind," "The Grapes of Wrath," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29," "Babes in Arms," "Mill on the Floss," "Stanley and Livingstone," "Bachelor Mother," "Four Feathers," "Clouds Over Europe."

Adults Only—"Harvest," "We Are Not Alone," "Intermezzo: A Love Story," "Nurse Edith Cavell," "Stolen Life."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Achievement

Regina Leader Post

Swift River, Sask.

Personal handicap has not interfered with worth-while accomplishment by Ronald Quinton, a young man in the Clairbank district, south of Gull Lake. Though deaf and dumb, Mr. Quinton has organized a Clairbank Boy Scout troop and as scoutmaster has developed the troop to a remarkable degree of proficiency.

At the district Scout jamboree in Swift Current the Clairbank troop of 20 lads of varying ages gave a physical drill exhibition that impressed and astonished all who witnessed it. The lads, responding to commands given with a whistle and by signs, staged a really wonderful performance, forming pyramids, revolving wheels, bridges, and other samples of the gymnastic art before a wonder-struck crowd of spectators.

In one outstanding act the boys formed a four-story pyramid, with a little fellow about seven years old confidently perched at the top; and in another, they formed a wheel that slowly revolved with remarkable precision, the same little fellow perched on a living cone of boys, and holding aloft a Union Jack.

A Verse for Today . . .

A little that a righteous man hath is better than the riches of many wicked.—Ps. 37:16.

Party Fun

Initial Confidences

Give to each person a paper with three questions written on it: "What is your present occupation?" "What is your ideal in life?" "What are your plans for the future?" Explain that these questions must be answered with words beginning with initials. For example: If a person's initials are M. M. F., to the first question he might answer, "Minding My Farm"; second, "Making Money Fast"; third, "Marrying Merry Female." Of course, the more ridiculous the answers, the more amusing it will be. When all answers are written, let someone read aloud and have the crowd guess who wrote each answer.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Geographical Oddities

Iceland

Because everything in life is largely a matter of comparison, Iceland, in the opinion of any Californian, probably has the world's worst climate in which a substantial European population manages to carry on.

Iceland is at least three days from any other land, through cold, stormy seas in small, uncomfortable ships. Its winters are nine months long with very little daylight. The brief summers bring days with about 20 hours of daylight, a lot of cold rain, and pea-soup fogs.

Agricultural plant production consists of little more than hay and cabbages. The people eat the cabbage—kohlslau, boiled cabbage, fried cabbage, and pickled cabbage, with a three-times daily ration of fish. They feed the hay to their cattle, ponies, sheep, and goats, which, with fish, are the Icelanders' chief sources of income.

But regardless of their harsh climate, limited resources, and ways of life that appear unbearably monotonous to outsiders, the Icelanders are a strong, healthy, vigorous people—perhaps happier and more contented than the people of many a more favored land. They love Iceland and they wouldn't trade it if they could for the whole State of California or the valley of the Nile!

New York's Indian Reservations

New York is one of the most populous as well as one of the most highly developed of the 48 American states. For this reason, perhaps, few Americans have ever thought of it as the State with a greater number of Indian reservations than any other State east of the Mississippi River. New York has eight Indian reservations—twice as many as Wisconsin, which has the second largest number among states east of the Mississippi.

How many New Yorkers can name the Indian reservations of their own State? For those who care to memorize them, these New York Indian reservations are: The Oneida, Onondaga, Oil Springs, Allegheny, Cattaraugus, Tonawanda, Saint Regis, and Tuscarora.

Daily Quotation

THE one sensible thing to do with a disappointment is to put it out of your mind and think of something cheerful.—MARK TWAIN.

Vocations

Neck Rests

A woman has earned substantially by making little cushions especially designed to rest the back of one's neck when one is sitting in an easy chair.

These little pillows are made of silk damask in dark colors and filled with a soft cottony material. A strap attached goes over the back of the chair, and there is a weight at the other end.

She says they sell on sight ($1 to $2 each) and she has been kept busy for a long time.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

Across

1—What articles of wearing apparel would you associate with Thomas Hood?
8—Who composed the opera "Salome"?
11—What do you call a native of Konya?
13—What color is reddish red-yellow in hue?
14—What is name of an artificial language?
16—What was the place to which Ehud fled?
18—What is third note of scale?
19—Who was an Assyrian king (II Kings 15:19)?
21—What city was built by Cain?
22—What month is mentioned in I Kings 6:1?
23—Who succeeded Baasha as king of Israel (I Kings 16:8)?
25—What is a mining city of Nevada?
26—What would a Nimrod do?
27—What is a region of northeastern Africa?
29—What is a river of Colombia, S. A.?
30—What is name of a city of Pennsylvania?
31—Would pangane be hemp, food, or a bear?
33—Linen is made from what?
35—What is a city of Nebraska?
37—What is a tree mentioned in Bible?
38—Middle.
40—What was first word of mysterious inscription written upon wall of Belshazzar's palace (Daniel 5:25)?
41—What noun suffix denotes "one of a party"?
42—From what Spanish port did Columbus sail on Aug. 3, 1492?
44—A negation is what?
45—What is seventeenth letter of Hebrew alphabet?
46—What is name of a city of Wisconsin?
48—What State is east of Vermont (abbr.)?
49—What is name of a size of paper?
50—What is an antonym of "odd"?
52—What is name of a city of Brazil?
53—What is a lake of western Quebec, Canada?

Down

1—Aaron's rod became what?
2—Neuter pronoun.
3—Where is Gorki (abbr.)?
4—The gabgab is a fish, tree, or bird—which?
6—What is name of a city of California?
7—What is a book of Old Testament?
8—What is another tree mentioned in Bible?
9—What State is north of Arizona (abbr.)?
10—Who wrote about Lemuel Gulliver?
12—The poet Wordsworth calls cattle what?
15—What is a commune of Finland?
17—Part performed by an actor is what?
18—What is singular of "minae"?
20—What is a county of province of Quebec, Canada?
23—What is a manufacturing commune of Netherlands?
24—What king of Tyre aided David?
26—Who was one of sons of Lotan (Gen. 36:22)?
28—What is a commune of southeastern France?
29—What do you call the European gull?
32—"Faust" is a drama by whom (poss.)?
33—Destiny is what?
34—What is a river of New Mexico and Arizona?
36—What is a river of Soviet Russia, Asia?
37—Who is heroine of a dramatic poem by Browning?
38—Where is Valletta?
39—Mildness of what bird is mentioned in Bible?
42—A Mexican dollar is what?
43—What is a river of southern France?
46—What animal was Rip van Winkle's pet?
47—What State is west of 9 Down (abbr.)?
49—What is a native village called in New Zealand?
51—Symbol for natrium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

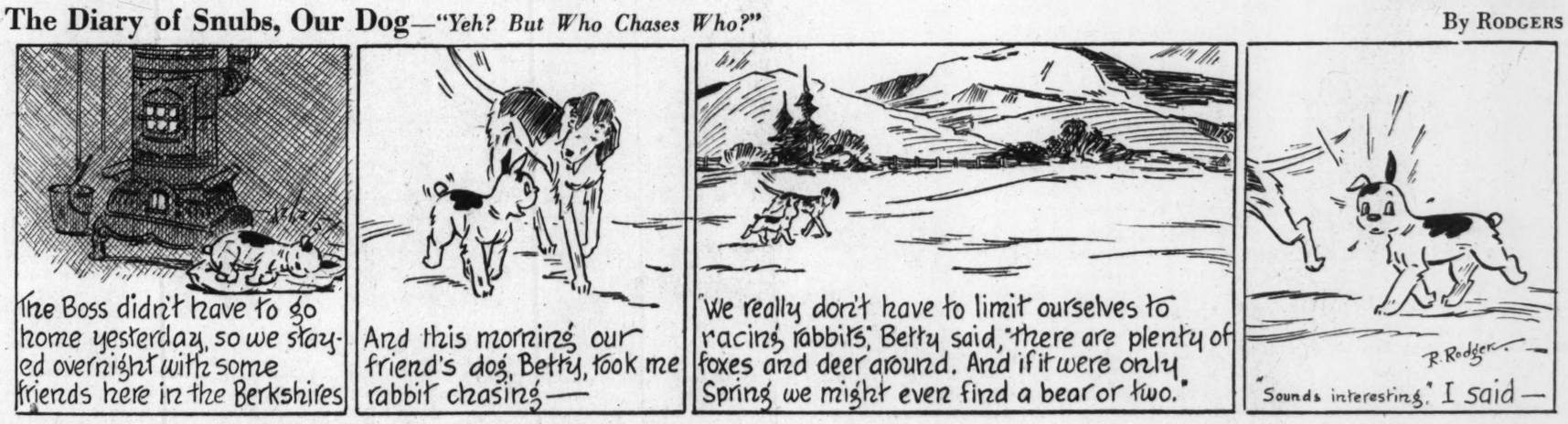
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Simple Way*

By LE PELLEY

AREN'T YOU GOING COASTING ?
NO - I'M GOING TO COLLECT THE 3 CENTS MARMADUKE OWES ME..
WHY DON'T YOU PAY ME 5 CENTS AND THEN YOU'LL BE SQUARE — I'LL COLLECT FROM MARMADUKE
I DON'T QUITE FOLLOW YOU ...
IT'S SIMPLE — YOU OWE SUSIE 2 CENTS...AND YOU OWE HYMIE 2 CENTS .... HYMIE OWES ME 4 CENTS AND SUSIE OWES HYMIE 2 CENTS .. MARMADUKE OWES YOU 3 CENTS... AND YOU OWE ME 4 CENTS... .....
So...
SO WHAT.. ?
WELL...THIS SIMPLIFIES IT. IF YOU PAY 5 CENTS TO ME IT'S JUST THE SAME AS GETTING 3 CENTS FROM MARMADUKE AND GIVING 2 CENTS TO SUSIE AND HAVING HER GIVE 2 CENTS TO HYMIE
GO 'WAY !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*"Yeh? But Who Chases Who?"*

By RODGERS


The Boss didn't have to go home yesterday, so we stayed overnight with some friends here in the Berkshires
And this morning our friend's dog, Betty, took me rabbit chasing—
"We really don't have to limit ourselves to racing rabbits," Betty said, "there are plenty of foxes and deer around. And if it were only Spring we might even find a bear or two."
"Sounds interesting," I said—
R. Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Weighty Conclusion*

By THE HAGERS

AT LAGO PATO ONE CAN EAT FRESH TAMARINDS AND MANGOES SWEET.
AND, IF ONE CHOOSE, FLY UP AND CUT A FRESH, SWEET, JUICY COCONUT.
BREADFRUIT AND RIPE PAPAYAS GROW; BANANAS, PINEAPPLES. BUT, OH!
RIGHT HERE I AM COMPELLED TO ADD, FOR WAISTLINES LAGO PATO'S BAD!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Northern Neutrals

If anywhere there survived a shred of doubt that the way of the neutral is hard, the experience of the Scandinavian democracies in the last few days must have demolished it. The bombing of Pajala, now denied by Moscow, is only the latest jolt on the rocky road of Scandinavia's nonbelligerence. Norway has been agitated by the Altmark case, defenseless Denmark has heard the Berlin press threatening almost as it did against Poland, and Sweden is having a political crisis over the decision to give no official aid to Finland.

One has great sympathy for the little northern democracies. They had built possibly the most civilized society in Europe, relative paradises of liberty, equality, economic harmony, social decency, justice and tolerance. But economic and ideological conflicts encircled them. With international anarchy spreading, life has become more and more difficult.

Today the situation of Sweden appears particularly critical. More exposed than Norway and more economically pivotal than Denmark, Sweden fears Germany even more than Russia. This was made clear in King Gustav's explanation that intervention in Finland would bring "other Powers" on Sweden's back. In Stockholm the official hope appears to be that even if Russia overruns Finland it will not attack Sweden. Should Sweden intervene, the fear is that Russia would push on and Germany would come in "to protect her interests."

It is very easy for other countries to get up a great enthusiasm for Sweden's going to the aid of the Finns. One can easily believe that the Swedes could turn the tide and would find new strength in a bolder position. But it might be well for others to think of their own boldness and of their own opportunities for helping Finland. It would be well to take account of what King Gustav called the "not inconsiderable" aid Sweden is giving Finland.

Indeed, there is reason to believe that only the help her Scandinavian neighbors have furnished has enabled Finland to carry on so well. Besides caring for refugees and sending several thousand volunteers, the Swedes have sent vast quantities of materials. (The New York Times sets this at $70,000,000 worth.) All kinds of agencies have collected money. Farmers were asked to give one day's milk, one egg from every hen. Swedish trade unions and employers raised a big sum. Cash gifts to the Finns are estimated at from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000. This from a population smaller than that of New York City!

Meanwhile, in the United States there is delay and debate as to whether a non-military loan to Finland is a sound investment or would upset American neutrality! It is possible to assume that there must be a mote in the Scandinavian eye; otherwise, we may feel, Stockholm and Oslo and Copenhagen would perceive that their first hope of freedom from international anarchy lies with the French Army and the British Navy. An Allied victory would make them secure again. But isn't that true in some degree for other countries? Let us cast out some very large beams before we try—from a safe distance—to say what the little northern neutrals should do.

Incentives to Achievement

Let a man contend to the uttermost
For his life's set prize, be it what it will.

Browning wrote this long before the modern vogue of "contests" in nearly every field of human endeavor. Creative competitors today win not only the intellectual rewards of their superior novels, pictures, plays, songs, essays, and discoveries, but awards which are today's counterpart of the laurel wreaths of classical days. Browning's reference was prophetic.

Current contests bring accolades of $1,000 to Sophia Belzer Engstrand, Chicago teacher, for the best original novel with a scholastic background, "Miss Munday"; of $500 to Rev. G. Aubrey Young, Quarryville, Pennsylvania, pastor, for the best adult essay in the New York Town Hall competition on the subject, "What Does American Democracy Mean to Me?" and to Miss Ida Reed of Phillipi, West Virginia, "backwoods" composer of more than 200 hymns, recognition of her work from the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers as "a substantial contribution to American music."

Thus, even in days darkened by war, materialism and selfishness, do creative achievements shine brightly. Appreciation of their inspirational value reflects credit alike on the creators and on those who reward such contributions.

Gristmills Again?

Found: An old mill that is a real mill, not a tea room. It's the Saddle Rock Grist Mill on the shore of Little Neck Bay, Long Island, N. Y. For more than 200 years it has stood there, silent and idle of-late years, but now restored and once again grinding out grists of corn meal, hominy grits, rye, whole wheat, and buckwheat flour.

The gristmills of the past were as much a part of community life as the country store, the blacksmith shop, and the post office. Their reappearance may start many a stream of memories as golden as the meal they ground. . . .

There was a mustiness and dustiness in old gristmills that fasten on recollection as firmly as on the timbers, belts, and cobwebs. While waiting for a grinding, if a boy knew the miller, he was allowed to lift the trap door near the revolving stone burrs and go down the ladder to explore beneath. The big sight was the great wooden mill wheel, propelled by water from the moss-covered flume leading back to the millpond. How cool it was, even on the hottest summer day, beside that splashing wheel. And did anyone ever see as big a pile of corncobs! If there were too many grists ahead of his and he tired of exploring under the mill and listening to the grinding wheels, a fellow could always go for a swim in the quiet mill pond.

Welcome back, gristmills of yesterday. Your grist of recollections is as precious as any product of your grinding.

Storm Warnings

New England's fifteen-inch snowstorm of February 14 should drive home a lesson: Storm damage, inconvenience, and cost might be greatly reduced if some better system of warning could be devised. Of this, Governor Saltonstall appeared convinced when he declared his intention of conferring with the heads of various State departments to see if some faster system could not be devised for informing the public of serious storms.

The radio, it is true, announced the approaching "blizzard" during the day, but comparatively few busy people hear daytime radio reports. How can such word be spread? Massachusetts Commissioner of Safety McSweeney urges that the police teletype communication system, connecting twenty-two State police stations and contacting those of neighboring States, be pressed into service to relay weather information as well as crime reports.

Although Mr. McSweeney apparently did not go this far, police might pass the word along to transportation companies, filling stations, public garages, and large employers, and post signs in railroad, bus, and elevated stations. Any State having a police radio system could use this plan.

Trade Is the Thing

The vote of the House of Representatives to extend the Trade Agreements Act was expected. A much stronger fight will be made in the Senate to require ratification of all agreements made by the State Department.

Opponents declare that they are in fact treaties with foreign governments, and as such should come under the Constitutional provision for Senate ratification. However, for many years the courts have upheld acts by which Congress delegated to the Executive, for limited periods, power to make adjustments in tariffs.

All kinds of methods have been tried in efforts to get away from Congressional log-rolling by which all the local interests which desired tariff increases combined to raise composite barriers so high they tended to block trade, to the detriment of the country as a whole. To require Senate ratification of trade agreements would put it within the power of one-third of that body to block any arrangement to improve trade. Secretary Hull thinks it would be a step back toward log-rolling and wreck the whole reciprocal program.

For six years under the present method changes in the tariff have been made with great care. There is evidence that they have benefited the country as a whole by increasing trade. They appear the best method yet found for that purpose.

It may be possible to find a method —such perhaps as a suspensive veto by which Congress would be able to disapprove agreements or parts of them within a limited time—which would be an improvement. But such plans must be examined closely. It would be fine to give Congress more voice in trade agreements—if that voice were not merely used to veto their basic purpose to increase trade.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bible as Literature

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was greatly interested in an article about Bible study in a recent issue of the Monitor. We aim to educate our young people properly, but the greatest piece of literature ever given to man, the Bible, is generally omitted from the curriculum, or mentioned only casually.

There isn't a history, biography or novel that is more vital, more moving or more inspiring. We study the lives of those who pioneered in the United States of America yet the characters in our Bible were the pioneers of the world of today! We are expected to be able to quote from Shakespeare, Marcus Aurelius and Plato, yet no one feels his education is lacking because he cannot quote Moses, Abraham, Job, Isaiah, Christ Jesus, or Paul!

It seems to me if the study of the Bible were considered a necessary item, one of the school's studies, we might reap an inestimable harvest in the richness of thought and vocabulary of its readers. M. C. H.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

You and "You All"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It has been my pleasure to read a number of the articles in the series "Mr. Markham Goes to Washington." Being a Southerner, I have been particularly interested in the articles wherein Mr. Markham describes his journeying into the South. But I was greatly surprised to find the following statement in an article which appeared recently: "Without a geography or history book you can tell when you are entering it (the South). For example, if you hear people referring to themselves as 'Ah' instead of 'Eye,' you may be sure you're going south. If they refer to you as 'You all,' you may be still surer."

Now, I was born in the South and have never lived anywhere else, but never yet have I heard anyone, even the most illiterate Negro, use the phrase "you all" in reference to a single person. The use of this phrase is our convenient (and certainly not incorrect) method of distinguishing the second person plural from the second person singular. And it is a matter of wonderment why Mr. Markham should make such a statement as the above. He is supposed to be writing from observation and experience, not mere hearsay, and he surely did not actually hear anyone say "you all" when referring to a single person, for it simply isn't done here. The southern speech, accent, and expressions, were followed with a considerable degree of accuracy in the motion picture "Gone With the Wind," and it is to be noted with thanks that the expression "you all" was not once used in the singular person.

Macon, Ga. J. PALMER SNELLING

"Polish Culture Submerged"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for front-page news column titled, "Polish Culture Submerged by Tide of Naziism."

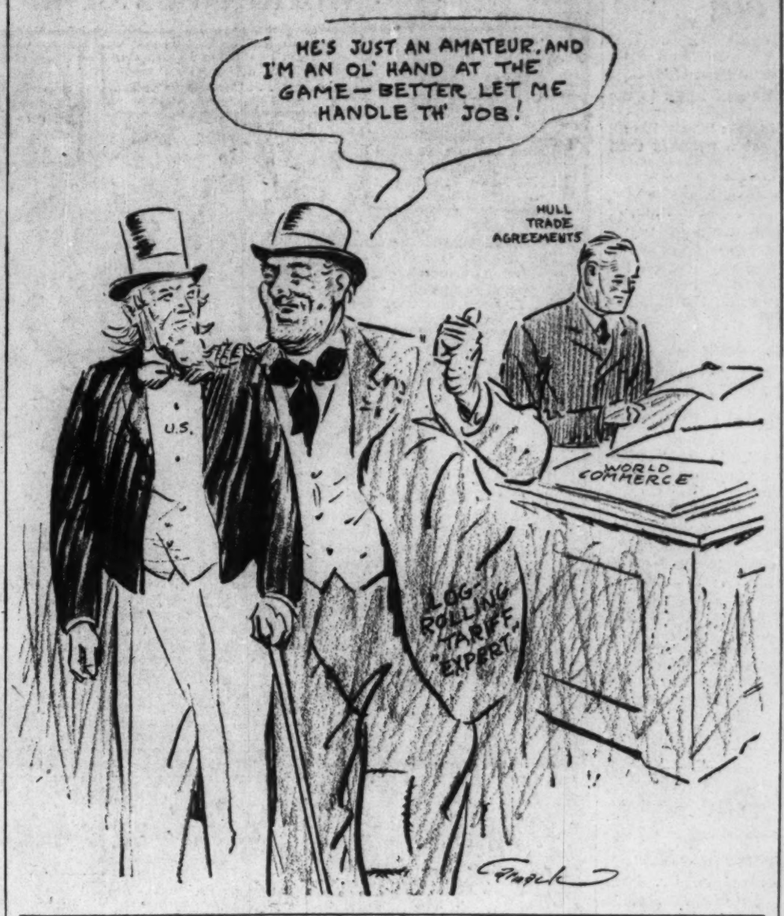
It does not seem right that we should hide from ourselves sufferings and injustices of our fellow-beings, especially when thereby such wrong states are encouraged by our indifference or cowardice, thus endangering our own safety.

It has always been my desire and hope to see the Monitor deal fearlessly and frankly with evils threatening mankind, before they develop into uncontrollable catastrophe.

Yours for foresight, progressive vision, and power. REAY VAN DER VOORT

Toronto, Can.

He Knows Too Many Tricks


HE'S JUST AN AMATEUR, AND I'M AN OL' HAND AT THE GAME—BETTER LET ME HANDLE TH' JOB!
HULL TRADE AGREEMENTS
U.S.
WORLD COMMERCE
LOG-ROLLING TARIFF "EXPERT"

Possibly I Hoard

I just came upon a cache in my desk drawer. Two hundred and seventy-five dollars nestled in a long, yellowing envelope. During my childhood my father gave it to me. An over-indulgent parent? I wouldn't say so. It's Confederate money. There are bills, too, of the North and Middle West that declare themselves payable to bearer at such and such a past date—in the 1840's, 50's, 60's. Maybe to a collector they're worth something. Maybe I have a nest-egg. Maybe they're not worth the paper they're printed on. But they're interesting to look at.

Some have been through fire and emerged with scorched, scalloped edges. Some have been endorsed, and signed by cashiers and bank presidents in feathery, swirling handwriting of the script type, handwriting of days when things were done with a flourish.

The engravings depict characters and scenes necessarily of bygone days—though the transactions were apparently fundamentally what they are today.

A farmer is plowing, steepled church in the distance. A woman churns butter, one eye on the bearer.

A man, fur-trimmed, musket-bearing, scouts warily along, with the eternally faithful hound.

A soldier in a Napoleonic model hat, besabered, clad in knee-breeches which provide a bland view of a peg leg, is still in a bellicose frame of mind.

Another bill pictures a farmer seated among his implements and produce. He looks across at a sailor aboard a ship. The farmer looks as though he wished he'd gone to sea; the sailor looks as though he wished he'd stuck to the land.

Still another with double full-length portraiture shows a demure girl feeding a flock of fancy poultry, while across the way her young man tends to the nutritive interests of the pigs and geese.

For the most part the bills portray old locomotives, ships navigating under benefit of both steam and sail, men felling trees (oxen in background), bearded sailors leaning against casks or scanning the horizon, graceful women symbolizing agriculture, etc., and Indians bartering with the paleface. There is one amazing trio—a patriarch and two cherubic youngsters who hold up his arms—all three mounted on an undersized eagle.

One of the bills dated 1864 was to have been payable "Two Years After the Ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States of America." On this bill is a picture of a man with a definite hint of a smile.

Although I'm too late to cash in in the usual manner, still the bills have potential value as antiques. One becomes of age—100 years— on November 18, 1940. Which suggests a hobby . . . now, I wonder. . . .

JANNIS PARKER

North . . South . . East . . West

Winter's Compensations

By Frank L. Perrin

Boreas and his white-garbed retinue have played a little roughly with the people of New England and their neighbors, some of whom have often laughed at the plight of Down East denizens. Those who had flattered themselves that seasonal changes had gradually equalized once uneven and often severe climatic conditions have been convinced that old-fashioned winters still come and go. With them, also, come the inconveniences and some of the hardships endured by those of earlier generations. But these are minimized, at least quite largely, by the modern means of transportation and the perfection of housing and heating devices.

And yet, by inheritance or experience, the temptation is to yield to the forbidding command of the Storm King to surrender. He does not come with stealth and cunning, but with trumpeting blasts and flying banners. Realizing the brief tenure of his reign, he masses his forces for a decisive sham battle in which his only weapons of attack and offense will disclose their inherent weakness in a day or a fortnight.

We admire, but laugh, at the show of courage of this invader from the North country. Those who know his tactics and his battle plans realize that he is but a puppet King, aware of his own willing obedience to a vapid force the impulse of which is as transitory and as insubstantial as his own munitions. Seeing, happily, beyond the fragile screen and the moving mirage of this snow-bedecked battle front, we understand why the noisy general stoops to the fantastic art of camouflaging the scene which he commands with such riotous beauty. Perhaps he would choose to be remembered as a kindly dictator who, forcing a temporary surrender to his will, hopes to leave behind him what he believes will be pleasant reminders of a generous rule.

* * *

A few nights ago, while vagrant street lights were battling with the storm of snow, rain, and sleet, the panorama spread over New England's forests, groves, and fields seemed to mark the perfection of King Winter's artistry. On that night the master of the storm troops might have begun his march back to the North country convinced that, at last, he had etched a perfect and possibly an enduring picture upon a conquered world. In beauty and spotless grandeur the scene surpassed in sublimity any remembered effort of the white-clad artisans. As we viewed it and remembered that it must soon all be changed, we hoped that the directing craftsman was satisfied with his work and that he would return to his familiar habitat.

One suspects that it was intended by the uninvited visitor that all work and all play would be suspended by the besieged peoples during his reign. But, if so, he reckoned without knowing the temper and resiliency of those whom he sought to oppress and subdue. Again, as if in answer to the rallying cry of our childhood days, "Come with a whoop, and come with a call, and come with a good will or come not at all," legions responded with shovels and sleighs, top-boots and skis, toiling and laughing, puffing and cheering, to reclaim and restore that which had been captured.

* * *

Today, it may be, and for another fortnight or another month, the presumptuous pretender may return to renew the siege. The persistence of mere mortals seeking to establish squatters' rights in perpetuity is an affront, seemingly, which he cannot overlook or condone. But his right of possession is not established or recognizable. His status, social or legal, is that of the claim-jumper in the early mining days of the West. Vigilantes, organized and unorganized, posses comitatus made up of volunteers in every community, unite in a determined campaign of eviction and utter defeat.

Those of us who know the people of the North and New England have learned to understand, perhaps better than their distant neighbors, the influences, emphasized by generations of contact with stern realities, which have shaped their character and combined to convince them that fortitude and persistence are cardinal virtues. The pilot of the motor-driven snow plow of today, grateful for his ability to accomplish much, does not smile condescendingly as he is reminded of the vicissitudes of some Vermont or New Hampshire forbear who battled the snow embankments with wallowing oxen and a barn-shovel. Broad fellowship and a sympathetic kinship persist and abide.

Mirror of World Opinion

Master of Manners

Good manners build up so delightful an atmosphere around the practicer that the world of fashion, ever eager to draw all things of excellent appearance unto itself, has evolved rules of etiquette which give an appearance of politeness. . . .

Paul knew that manners evolve from love when he penned: "Love . . . doth not behave itself unseemly." Henry Drummond in his essay, "The Greatest Thing in the World," spoke of love as the source of manners: "Politeness has been defined as love in trifles. Courtesy is said to be in love of little things, and the one secret of politeness is to love. Love cannot behave itself unseemly."

Courteous and noble were the manners of Jesus of Nazareth. He healed the ear of one who came to make him captive and to deliver him to torture and death. He spoke with gentleness and comforting to the thief on the cross. It was the Master of Manners, Jesus of Nazareth, who uttered the great rule for politeness: "All things ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." *Dayton* (Ohio) *Journal-Herald.*

America and the Peace

I commend to those who are thinking of the ultimate peace that the chance for civilization in Europe to come back again may depend upon America. If we are to be of service we will need to conserve both our economic and spiritual strength.

We in our indignation at wrong and aggression must not be led into blind hates against whole nations. The great masses of the German people and the Russian people are not responsible for the wars now going on. The vast majority of both these nations are gentle and decent people who pray for peace as do you and I. If we have not been enveloped in the poisonous air of hate, and if we are ready to help Europe defeat famine and pestilence, we might also exert a saving and constructive voice at the peace table.—HERBERT HOOVER in an address before the Overseas Press Club of America.

No Inherent Right to Sell Liquor

The liquor business has been recognized by the courts of practically all States as being characteristically different from other businesses, and there is no inherent right in any citizen to deal in intoxicating liquors. A license does not create a vested right, but is merely a temporary permit.—Judge Emmet H. Wilson of the Los Angeles County Superior Court, as quoted in the *Los Angeles Times.*

Reductio ad Absurdum

Now that the Kentucky Legislature is asked to lay a high protective tariff upon butter substitutes, to subsidize Kentucky dairymen, how about an import duty on tractors as mule substitutes?—*Louisville (Ky.) Times.*

The Wide Horizon

No Need for Crowding

By H. Fellinger

The expansion of population over sparsely inhabited lands, which had been in progress during the nineteenth and the earlier part of the twentieth centuries, has practically come to a standstill since the Great War, while the factors tending towards internal concentration have become even more powerful —in Europe as well as in America. Most marked among the concentration movements is the drift to the towns. The steady growth of urban populations shows no signs of slackening. Towns are no longer self-contained units within their boundaries. In this motor age, every town has overflowed its boundaries, and in many districts the towns have run together to form one vast urban area.

Urban accumulations are growing rapidly in the highly-industrialized parts of Great Britain, certain countries on the Continent of Europe, and in the United States. In the decade 1921-1931 the proportional population increase in the London urban area was more than double the rate for Great Britain, and that area absorbed half the total increase of the country. But London and the home counties are not the most densely-populated part of the country. The Lancashire and Cheshire region, with over 6,000,000 of inhabitants, is more than half again as crowded as London and the home counties.

* * *

In the United States the population of cities of 25,000 or more inhabitants formed 26 per cent of the total in 1900, 36 per cent in 1920, and over 40 per cent in 1930; for 1938 it is estimated at about 45 per cent. A densely-populated zone extends from Boston to Washington where in 1930 twenty-seven millions of people were massed, and about ten millions in New York alone. Lesser areas of concentration are along the south shore of Lake Erie and around the south end of Lake Michigan. There has been no actual decrease in the rural population of the United States as a whole, though in many local areas there have been absolute decreases in the rural population between one census and another.

In Europe, townward migration is associated with a decrease of population in many rural areas, as, for instance, in the highlands of Scotland, in Wales, and in some rural counties of England. France and Italy record corresponding decreases in their mountain regions. The same process of retreat from mountainous and thinly-peopled agricultural areas is going on in Central Europe and Scandinavia. Local exceptions are often due to the development of tourism.

Today there are in the world about fifty urban centers exceeding a population of one million; together these include perhaps a twelfth of all mankind, and if present developments were to continue unchecked for a generation or two, our grandchildren might live in a world which would have a majority of its inhabitants housed in urban agglomerations.

* * *

Migration towards populous regions and great towns is primarily due to economic factors: the reduction of the amount of manual labor needed in agriculture and the enormous development of secondary industries in urban centers, most of which are of recent growth. If the productivity of agriculture continues to increase and the necessary agricultural products can be obtained from smaller areas, the tendency to abandon the poorer lands and concentrate cultivation in the more fertile districts will be even more greatly strengthened.

The availability of a surplus population from rural areas is not enough to explain the rapid growth of cities. The main reason for that growth must be sought in an overestimation of the advantages arising out of industrial concentration. It is not true that the advantages of scientific technology can be put into effect only in towering cities and in titanic factories and engineering works.

Certain branches of industry, chiefly those connected with the production of raw materials, demand a high degree of centralization. Coal is one of them, and there are a few others; for instance, iron and steel, and the manufacture of vehicles for heavy transportation. But in other fields the present tendency of technical evolution is in a direction contrary to the current belief in an ever-increasing collectivizing of the means of production and the men tending the machines.

* * *

The overwhelming trend of modern mechanical technics is toward making machines and processes more flexible, versatile, and mobile, and consequently there is no need for concentrating industry in overcrowded centers. Smaller decentralized factories nearer to regional markets and in more wholesome surroundings for workers are more advantageous than centralized mass-production industries. Sociologists are practically unanimous in their recommendation of decentralization and economic regionalism as a necessary step toward a more healthy economic and social order. They believe in a dispersive movement from the great towns and a gradual building up of "greenbelt" communities. They feel the organization of industry should be adjusted to the needs and the rhythms of human experience instead of being directed toward endless concentration.

Such a venture would not be easy. It would entail decades of work, vast sums of money, and an incessant struggle against certain interests which oppose decentralization and in favor of the continuance of over-urbanization. Yet decentralization seems one sure means for providing a happier environment for millions of people, and for giving them a chance of leading a more satisfactory social life.

Doubtless the accumulation of people in vast cities, sorted according to the size of their incomes, is a dangerous development. It may even hinder the achievement of democratic self-government and lead to proletarization.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

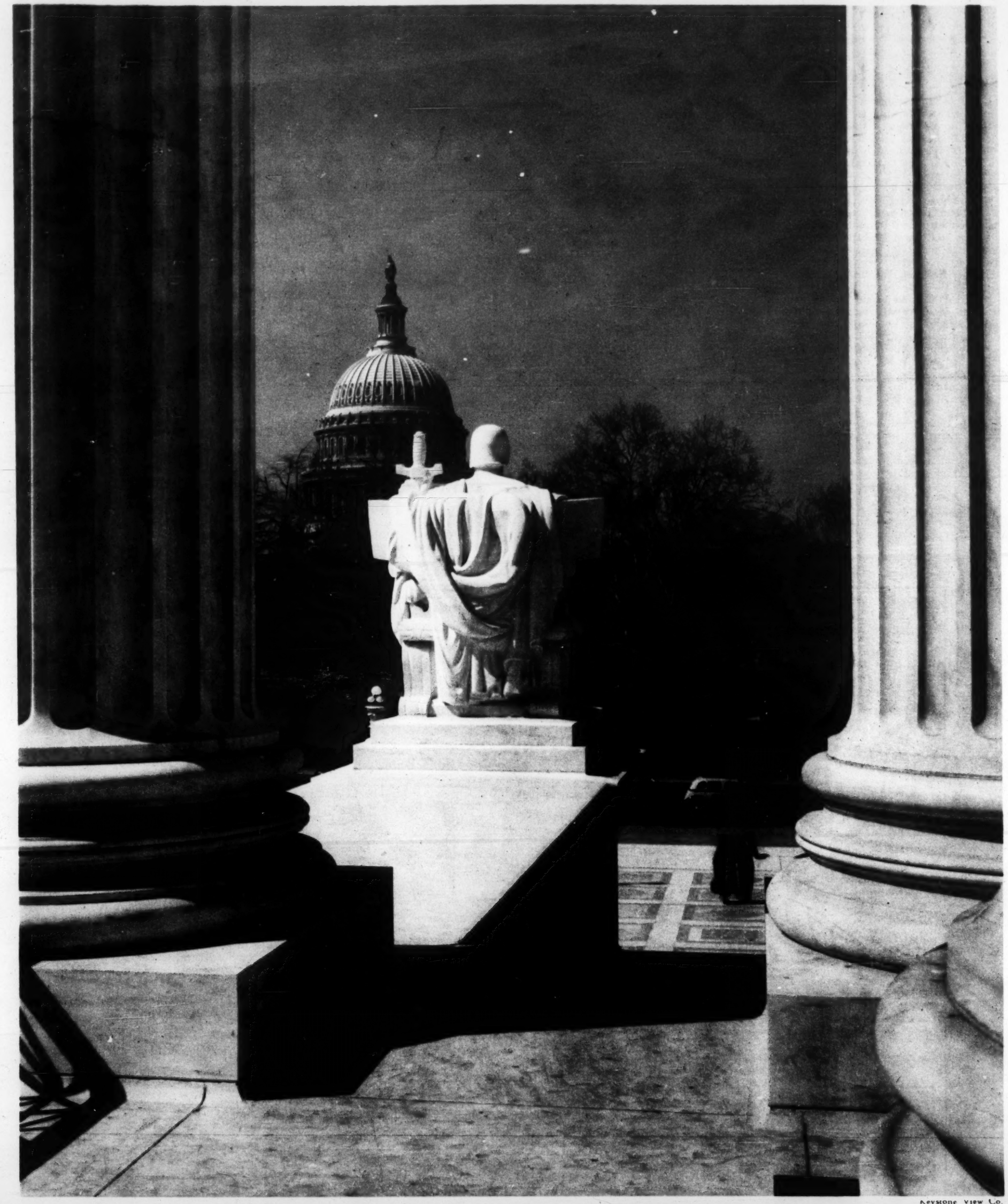
Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

COPYRIGHT 1940 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 24, 1940



Keystone View Co.

THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SEEN FROM THE SUPREME COURT BUILDING

HURDLES BEFORE WORLD FEDERATION . . . *By Hugh Dalton, M. P.* . . . . . Page Two

TO EASE CALIFORNIA'S FARM PROBLEM . *A Discussion by Holmes Bishop and Carey McWilliams* . Page Five

AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE ON THE MARCH . . *By James Ford* . . . . . Page Eight

Hurdles Before World Federation

By Hugh Dalton, M. P.

THE DISCUSSION which Mr. Clarence Streit's book, "Union Now," started, both in Europe and America, is wholly to be welcomed. Today rational thought on the problems of Federal Union is still possible. Moreover, when the storm of war has passed and the time has come to rebuild, ideas and projects worked out now, even though they shall seem for a while to have been buried, may come to peaceful life again.

The only solid reason why I hesitate to back Mr. Streit's plan as it stands is because I do not believe that American opinion will back it. I cannot think that the United States will accept so wholesale a pooling of their national sovereignty with Old Europe.

Personally—and I do know that many of my countrymen agree with me in this—I would be disposed to support, as part of the peace settlement following this war, the widest and most ambitious federal scheme that will win general consent. Many of us in Britain who backed the League of Nations, Woodrow Wilson's child, from its birth—even when it was disowned in the land of its parentage—even when its Covenant was constantly violated, both in the letter and the spirit, even when in successive crises the courage of Governments, British and other, oozed out of their boots, even when aggressors, first in one continent and then in another, broke the peace and themselves were not broken, would be prepared at the end of this war, for something much bigger and bolder and stronger than that most disappointing League.

The opposition to bold federal schemes will not come from those like-minded with us. It will come from faint hearts, from the vested national interests, from the traditionalists, and the isolationists in all lands, from those who ask "Am I my brother's keeper?" and don't know the answer.

Yet, when this war ends, many minds now closed, will, I hope, have been blown open, to let in new thoughts on how to run this planet without a major trouble with the Germans every 20 years, and minor troubles with others in between. The obvious sensible solution is to set up a world government, and drown all national sovereignties. But this, I fear, will be too simple and too quick for the treaty makers. If so, we shall have to do our best with something less.

We must be prepared to take the most we can get of powers for a supernational authority—or for several such authorities—to consolidate that conquest, and then strive to enlarge it. We must seek to dilute national sovereignty, if we cannot drown it, to the greatest extent possible over the widest possible area. For, indeed, as has been well said, we must choose in future between sovereignty and security.

What structure, less complete than a full world government, would both serve our immediate purpose, and allow of future extension? It should, I think, contain two elements, first, a Universal World Society, with certain minimum obligations and minimum rights of membership, to which all nations should belong. And, second, within this world-wide membership regional groups, more closely knit, in Europe and in other parts of the world, with much more pooling of sovereignty and a much higher level of common obligations and rights than in the wider body. Both parts of this dual structure will, I think, be found to be necessary.

Some critics of the League of Nations say that it failed because it was too universal. But, in truth, it was never universal. The United States was never a member. Germany did not join till 1926, nor Russia till 1934. Japan, Germany, and Italy left during the period of decline after 1931 because they chose aggression and treaty-breaking rather than the rules of the League Covenant. Brazil and other American states resigned for less substantial reasons. Some member states have disappeared because they have been eaten alive by aggressors. And Russia has just been expelled for trying to eat Finland alive.

But because the League was never universal and, in particular because the United States was not a member, it was never possible to make League membership attractive from the economic standpoint. The obvious principle would have been that of the Open Door, and rights of equal access to colonial markets and raw materials should be available to League members and to them only. In that case to leave or to be expelled from the League would be to lose solid economic advantages. But such a policy of discrimination was never practical politics, given that the United States preferred to stay outside the League. And thus, on those occasions when strong centrifugal forces showed themselves at Geneva, there was no steady pull the other way. It was partly because membership seemed to be worth so little, either in normal or abnormal times, that in the end the League fell to bits. And for this inherent weakness in the League the United States bears almost all the responsibility.

Hence the need at the conclusion of this war for a world-wide international society, membership of which should be an indispensable condition for the enjoyment of the economic advantages indicated above. The minimum obligations would no doubt have to be less than those of the League Covenant, but I should hope that they might at least include the duty to consult with other nations in the event of aggression or threat of aggression, the duty to submit all international disputes to predetermined peaceful procedures, and the duty to expel, and thereby to deprive of the above economic advantages, any State found guilty of aggression or other grave breach of its international undertakings. It is this last duty which, if States are to be held within the Society and given material inducements to be good neighbors, is crucial.

And these inducements might be so substantial as to form most potent instruments for keeping the peace. Equal economic access, with the political rulers, to all colonial territories not yet self-governing, is in itself a great inducement. And there should be a good chance, at the end of the war, of agreement among the chief colonial Powers to set up a new system including such a provision. There should, moreover, be a good chance, after the pre-war fever of ever-mounting economic nationalism, to break down many trade barriers after the war. But most-favored-nation treatment under new trade treaties might well be limited to loyal members of the new international society. That this society should be world-wide is the ideal. That all Powers of real importance, including the United States, should be members is essential, if the society is to be effective.

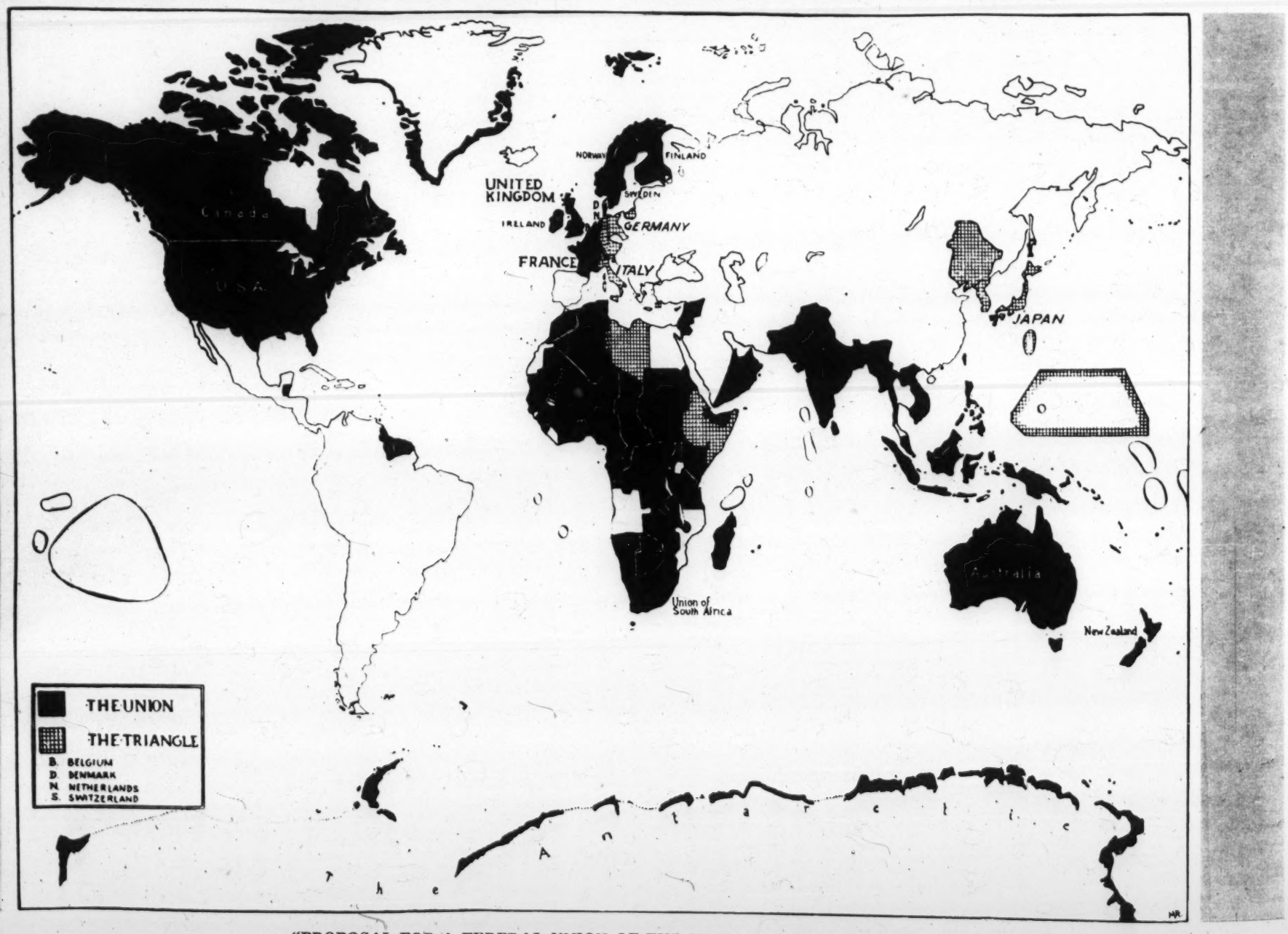
Within this wider society, I contemplate regional groups. Some of these may be, or may contain within themselves Federal Unions. Here it is premature to be precise, except in paper schemes deliberately meant to be provisional and to provoke discussion. Even "Federal Europe" is ambiguous. I have seen one careful scheme covering all Europe west of the Russian frontiers, and adding the British dominions. I have also met two Professors of the University of Oxford, where Federal Union is being much discussed. The first wanted a union with Britain, France, and Germany as nucleus, but excluded Italy. The second wanted to begin with Britain, France, and Italy, but to exclude Germany, at least for an initial period.

The practical minimum of Federal Union is pooled armed forces, pooled diplomacy and a customs union. I do not despair of seeing Europe west of Russia travel that far, though it may not take it in one bound. In 1930 Aristide Briand and Mr. Arthur Henderson were already planning at Geneva the first stages of the United States of Europe, just before the financial and political deluge of 1931. That idea is still alive.

Britain was to be in that union, but its position is peculiar, with one foot ever more firmly on the continent of Europe and the other in the British Commonwealth which hitherto as persistently refusd even to consider a British Federation.

At the end of the World War there was a vast liberation of oppressed nationalities in Europe—Poles, Czechs, Yugoslavs, Rumanians, and others. There were minor inequities, but, on the whole, there was national self-determination in Europe.

At the end of this war much of that work of liberation will have to be done afresh—to that inferno where Poles and Czechs are in torment, deliverance must come—but we must not stop short this time at national self-determination. There must be a grouping of free nations in a higher unity.



"PROPOSAL FOR A FEDERAL UNION OF THE LEADING DEMOCRACIES"

Map from Clarence K. Streit's Book "Union Now"

Courtesy of Harper & Brothers, Publishers

Businessman for President!

Frank E. Gannett Is Unusual Among Candidates for the Republican Presidential Nomination in That He Sees the Office Through a Publisher's Eyes

By Jesse S. Cottrell

THE CANDIDACY of Frank E. Gannett for the Republican nomination for President, launched in his home city of Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 16, is being watched by official Washington for two distinctive reasons:

First, Mr. Gannett, publisher of 18 newspapers, has the unique position of being the only candidate who is a businessman and non-officeholder.

Second, while mindful of the enormity of the foreign situation, and opposed to foreign involvement, the Rochesterian has brought "unsolved domestic problems" to the fore and forced other candidates to broaden the scope of campaign speeches to deal more intimately with the issues that twice caused election of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

A third reason that might be added is that the publisher-candidate has again turned the spotlight on the four ill-fated proposals, all of which Mr. Gannett assailed, that two years ago lost Mr. Roosevelt much of his popularity and control of Congress: Adding six Justices to the Supreme Court by general reorganization of the judicial system; government reorganization embodied in the original bill; the 1938 "purge" when the President sought defeat of recalcitrant Senators and House members who opposed phases of his program, especially the court bill; and the "Lending-Spending" recovery bill of 1939, authorizing an outlay of 3.8 billion dollars.

As Mr. Gannett, oft referred to as the "flying candidate," owing to almost exclusive travel in his own airplane, continues his campaign, he adheres strictly to his pronouncements at the testimonial dinner in Rochester, where he became a candidate, that "the nation cannot exist half collectivist and half private enterprise. The country cannot carry a burden of crooked yardsticks, a breaking weight of taxes, mounting debt, and an ever-growing load of bureaucrats—and still carry on."

Wide World

PUBLISHER CANDIDATE AND FAMILY

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gannett and Their Daughter Sally and Her Scottie Dog, Unidentified. Their Miami House

Mr. Gannett's friends declare that he has pitched his campaign upon his creed in business and dealings with his fellow men. All admit that the editor-publisher has come the long and hard way to reach a stepping stone to the Presidency.

Mr. Gannett was born Sept. 15, 1876, in the Hill country of Central New York, near Bristol, in the Finger Lakes region. His father and three uncles cleared a wilderness farm on Lake Canandaigua, built homes from forest-hewn lumber and called it Gannett Hill. They were descendants of Matthew Gannett, settler at Hingham-Scituate, Mass., who came from Dorsetshire, England, in 1658. His maternal ancestry was Scottish and Dutch.

* * *

At nine, Mr. Gannett began earning his way by delivering one of the newspapers he now owns, peddling books, doing odd jobs for Bristol shopkeepers, and farm labor.

At 18, he was graduated from the local high school in a varied curriculum that ranged from the fundamentals of the three R's to the classics. He entered the New York State regents' examination and won a Cornell University scholarship. Young Gannett worked his way through the Ithaca institution by waiting on table, operating a laundry agency, and as a reporter for a newspaper he now owns. He was graduated in 1898, with honors and savings of $1,000.

Soon after graduation, Mr. Gannett became secretary to Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell, when he was named by President McKinley chairman of the first Philippine commission. Tarrying in Manila only a year, Mr. Gannett returned home via Europe. Declining William Howard Taft's offer of $3,000 a year to return to the Archipelago, Mr. Gannett became city editor of the Ithaca News at $15 a week.

After employment on the old Leslie's weekly in New York and as editor of the Pittsburgh Index, Mr. Gannett bought half interest in the Elmira Gazette for $20,000, paying $3,000 of his savings and borrowing $17,000 from Elmira banks.

The struggle to pay off this debt, during the subsequent decade, was the supreme test of the publisher's industry and sound business judgment. Having succeeded, he became sole owner of the paper, and then bought the Ithaca News on which he had started as a college reporter.

In 1918, Mr. Gannett, with two partners, bought the Rochester Union and Advertiser and the Rochester Times, and merged them as the Times-Union, his first venture in a metropolitan field. He bought his partners' interests in 1924 for $2,000,000.

By 1929 the Gannett newspapers included 18 publications in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Illinois, all operated upon the Gannett autonomous policy that publisher, editor and employees of each should be home people who know needs of their local communities. Also, that each Gannett newspaper must be first, a news paper, "Clean, fair, independent, constructive, a home newspaper fit to enter the home and be read by every member of the family."

* * *

With 1929 a year of greatest newspaper mortality, Mr. Gannett dropped the Brooklyn Eagle, economized all along the line, and rode through the dark period successfully without reducing personnel.

The Gannett Company, Inc., had been organized just before the depression. More than a fourth of the 4,000 employees purchased $1,200,000 preferred stock at 85. It has paid $6 dividend annually and sells on the New York Stock Exchange above 100. Employees have increased holdings to one-third of the $7,200,000 of $6 preferred stock outstanding, representing the total indebtedness of the Gannett newspapers, with the properties conservatively valued at $25,000,000.

Mr. Gannett's criticism of the New Deal as President of the National Committee to Uphold the Constitution has made him the target of certain administration spokesmen. Such was climaxed when he met Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, the most truculent of the New Dealers, in a debate on the Town Hall of the Air program Jan. 12, 1939, in New York City, when they debated, "Have we a free press in the United States?"

Mr. Gannett married Caroline Werner, daughter of the late Justice William E. Werner of the New York State Court of Appeals, in 1920. They have two children, Sally and Dixon, with imposing residences in Rochester and Miami, Fla.

He spends much of his time on the golf links, and during the summer finds the large yacht that he maintains at Rochester a means of recreation and pastime. Robust in physique, nervous and dynamic, Mr. Gannett is a tireless worker, able and thorough.

By his 4,000 or more newspaper employees he is respected and esteemed. He is regarded as a "good employer," considerate and generous. His wage scale is above the average, and he never has labor troubles. This is best illustrated by relations with the Newspaper Guild, organized on the Rochester Democrat & Chronicle and the Times-Union.

* * *

Practically every editorial employee had signed up. A committee was named to call on "the chief." The conference lasted only a few seconds. He told the committee to draft its own new scale, and that since he was leaving the city, he would leave instructions for an official of the company to sign for him. Thus ended the interview.

All Gannett newspaper employees have his concept of a newspaper. The organization on each newspaper functions independently, and when any department on a newspaper begins to bog, someone is assigned to "pep it up" but nobody loses his job.

The Gannett newspapers are listed as among those that do not accept liquor advertisements.

Mr. Gannett is a total abstainer, and his week-end cruises on his launch on Lake Ontario are dry parties. He believes in sobriety in business and every walk of life, but is not a militant prohibitionist. He has no fight on the traffic. His position is simply that liquor and beer advertisements have no place in a newspaper "read by every member of the family."

With repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, his policy remained unchanged, though income from liquor advertisements in his newspapers might yield a million dollars a year.

SOME OF THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS

Maine to Texas: An Open Letter

This letter was inspired by an unusual group response to the Thanksgiving symposium which appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section of Nov. 25, under the title, "Why I Am Thankful This Year." The symposium was read before the Freshman Class in English at the Texas State College for Women, who were asked to select the article which appealed to them most. In choosing Alton Berry's article, 57 members of the class went a step further by individually writing to Mr. and Mrs. Berry to express their appreciation.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

Dear Fifty-seven:

When Mrs. Colby, the R. F. D. carrier, drove up to our mail box and left a penny post card the other day notifying us to call for a package at the railroad express office, we never suspected how much fun was in store for us. The package was registered from Denton, Texas, and valued at $50. What could it be? We didn't know anyone in Denton, Texas. In fact, we had never heard of Denton, Texas.

To say that we were surprised and pleased with the contents of that package is putting it mildly. We wish to thank you for all the enjoyable hours your letters have brought us.

We were particularly interested in your description of the carbon plants in the Panhandle that never cease burning and of the only helium plant in the world at Amarillo. Your oil fields and the towns that have grown so rapidly since the discovery of "black gold," your ranches, mountains, cities (one, the largest cotton market in the world), and your small towns have all been brought to us through your letters. Even your typical Texas menu of fried chicken, sweet potatoes seasoned with cinnamon, nutmeg, and brown sugar, rice with milk gravy made from the chicken gravy, black-eyed peas seasoned with salt pork or bacon, biscuits with butter in the middle, and "for dessert, Ambrosia," all this has been so real that we have dashed to the kitchen to raid our own refrigerator.

Some of your questions made us laugh, and we can see by the many things you have told us about you and your part of America which seem so strange to us that you would have laughed even louder at some of our misconceptions.

You ask, "Do you use a tractor on your farm, or do you still use mules?" We use a tractor which the boys rigged out of an old Ford car. Mules are scarce in Maine. In fact, we haven't seen a mule around here since the portable sawmills stopped using them. That was a good many years ago. Although tractors are used quite generally, our neighbor, Loring Soule, who has a farm farther down the Bay, still works the land with a fine big yoke of oxen. And still farther down the road, Tudor Gardiner keeps a flock of sheep, and a couple of years ago he had some of the spring clip carded, spun, dyed, woven, and made up into a suit.

We note that you are interested in our climate as we are in yours. Here in Maine we have an old saying, "If you don't like the weather, just wait a minute." That shows how variable the weather can be on the Maine coast. One of you asks, "Do you wear fur clothing in winter?" No, the climate is never quite that cold. But the thermometer drops to 15 or 20 degrees below zero for brief spells. Our springs are late. Usually it is nearly May before the lilacs begin to bud, and the robins settle down to the serious business of building in the orchard branches. Our farmers wait for the hot spell late in May to plant their corn, but school is usually over by the time the youngsters can stand the icy shock of the first plunge into the cove. Our summers and our scenery are the reason why our number plates are labeled, "Vacationland." Even in those summers when the rainfall is light, the soft sea fogs drench the gardens and hayfields. And though the robins on the telephone wires call in vain for rain, the larkspur, hollyhock, and petunias flourish in our dooryard.

Very few of the rural schools are consolidated as yours are; but instead, scattered all over the State are little one-room schoolhouses. In ours, Mrs. Spaulding teaches all the eight grades. Bowdoin College at Brunswick is only 18 miles from us. Longfellow and Hawthorne were Bowdoin men. So was Franklin Pierce, who became President shortly after your State came into the Union.

One of you has written: "My father works in the oil fields and we live in the oil camp. The article says Mr. Berry works in the Bath Iron Works. Do you all live in the iron camp?"

No, the farm where we live is six miles from the shipyard. Maine houses are mostly frame houses. The colonial type is common. Our house is colonial, one-and-a-half story. The frame is of half-round, hand-hewn pumpkin pine put together with wooden pins. The finish is flush, having no overhang, and is hand-sawed, as are the clapboards. There is a central chimney with three fireplaces. In winter we bank our houses with hemlock boughs to help keep out the cold.

Our house is known among the older residents of Woolwich as the "Captain Joe Thomson place." The original Thomsons were farmers and fishermen. When Joseph Albert Thomson was 17, he and his younger brother made a trip to the Grand Banks of Newfoundland in a fishing schooner hailing from the island of Westport just across the bay. In a great gale, the captain and mate were lost overboard. Joseph took command and brought the schooner safely home. At 17, he was Cap'n Joe. He liked the sea, so he "went deep water," as we say in Maine. Capt. Joe Thomson made a great name for himself as a master mariner. For 17 years he commanded the crack three-skysail ship, I. F. Chapman. She was a magnificent big softwood ship, built near the Iron Works in Bath. Some of her timbers were cut in the pastures in Woolwich.

You wonder whether we have fresh fruits and vegetables in winter. Refrigerator trains and fast trucking service bring fresh produce to us all winter from Florida and California—and Texas. It is not much like the old days when the cellars and barns were crammed with the best of the autumn harvest. But even now nearly every Maine housewife living on a farm will have stocked her cellar with jars of string beans, peas, corn, and tomatoes, to say nothing of rows and rows of strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, blueberry, pear, peach, and plum preserves. She will have also a supply of jams, jellies, pickles, mincemeat, and soon after Thanksgiving, when the pig is usually killed, there will be hams and bacons smoked in smoldering corncobs, and layers of pork salted down in the barrel at the foot of the cellar stairs. We should not forget to mention dried beans, because Saturday night would not seem like Saturday night on a Maine farm without a supper of baked beans and steamed brown bread.

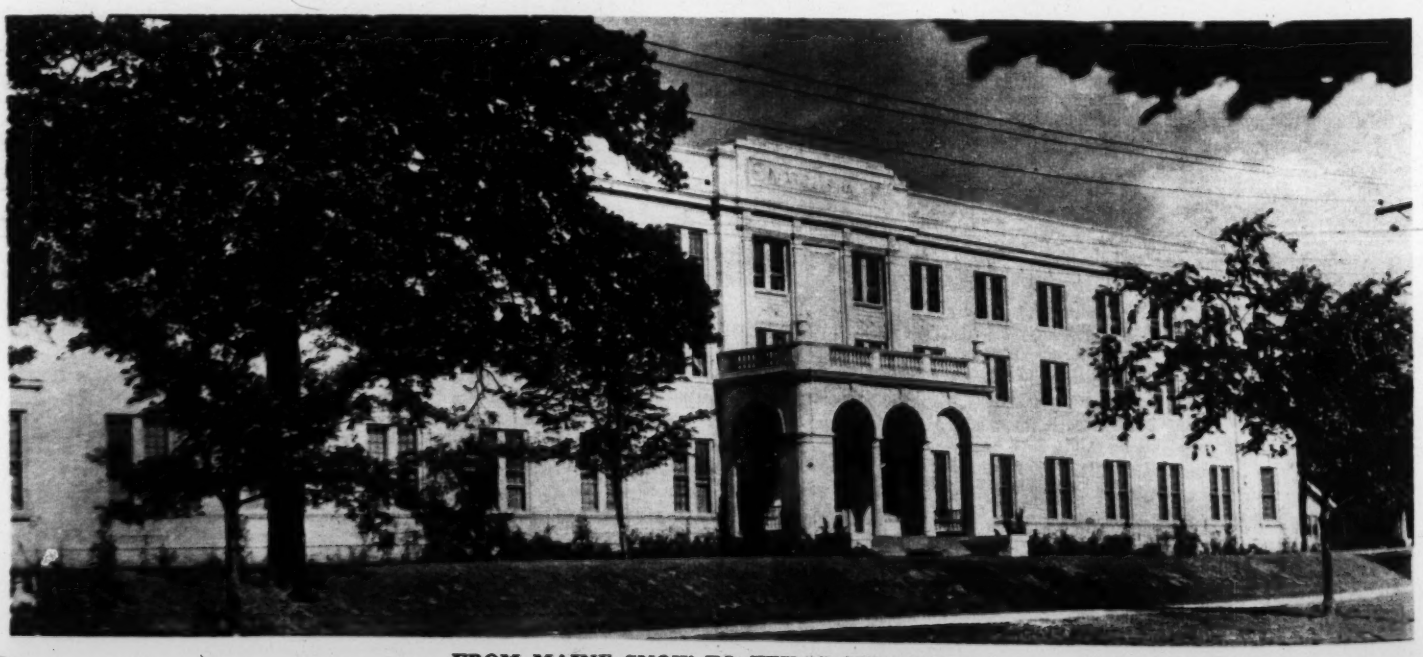
There will be potatoes piled up in a huge bin, and plenty of beets, carrots, and turnips stowed away in boxes of earth so that they will keep until along in the spring. In a Maine cellar you will always detect the cool, mellow fragrance of apples sorted away in bins or in barrels, plenty of good eaters and bakers and pie apples; Baldwins and Greenings, Ben Davis and Northern Spies, Tallman Sweets and Russets. We in Woolwich are especially proud of our Tallman apples, for these hardy apples were originated right here in Woolwich by General Peleg Tallman, who fought in the Revolution.

Our history is very old, as you will see. Much of it is a story of warfare between the whites and the red men, and many interesting landmarks are left as evidence, such as our old powder houses, and blockhouses to which the white people fled for protection during Indian raids. The land comprising our town was bought by the first settlers from the Indian chief Robin Hood for a load of pumpkins and a coat without any sleeves. At Wiscasset, our neighboring village, is the oldest courthouse now in use in New England, and there can be seen the oldest recorded deed, dated July 15, 1625, for land conveyed to John Brown by the Indian Samoset.

You ask for a description of our cove. If you could look, with us, out of our back windows today you would see the river that makes in from the bay, which is about a half-mile wide at this point, nearly frozen over, and our cove covered with ice and the ice with snow. Just across the cove is the Point, which helps to form it, with its tall, straight pines and hemlocks almost black today as they often look just before a storm.

If it were summer we would like to take you all down to our cove, where we would row across to the small beach near the Point. There, after a swim, we could gather driftwood, and warm over the beans and roast hot dogs over the fire. Or we might dig clams and have a clambake. Have you ever had a clambake? Just the smell of the seaweed steaming on the hot stones gives one a big appetite, and the mixed tang of smoke, salt seaweed and clams is unforgettable.

We have tried to give you a little glimpse of Maine life, but to really appreciate our State we urge you to pay it a visit. Thanks again for your friendly letters and your interest. Even though we may never see Texas, we shall always feel much nearer to that part of our wonderful land. ALTON and MARION BERRY



FROM MAINE SNOW TO TEXAS SUNSHINE Staff, Public Works Administration

The Berrys' Home in Woolwich, Maine, Banked With Hemlock Boughs. Anna May, the Youngest of the Berry Family, Gets the Mail. A Dormitory on the Campus of the Texas State College for Women at Denton

Equalize All Social Benefits

By Holmes Bishop

Retiring President, Associated Farmers of California, Inc.

OWING TO A WELL-ORGANIZED propaganda campaign of national proportions, people have been led to believe that California farm labor presents a complex situation requiring intricate planning and regimentation. As a matter of fact, it is simple when its fundamentals are considered. There are two phases of the problem. The first is a normal one, relating to the relationships between the farmers and the workers, and the other, of even greater magnitude, is a superimposed one caused by a nation-wide shift in population. We will take these two phases in order.

There has been a great deal said about California agriculture being unique, as though we had some special kind here. But fruits, truck crops, field crops and the like are grown under the same rules of nature as they are elsewhere, all tourist literature notwithstanding. It is true that farmers have adopted more scientific and business-like methods, which is also the case elsewhere, so that farmers everywhere have been rising above peasantry.

There are those who have been trying to build up prejudice against the larger farmers, placing upon them the entire responsibility for the labor problem. They give statistics in an attempt to show that a few large farmers employ all the help and receive all the income. Such figures are for the purpose of misleading. It should be remembered that it is not the size of the farm that determines the labor requirements; it is the type of farm.

For example, in berry, poultry, and dairy farming, more help is used on five or ten acres than is required on a 50-acre orange grove, and more is required on a 50-acre orange grove than on a 500-acre wheat field. So it is easy to see that there are too many people writing about agriculture who know nothing about farming.

The labor problem, or any other problem, will never be solved by hatred, envy, malice, and violence. Solutions come from sober, constructive, and intelligent reasoning. We must concern ourselves with jobs for people, and we cannot accomplish this by destroying the source of jobs.

In California, as elsewhere, the farmer cannot pay wages in excess of his ability to pay. He has no way of passing added costs on to the consumer. When wages exceed this, they become confiscatory. United States Department of Agriculture statistics bear witness that despite all of the propaganda concerning low farm wages in California, we pay the highest daily and monthly agricultural wages in the United States, at the same time that our commodities must compete in eastern markets with low-cost production of other areas. That we can do this, still paying the additional freight cost to eastern market centers, bears testimony not only to the scientific methods of our farmers, but to the productivity of our land. This, too, shows that California farmers are interested in their farm labor problems and have maintained the best working conditions and wages possible, despite competitive forces and low income.

In the middle of the depression, about 1932, farmers began a proration of labor, or the spreading of work to a greater number of workers in an effort to take up the slack in unemployment. This had the consent and the commendation of the workers. While the piece and hourly pay was the same, it resulted in a smaller weekly earning, but kept thousands of workers off relief. The resulting smaller earnings per person, however, have been used by agitators as propaganda against the farmers, giving them no credit for their help to thousands of workers.

The proper distribution of seasonal labor is essential in keeping employment more steady. While it is recognized that oversupply of labor and the curtailment

(Continued on page 13)

To Ease California's Farm Problem

Extend Wages and Hours Law

By Carey McWilliams

Chief of the Division of Immigration and Housing, State of California

I HAVE BEEN ASKED to explain what can be done "to help solve California's farm labor problem," but it would take all the space here available just to outline the proposals actually necessary to get at the roots of the problem itself. Hence, I can do little more than to point out a few obvious recommendations.

The problem of interstate migration is, in a way, quite distinct from the problem of migratory farm labor in California, and yet the two overlap in such a manner that it is impossible to discuss the one without mentioning the other. I feel, for example, that the problem of the mass movements of population across state lines in quest of employment and a new life is of such importance and magnitude that some federal agency, preferably the National Resources Planning Board, should undertake a long-range study of the problem looking to recommendations for the resettlement of these people.

Likewise, I feel that with the ever-increasing mechanization of agriculture, a problem that is now essentially a California problem, namely, that of migratory farm labor, is likely to become a national issue. I therefore feel that President Roosevelt might well appoint a national commission on agricultural labor and interstate migration, patterned after the Farm Tenancy Committee, which turned in such an excellent report in 1937. As a matter of fact, the Farm Tenancy Committee itself recommended that special study be given to the problem of agricultural labor. Also, in respect to the purely interstate aspects of the problem, I feel that Congressman Jerry Voorhis is on the right track, and that three bills which he has introduced in Congress merit support and approval.

These bills (HR 2974, HR 2975, and HR 5736) in substance are designed to bring about some uniformity in the settlement and residence laws of the various states; to equalize, as nearly as possible, relief standards; to provide federal assistance for transients; to create a real federal placement service or employment agency; and to provide medical care and assistance to transients.

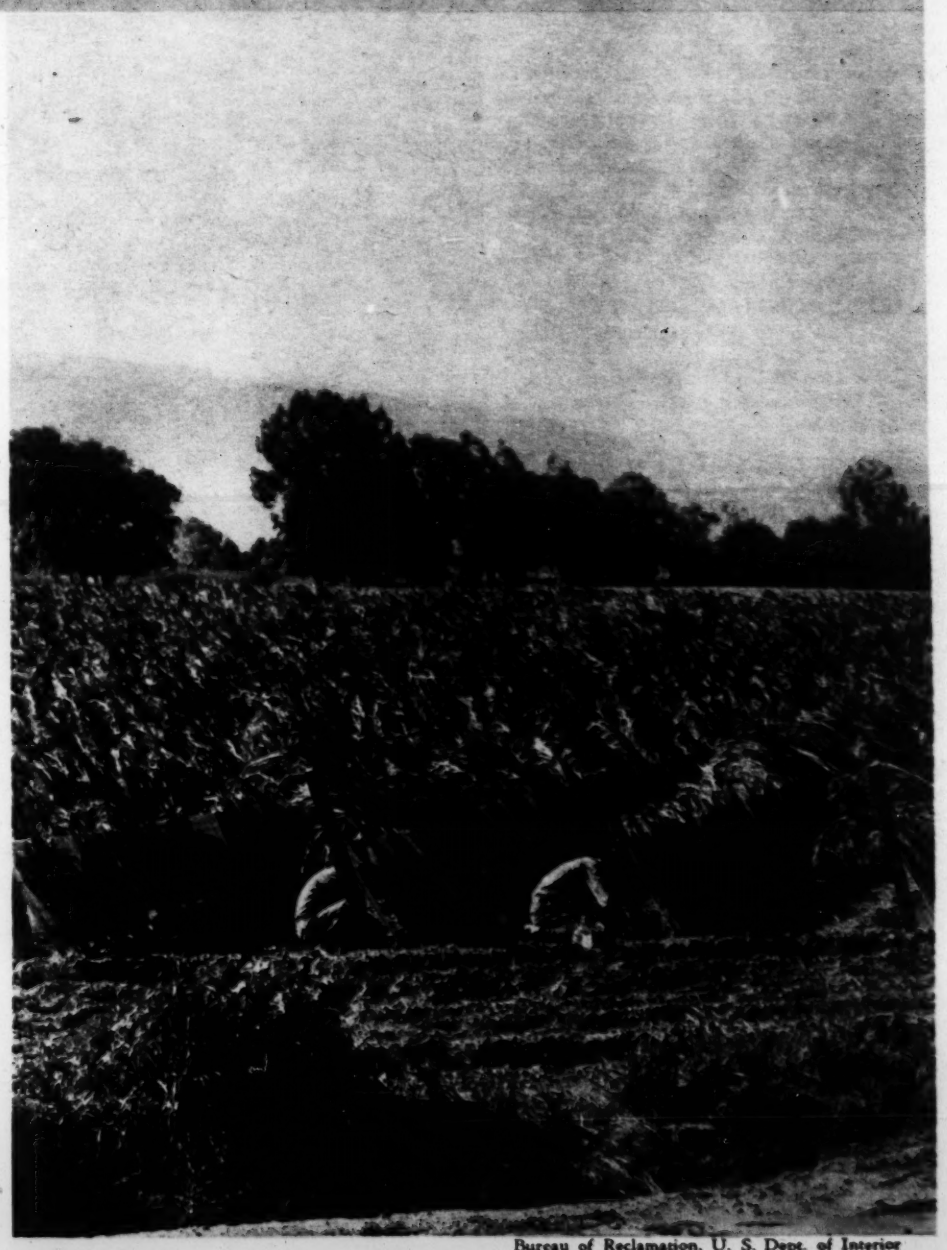
The discontinuance of the Federal Transient Service in September, 1935, has greatly complicated the entire problem of migrants in California. The Federal Government, by all means, should once again assume responsibility—or at least a considerable degree of responsibility—for the care of transients, i. e., those who have lost residence in one community but have not yet succeeded in establishing a new legal residence or settlement.

The Federal Government should also establish regular border-count stations throughout the Southwest, on the western border of Oklahoma, the western border of Arizona, and the California-Oregon border, so that definite check can be maintained on the movement, across state lines, of migrants in search of work. This service could be maintained at a more or less nominal expense, and the information obtained would be of great value, not only to the states affected, but to the Federal Government.

With respect to the narrower issue, that of migratory farm labor in California, considered as a local issue, I feel that the first step necessary to a solution of this problem is to induce the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in Washington, to co-operate with the labor statistician of the State of California, in working out a definite, accurate, month-by-month, or quarterly, system of reporting employment in California agriculture. No one accurately knows, at present, for example, how many people actually find employment in agriculture in California in any one year; for what periods of time they are employed; and what their earnings are for the year.

In my judgment, any "solution" of the farm labor problem in California presupposes that agricultural workers are organized in trade unions, well disciplined, and under competent leadership. The organization of the workers involved is essential for many quite obvious reasons. In the first place, the 200,000 workers in

(Continued on page 14)



Bureau of Reclamation, U. S. Dept. of Interior

WINTER FARMING IN CALIFORNIA

Wind-Blown Palm Fronds and Heavy Paper Protect the New Tomato Plants (Top) in an Irrigated Garden in the Coachella Valley. Paper Bonnets Protect Young Squash Shoots Until the Growing Plants Push Through

The Race Is the Thing

With the Classic Millrose Games, the Cream of American College Athletes Each Year Begin Their Whirl Around the Saturday-Night Circuit

By John Eden

those kids down there! Ever see anything finer in your life? Anything that better expresses the ideal of American youth?" Just then there was the crack of a revolver, and in the distance a half dozen hurdlers began streaking it for the finish.

The popular favorite to take the event was Earl Vickery of Southern California. It was evident that the gallery knew all about him, but that most of the spectators were seeing him for the first time in action. A tall, well-proportioned boy, with a head of bright red hair, he swept on with an action as smoothly contrapuntal as the tick of a clock.

* * *

Talk to officials of the big-time meets and try to find out why it is that most of the big meets draw an audience that is at least one fifth made up of women, sometimes a quarter. "Perhaps it is because track is the most democratic of the amateur sports," they will say. "Take a football game. You seldom find—well, say a Cornellian, standing on his head to get tickets for a Yale-Harvard or a Princeton-Dartmouth game. He will be glad to go to the Harvard-Yale game if it comes right in his way. But give him a big-time track meet—the Millrose—the I. C. 4 A—and you'll often find him to be willing to pay the speculators' prices if he has to."

You can't compare a big-time track meet with any other athletic event you've ever seen, outdoors or in. This isn't just because there is more movement with 500 runners in warming-up suits—dark blue, black, with orange stripes down the pant-legs, white, with blazing crimson, diagonal stripes, emerald green satin, white satin.

The Rideout twins were the envy of the big-time circuit a couple of years ago when they broke in the most stylish kind of new warming-up suits of gleaming white satin! . . . And you begin to hear the thump of swift feet on the track, jogging, jogging; to track fans, it is a sound that has all the dramatic appeal the smell of sawdust has for circus fans. And you see boys who haven't met in months or weeks, greeting each other, swapping track news while they bend, and unlimber, loosen their ankles, stretch and flex their arms.

Competition? Sure! Ugliness, hostility? Seldom. In a whole season there may be one runner who will attract some attention among the rest by being a poor loser, or a boastful competitor, but he will be an exception, a kind of curiosity. None of the athletes seem to resent him. Rather, they don't seem quite to understand him. Sure, everybody wants to win. But—anyone can lose—have an off-night. Many's the time the track audience has watched Glenn Cunningham—who usually comes onto the track to warm up about 9 o'clock when he has to run at 10—jogging around with Gene Venzke, San Romani, or Chuck Fenske. Each knows that one will, in a space of a little over four minutes after 10 o'clock—depending on how good the individual's going is, that night—win—and the others will lose. But that's the way things go, and the race is the thing.

One of the Millrose officials got a couple of letters that were interesting. One was from a boy, a good athlete. He wanted to know if he could run in the meet. The Millrose officials have their problems. Every recognized athlete in the country wants to run in the Millrose. Five hundred competitors are about all the card of events will carry. This boy said, "The indoor season can hardly be classed as a success for a runner unless he gets a chance to run in the Millrose! But—if I don't get in this year—I wish you lots of success with the meet."

A coach in a southern state said he would like to enter his team. The officials had come to the end of their resources and wrote and told him so, expressing regret. He interpreted that "end of our resources" as meaning their meet-budget wouldn't permit them to invite his team. So he wrote back, saying, "I'd be glad to pay the expenses of the team myself." They had to tell him that refusal was not due to lack of money but to the fact that the meet's schedule was full.

* * *

A track meet official told one incident—a gallant story of a runner from the Pacific coast, who didn't have any money for such things, but who was determined to win the satisfaction of entering one of the big Atlantic coast meets. So he put his track shoes, his jersey and shorts and his warming-up suit into a canvas bag, along with a toothbrush and a couple of clean shirts—and hitch-hiked across the continent. It was hard and tiring for a runner who needed to keep in condition. New York sports writers and track followers noticed that he didn't look as if he had had enough to eat. They looked after him a bit, and he won a medal. Not a gold medal, but still a medal. Some one asked him if he was disappointed after coming all that way, the hard way.

"I ran in the meet, didn't I?" he replied, grinning. "Now I'm goin' to get my stuff together and hitch it back home."

GLENN CUNNINGHAM & CO. MATCHING STRIDES—AND IN COMPETITION, BELOW, WINNING IN THE COLUMBIAN MILE

MULTIPLY the average yearly interest in the United States in field and track by about 50 per cent and you will have a fair measure of the pitch it reached in the Millrose games. They are sponsored by John Wanamaker employees in New York, organized as the Millrose Athletic Association. There never has been a Millrose year which showed such a volume of advance interest, not only in this most lustrous of all the blue-ribbon meets on the "big" circuit but in those, as well, of the other indoor circuit games—the Prout and B. A. A. in Boston, the Metropolitan A. A. U. championships, Penn A. C.'s, New York A. C.'s, the Nationals and the indoor I. C. 4 A's, and others.

Part of the reason, of course, is the expected omission of the Olympics. But added to that there is obviously a tremendous, accelerating interest of the public at large in track meets. Quantities of youngsters still in grammar school can reel you off a yard or so of Glenn Cunningham's records without half trying, and throw in a resume of the sprint history of Clyde Jeffry for good measure. And if you think track meets are attended only by men and boys—well, take the word of one of the leading track meet officials of the country, who says, "The women who follow track meets are as enthusiastic and know as much about records, handicaps, potentialities of the top-flight performers as the men."

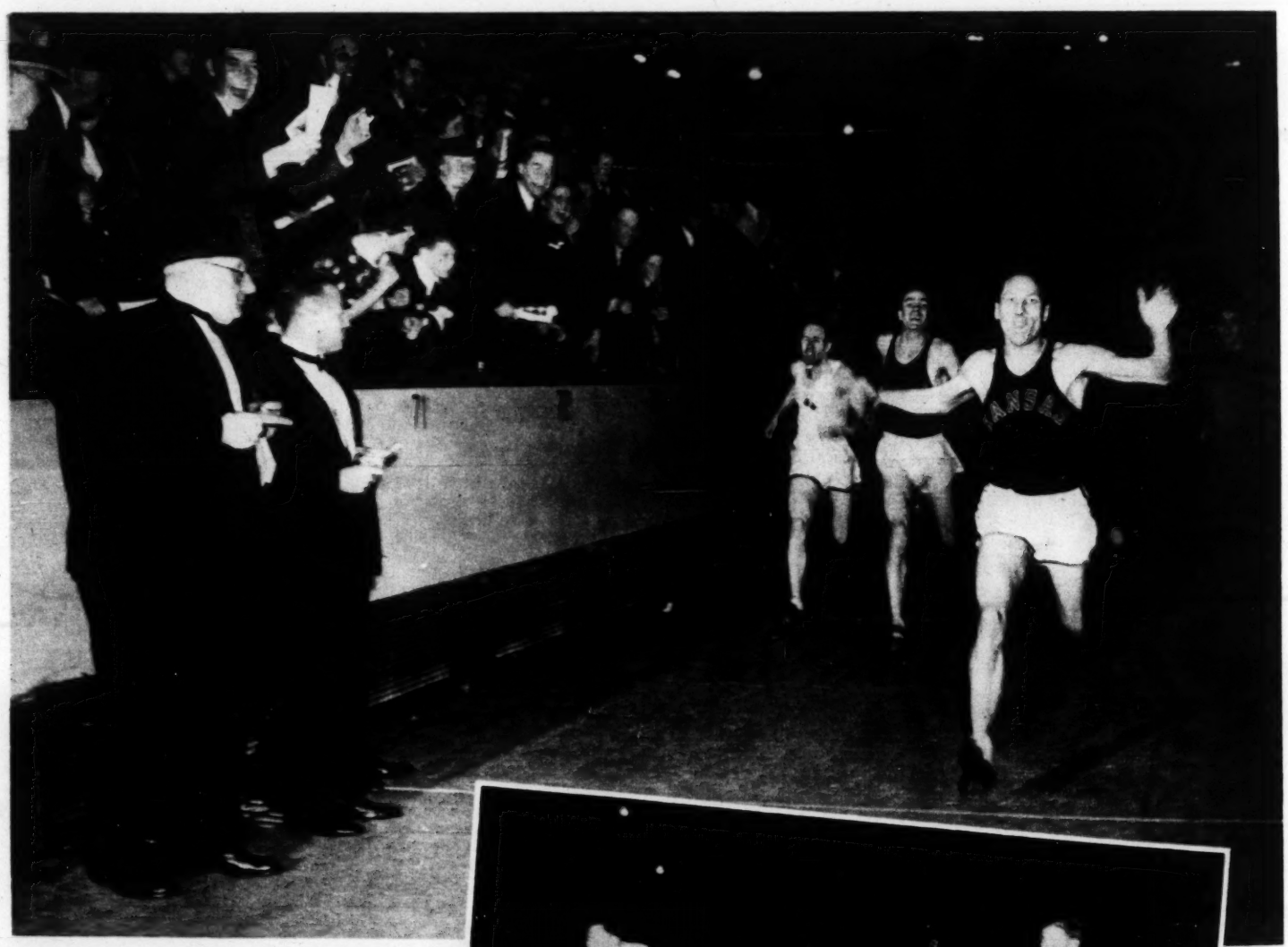
* * *

Under a blazing sun out at Randall's Island Stadium, across the Triborough Bridge from New York, a man sat mopping his face and wrists one day last June, as he watched the card of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. meet. What the Millrose meet is to the whole world of track—made up of college and important athletic-club participants—the I. C. 4 A meets are to the college world, and the finest flower of track performance the country over was on hand that day.

If we should mention the man's name you would recognize it as top-flight in world banking circles. But that day the rise and fall of the market were the least of this man's concern. He didn't seem to have a son or even a nephew in the meet. He was just there for a reason that appeared immediately in his conversation. "Well, I stroked crew my senior year, and I played football at Harvard, and I'll admit that a Harvard-Yale game, or a race on the Thames, are pretty fine sights. But you can give me one of these track meets any time. Look at athletes in action, in shorts and jerseys of varying shapes and colors. It isn't as tangible as that, yet the total effect is tangible enough.

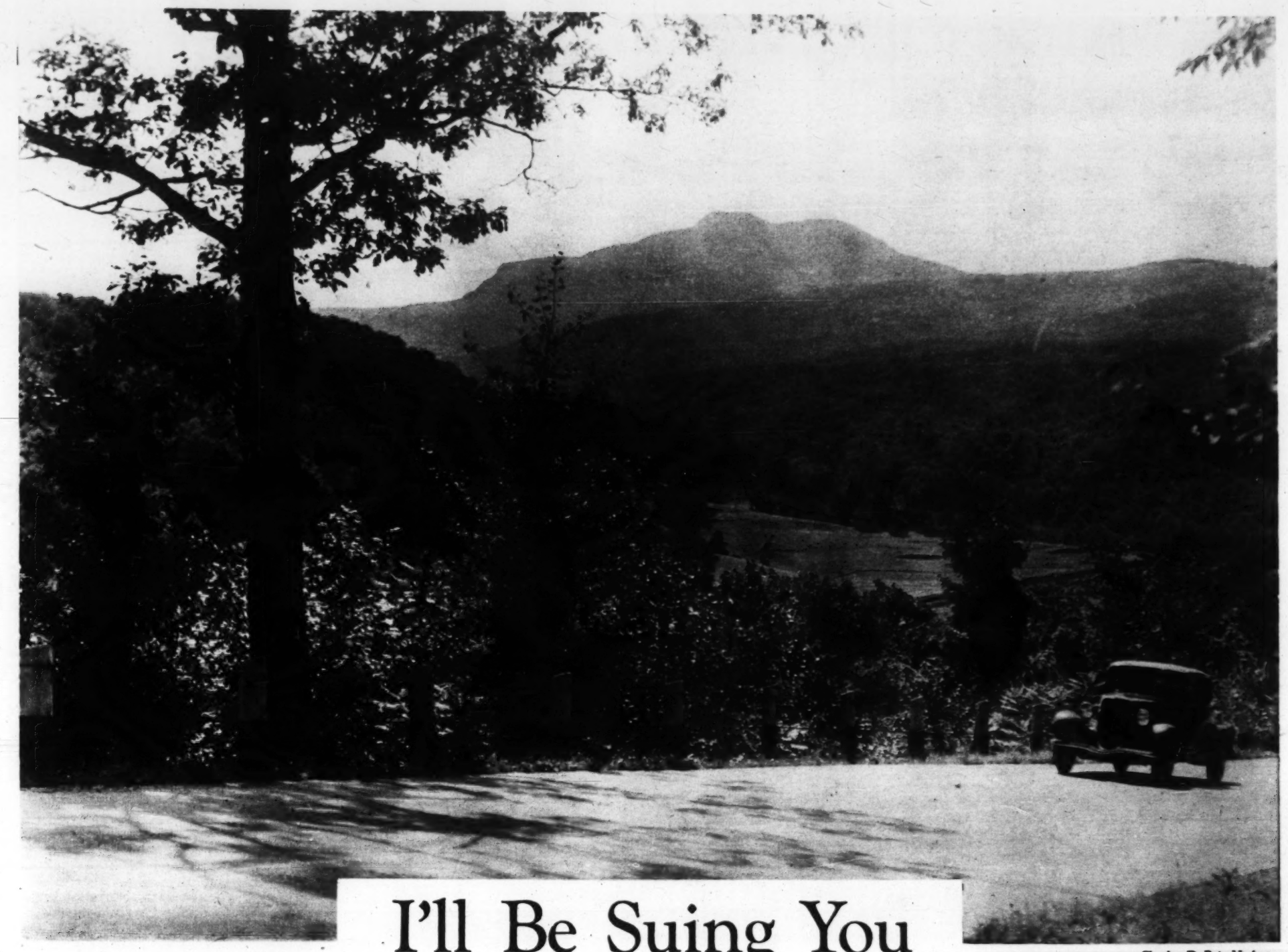
In New York go to the Madison Square Garden at 6:30 on the night of a meet, say. You won't be the first to arrive. Probably the top gallery will be full already. Men with typewriters will be drifting into the press box, which is a section of one of the balconies. Engineers will be fiddling with broadcasting apparatus in one of the little bo'sun's-chair-like arrangements swung over the track near the finish line of the sprints. Down on the infield officials in dress clothes will be gradually gathering.

And, around the oval track there will be, now a few, then, more and more,



A MILLROSE FINAL

Wide World



Charles DuBois Hodges

SAFETY FIRST, SCENERY SECOND
A View of the Camel's Hump From the Highway Near Bolton, Vermont

I'll Be Suing You —or Will I?

By Frederick W. Gillett

Pending the time when uniform automobile laws shall be established throughout the United States, it would be well for every operator of a motor vehicle to remember that he is responsible under the common law, in nearly half of the states, for the safety of his passengers. He can be sued on broad charges of negligence in case of mishap unless it occurs in a state that has defined his responsibility in an automobile age in guest laws. In consultation with his agent he may discover that he can obtain guest insurance for a sum as small as $1 a year.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

JOE BROWN was a kindly fellow. He liked to share his pleasures with others. He particularly enjoyed giving pleasures to neighbors not so fortunately situated as himself. The neighbor without a car had many occasions to feel grateful to Joe Brown. One day Joe was driving a neighbor to town. Rolling along the quiet New England highway, the two men fell into a lively discussion. Perhaps Joe was not paying the closest attention to his steering, but he was not driving carelessly. His neighbor made an emphatic point. Joe turned his head to reply, and in that split second a sudden turn in the road produced the unexpected. A car shot out from an intersection. Joe swerved to avoid a collision and plunged down an embankment. Both men received hospital attention.

The friend sued because of Joe's "negligent driving" and won the verdict.

Less than ten miles from the scene of their mishap, a similar one occurred. The passenger in this case was the son of the car owner's good neighbor. The boy had asked for a ride to town as a special favor, in order that he might keep a business appointment. He had missed his regular commuter's train. The car owner said cordially, "Sure thing, Jimmie."

Jimmie hopped in and they fell into the inevitable conversation along the way. A passing car crowded them, grazing their fender. Both turned to glare at the offender. At that moment, the car ahead slowed down. There was a crash, and Jimmie was injured when thrown against the windshield.

He sued, but he didn't get a dime. How can one collect if the other cannot?

The answer is simple—guest laws, and an imaginary line dividing two New England states. The first incident occurred in a state without guest laws applying to the operation of motor vehicles. The second happened in Vermont, one of the 26 states that have enacted this legislation to protect car owners and insurance companies from the unscrupulous guest who seeks to capitalize upon a mishap that involves neither intentional carelessness, gross negligence, nor the disregard of the rights of others.

Connecticut was a guest law pioneer in 1927, but has repealed this legislation. The law read: "No person transported by the owner or operator of a motor vehicle as his guest without payment for said transportation shall have a cause for damages against such owner or operator unless such accident had been intentional or caused by his heedlessness or reckless disregard for the rights of others."

The 26 states that followed Connecticut's lead include practically all the states of the Middle West, Vermont, Delaware, and Michigan, Montana, Nevada, Wyoming, Washington, California, Colorado, Oregon, and Utah; New Mexico and Texas; Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, and South Carolina. Kentucky also passed the law, but when brought to a test it was held invalid. Until the words of the state constitution are changed, Kentucky cannot validate a guest law superseding the common law code covering responsibility of drivers of motor vehicles.

The first compilation of the guest law was recently completed for the School of Jurisprudence at the University of California using a WPA research staff. It offers opportunity to compare the various statutes enacted and gives an insight into the reasons for their enactment.

Why wasn't the common law enough? Every state in the Union under the common law covers the point of responsibility of motor vehicle owners and operators for the passengers in their vehicles. Yes, but the common law code covers it only under the "common negligence" clause—which might have been fair enough when automobiles were few and their maximum speed was around 25 miles an hour. The menace of hitch-hiking was unknown. The possibilities of quick riches from accident suits, brought against a driver by the stranger picked up along the road; by neighbors and even members of the family, had not been realized. Nor had "collusive suits" to victimize insurance companies become common.

With the tremendous increase in automobile traffic, abuses of common law rights with regard to suits brought against car owners became flagrant. Some sort of check had to be found. That check was found in the guest law.

A case tried under the Connecticut guest law in 1930 was used by the United States Supreme Court in a pronouncement establishing the validity of the law in principle. Citing the Connecticut case, the highest court upheld the right of any state to enact guest laws (superseding the common law already in force) releasing owners and operators of motor vehicles from responsibility for the injuries to guests transported gratuitously by automobile.

The Connecticut case which established these legal points proves an interesting illustration of the abuses that bred the law.

Mr. and Mrs. Blank, with their young son, started out for a Sunday drive. The child was in the back seat, busy watching the many passing cars. Traffic was so heavy that a 20-mile-an-hour speed limit was the maximum. Stops were frequent.

Suddenly the boy said, "Daddy, look at the horses over there."

A group of men were riding horseback in a field to the right. Daddy looked, crashed into the car in front of them, and Mrs. Blank was injured. She sued to collect substantial damages from her husband for "negligence." First, she cited a case that had been settled before the guest law was passed in the same state. This, of course, got her nowhere. Then she turned to the new law, undaunted by its wording. Leaning heavily on Mr. Webster's dictionary, the lady declared that "heedlessness" was synonymous with "negligence."

She did not grasp the full import of the new law. The court held, (1) that "heedlessness" could not be defined by itself, but must be judged by the context, and (2) that, although Mr. Blank may have been wrong in looking at a horse while driving, he was not thereby showing a "reckless disregard for the rights of others." Mr. Blank's automatic response to his son's request could by no means be classed as the sort of "negligence" that was described under the law as making an owner or operator culpable.

Mrs. Blank was defeated. She appealed to the Connecticut Supreme Court, challenging the constitutionality of such a law since it discriminated between people in the same class (guests or passengers in a car). This she said was contrary to the Bill of Rights.

But the high court ruled that the law was not contrary to the Bill of Rights. Its validity and constitutionality were both established. Again Mrs. Blank had lost.

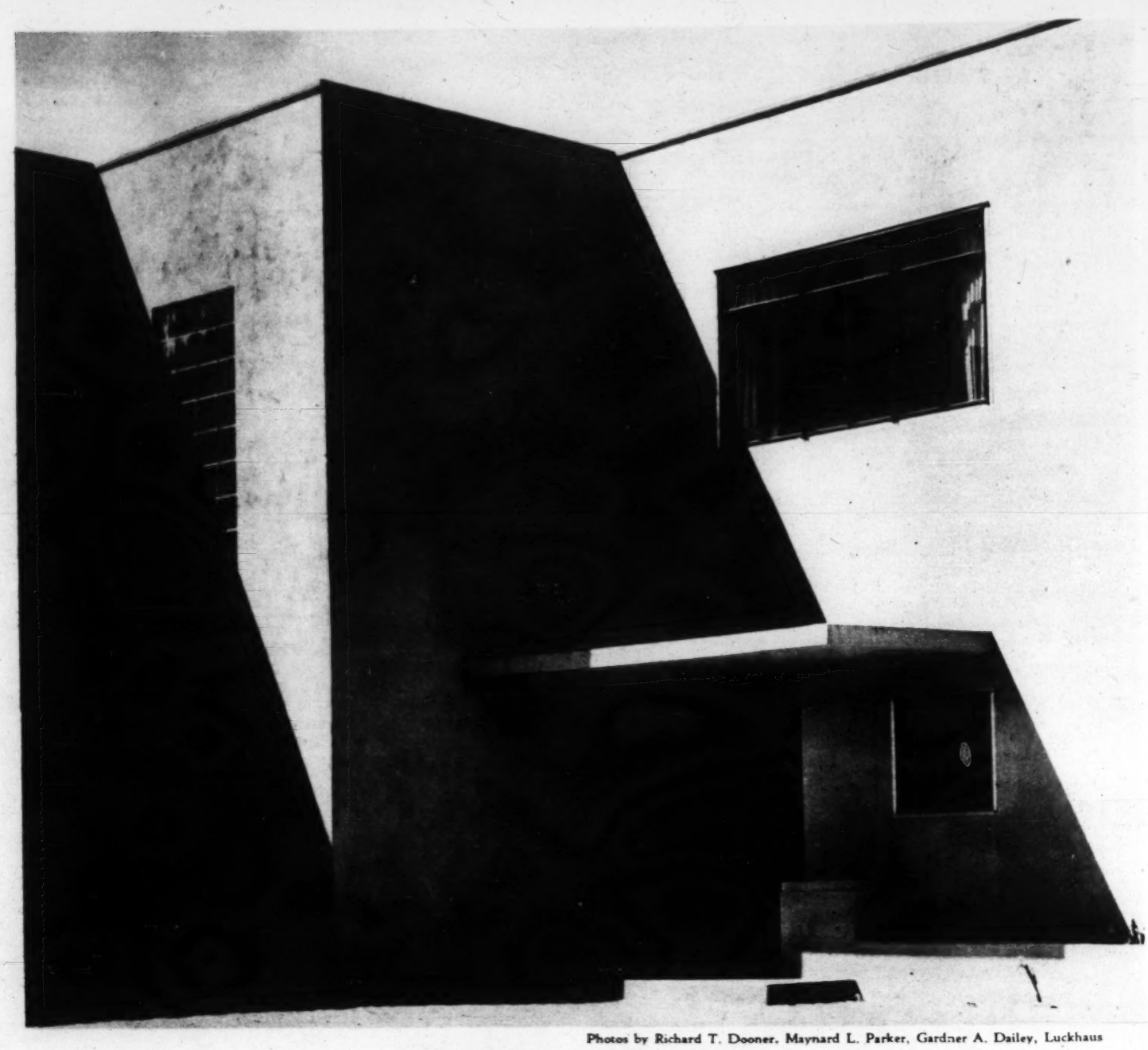
Mrs. Blank's action against her husband proved a boon to thousands of motorists and to insurance companies the land over. In other words, she—and the State of Connecticut—had started something. It is to be expected that the ball will continue to roll until all of the states have some sort of a similar statute on their books.

Guest laws, like all other progressive legislation, grew out of a rising popular demand for legal reform. In many states insurance companies have been in the forefront of the fight, demanding a change in the common law of negligence then in force—for an increasing number of suits were brought against drivers who carried ample insurance. In many cases collusion was apparent, although it could not legally be proved.

The defect in the common law

(Continued on page 14)

American Architecture on the March



Photos by Richard T. Dooner, Maynard L. Parker, Gardner A. Dailey, Luckhaus

MAIN ENTRANCE AND STAIR TOWER
California House of Margaret, Countess of Suffolk, Richard A. Morse, Architect

A HOUSE THAT MAKES SQUARE SE
Residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Stix Wasser
Howe, Architec

"AMERICA is now the old world and Europe the new," remarked a United States political scientist recently, "for virtually every continental nation has adopted a new constitution since we adopted ours." Whether or not this observation is true of government it is not true of the arts and especially of architecture. For the recent trend termed "the international architecture" stemmed from America and the more significant developments within it are at present essentially American.

By common consent the essence of the new architecture aims to express man's housing needs in the materials and processes of the modern technology. But it involves equally emancipation from the constraints imposed by old forms or styles. The result is a building commonly, though not necessarily, rectangular in shape, devoid of ornamentation, asymmetric in plan, new in its interpretative use of metal, wood, plastics, and glass—a striking departure from accustomed styles. Since, also, no two clients are alike in their needs, an architecture freed of stylistic requirements means endless variations in interpretation. Modern functional buildings resemble each other little in outline, mass or volume, but share the quality of simplicity and emphasize appropriateness in the use of materials.

* * *

Europe acknowledges America's priority in the initiation of this movement. It was the work of that brilliant Middlewestern individualist, Frank Lloyd Wright, who, profiting by the example of Boston's Richardson and the teaching and spirit of Chicago's Sullivan, precipitated in the latter part of the nineteenth century a movement that is now known throughout the world. Then America lost for a time its ascendancy. Wright forged ahead on his own, but Europe also produced leaders —Behrens and Gropius in Germany, Oud in Holland, and le Corbusier in France—who carried the original concepts to new structural conclusions. Their followers developed the so-called "international style," most familiar in form as "rectangular boxes" with corner windows, or as assorted "boxes and cylinders." From the cubistic stage Europe has made little progress. Forms have tended to crystallize. Ingenuity and spirit tend to be choked by "style." And now war suspends residential construction.

For many reasons America, so frequently a laggard in the arts, has within the past five years been able to reassume leadership in the new architecture. First has been the continuing fertility in Wright's own work. Though entering his eighth decade, he is still young in spirit, resourceful, productive. Next has been the continuing development of engineering and the industrial arts reflected in new building processes and in new forms and materials—whether synthetic boards, plastics, or glass. Alert minds have experimented. Lastly, there has been an infiltration of European genius and experience, not merely by books and travel but also in the person of great leaders.

* * *

Neutra in Los Angeles and Lescaze in New York, though born respectively in Vienna and Geneva, have been among the more conspicuous, leaders in the modern movement in America for more than a decade. Of late, Mies van der Rohe, of Tugendhat fame, has settled in the United States. Marcel Breuer and Moholy-Nagy, associates of Gropius during the heyday of the Bauhaus, are one at Cambridge and the other in Chicago. Saarinen of Finland teaches in Michigan; Ruhtenberg of Sweden practices in New York; Berhens and Wagner of Germany teach respectively at Dartmouth and Harvard. Michael Goodman from Russia teaches at the University of California.

Most important is the presence of that great teacher, innovator, and system maker, Walter Gropius of Harvard, who, years ago as director of Germany's Bauhaus, devised the new progressive pedagogy of architecture in its conjunction with all related arts, whether fine or applied, with engineering science and mechanical skills, and with practical sociology.

These newcomers have already been recognized in varying degrees by invitations to serve as consultants to our governmental agencies and architectural committees, as well as by winning many competitions for public buildings, and other contracts of conspicuous importance.

No architecture, I believe, is more truly American than the skillful adaptation of international principles (not style) of American derivation (Wright) and European elaboration (e. g., Gropius) to the immediate solution of specific problems in local housing, whether in New England or California. For a first principle of modern architecture is the study of the locale, the available materials, and the family to be housed. This leads to a product adapted to its region, to modern technology, and to American life, interest and ideals. No preceding type of design has ever involved an analysis so deep, or so organic an expression of man in his domestic milieu.

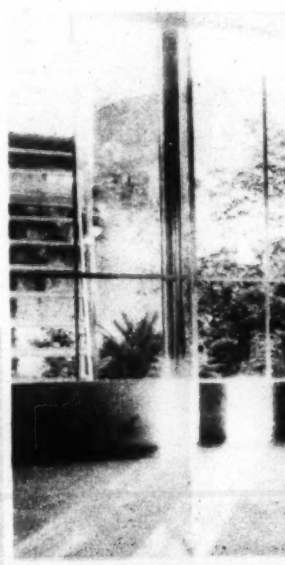
These men are the teachers of American youth. Their classes and their apprentices have the glow of a religious or social revival. If their masters would permit, the pupils would be slavish disciples. Fortunately, the greatest among teachers are profoundly aware that the new architecture to be honest must be personal. Hence stylistic imitation is deplored and inventiveness is fostered in their young pupils and apprentices.

Throughout history the United States has been enriched in science, technology, and art as well as industry by imported talent and genius from other lands. American culture is highly synthetic, but therein lies strength, not weakness. The earlier immigrants practicing the new architecture—Lescaze of New York, Neutra and Schindler of California—have grown through a wide range of experimental forms and expressivistic design to the point where each has left an impress upon his region and the nation. Each is recognized abroad as an American leader. Though born in Europe, these men wou to a sam delp Bell con arch (Ma and the and pet son

C par a p The styl the ord of of ach mo Ho or Yo ton Mo Ch

MOUNTAIN MURAL

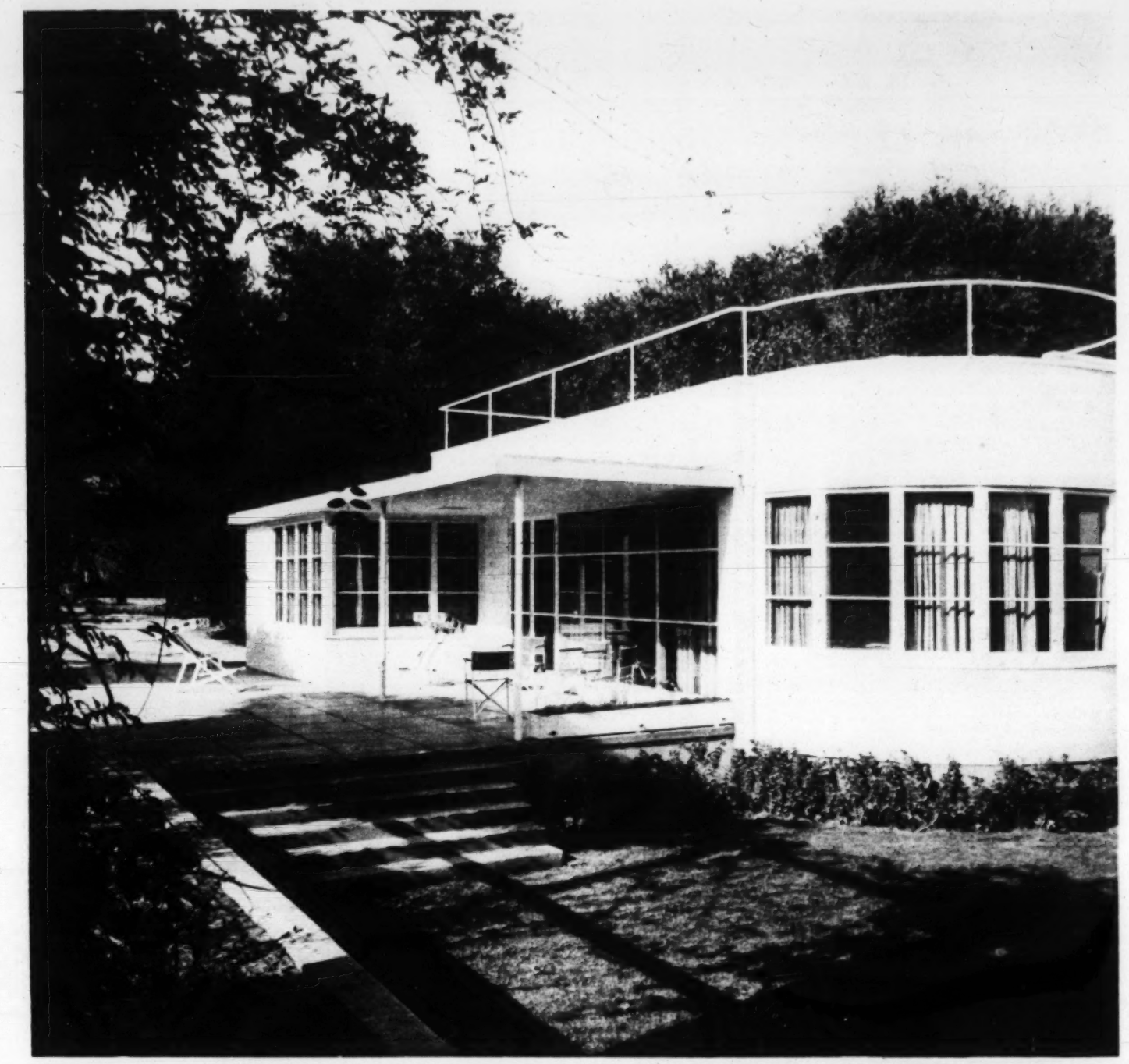
Living Room of the Beard House, Which Is Pictured Below, Richard J. Neutra, Architect, 1934 Gold Medal Winner in the Better Homes in America Small House Architectural Competition



THIS IS THE HOUSE THAT LOGIC BUILT
"By Throwing Off the Strait Jacket Imposed by the Classical Façade, Man Becomes Free t

By James Ford

SQUARE SHADOWS ON THE LAWN
Stix Wasserman, Whitemarsh, Penna., George owe, Architect



A DISTINCTIVE ARCHITECTURAL CONTRIBUTION TO STREAMLINED LIVING
South Elevation of William Lowe, Jr.'s House in Woodside, Calif., Showing Terrace of Slate-Colored Concrete Which Extends From Living Room to Tennis Court, and, Due to the Large Expanse of Glass, Is a Part of the Living Room

ern
rest
ign
, or
his

eri-
ap-
; or
per-
les.
ners
chi-
nal.
and
ung

ates
ogy,
rted
nds.
but
The
new
ork,
ave
eri-
sign
im-
Each
ican
men

would be shocked if considered to belong to any country but the United States. The same would be true of Stonorov of Philadelphia, of Soriano of California, of Belluschi of Oregon—younger immigrant contributors to a personalized and new architecture. Already several states (Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, and California) can display with pride the work of our still more recent Gropius and Breuer. Saarinen's name will be perpetuated in the design of the new Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C.

* * *

Clearly, however, what these men impart is not a new form for buildings but a point of view, a method, and a spirit. Their products are not "international style" but individual designs. They utilize the new technologies, ingeniously coordinated, in the architectural expression of the needs, interests, and personalities of their clients. This is what also is achieved by native American leaders in modern architecture, such as George Howe and Kenneth Day of Philadelphia, or Kocher, Goodwin, and Stone of New York, or Brewster and Stubbins of Boston, or Harris and Mayhew of California, Morse of Arizona, Keck and Fisher of Chicago.

Of two things there would seem to be little doubt. First, this is the beginning of a new period in architecture relatively as significant as the Gothic or Renaissance periods. Second, because it is a beginning, developments will carry us far beyond the present forms. The "modern" architecture of 1939-40 is clearly transitional.

New movements in architecture, as in everything else, are the product of the interplay of events and men, of environmental conditioning factors and perspicacious leaders who interpret and reconstruct. Progress is impossible without such interaction. The conditions which necessitate the new architecture are outgrowths of the industrial revolution or the machine age. The new products, whether reinforced concrete, cinder block, lally columns, or homosote, masonite, celotex, plywood, or plate glass, glass block, or formica and other plastics, are properly not adjuncts to stone, brick, and wood, but potential substitutes. To fail to use them in terms of their own characteristics is regarded as inefficient and scarcely honest. If by the cantilever principle the load may be concentrated, why make a wall which serves only to protect from the weather look as if it were a bearing wall? Modern inventions and processes make possible a new lightness of construction. Their logical use is an inherent necessity.

Turning to the conditioning factors of domestic life one notes within the past century the gradual sloughing off of many requisites of the past. Families are smaller and the size of the house and its rooms may contract correspondingly. Bit by bit the allowance of space for weaving or candlemaking, for laundering and preserving, and for storage shrinks as modern industry and commerce take over these domestic functions. For too many households the process is in danger of going too far, substituting the public library for the home library, the public playground for the play room, the radio for the music room, the movies and restaurants for the family circle. But clearly the kitchen and dining room may be reduced in size; pantries, attics, cellars, and halls may shrivel or disappear. Why, then, use a traditional architecture which standardizes these rooms in terms of modes of life long since outgrown? Why let the symmetrical arrangement of doors, windows, and chimneys of Colonial days restrict our freedom of planning or living?

The new architecture makes possible a plan in terms of contemporary needs. The study of the family's actual and ideal mode of living determines size, arrangement, and fenestration of rooms. By throwing off the strait jacket imposed by the classical façade, man becomes free to plan in terms of the daily life. Behind the new resultant asymmetrical façade there is ease in domestic operations. Rooms—some large, some small—serve well their intended purpose; waste space is minimized. Functional interrelationships are recognized in terms of service areas, living areas, recreation areas, sleeping areas, separated one from the other for reasons of privacy but each planned within for a minimum of steps, ease of access, and maximum convenience.

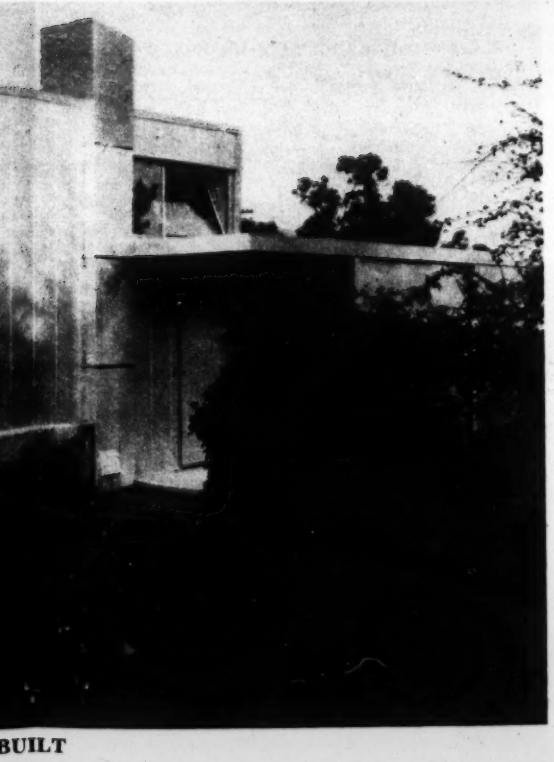
The new organic architecture "sees man whole." Each aspect of man's being is related to all other aspects. His essential unity necessitates not only the functional interrelationships of the parts of the house, but a "flow of space" which eliminates needless barriers, and an interpenetration of house and garden, of living areas and the physical environment beyond house walls—of man and nature. Hence the "indoor-outdoor house" from which narrow windows and curtains no longer exclude natural beauties. Orientation takes advantage of vistas. Windows, many and large, extend the area of appreciation, participation, and of living.

Logic makes of the new architecture an inevitable revolution in architectural forms. We have seen how it proceeds from the industrial revolution and the customs of our age. Similarly it goes on of economic and spiritual necessity. Waste is no longer endurable in a world of growing national debts. The forthrightness of modern design eliminates waste—whether of space or materials. It is singularly economical.

In the social and personal turmoil of the past generation all arts have been upset. Some have reflected only the confusion of our times. Others have clung to an idealized past—a mythical Golden Age. To the new architecture and its allies, industrial design and modern interior decoration, has fallen, strangely enough, a prerogative of leadership. It is momentous in its implications. Modern architecture will inevitably go through many changes of form, as a result of new invention, by the architects and engineers of the future. Like other architectural movements it may some day lose its inspiration and suffer slavish imitation of form—not spirit. It is, however, safe for the present in the hands of the gallant American leaders.

* * *

One may, with reason, ask: "Why make so much of a movement still represented in America by a scant thousand houses of strictly modern design?" The answer lies in the unrestrained enthusiasm of youth in the United States, whether in architectural training or as future clients. Schools of design, whether at Harvard or Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Columbia or Chicago, Berkeley or Los Angeles, Calif., Ohio, Michigan or Texas, are multiplying the trained devotees of this modern architecture. The manufacturers of the new materials publicize and cultivate it. The journals of architecture and of home arts give it increasing space. World's fairs familiarize the public with it. Above all, the youth of America, as they emerge from college and contemplate homes of their own, respond. They may be regarded as yielding gratefully to the logic of the new art and new technology as expression of the spirit of their generation.



BUILT
comes Free to Plan in Terms of the Daily Life"

Among the New Books

Moments of Enchantment

The Day Before, by H. M. Tomlinson. New York: Putnam. $2.50.

THE CHARM of the writing of H. M. Tomlinson is in its elusiveness. It isn't the sort of thing that one can reduce to a convenient quadratic equation. For Tomlinson himself is a man of letters—not just an essayist or a novelist. And, similarily, "The Day Before" is at once a novel, an essay, and yet the history of an era.

Perhaps all this is a way of saying that it is really a novel after all, for a proper novel should be all these things. But there is something more that needs to be asked—a question of style.

Style, too, is elusive, but it is not altogether incapable of definition. Thatcher has called it "the quality of enchantment." And by that standard, certainly, this companion to "All Our Yesterdays" can be assessed.

For the enchantment that springs into being in Mr. Tomlinson's early pages is not a continuous but rather a recurrent thing. Young Clem Venner, stalking his round as a reporter on the Morning Echo, provides a one-man cavalcade of Fleet Street. Yet the matters of history become a preoccupation. The days from Victoria to Sarajevo are etched with succinct vigor. London's transport strike becomes a social document. Certainly the scenes are depicted in "words with shadows behind them." But it almost seems as if the very pressure of so dynamic a period repeatedly shatters the spell, just as facts so often dispossess illusion.

Yet few books of this day, when much is being written of The Press, capture so delicately the fragrance of printer's ink.

Clem Venner, escaping the bustle of Fleet Street by way of Inner Temple Lane, provides a final answer to the question: "What is news?" with the conclusion that "a few years are negligible" when one stands on twelfth-century ground. And Hankey Todd, Clem's early-day mentor in journalism, affords a pleasing, if conventional, picture of the writer at his best "with nothing to do, only a story to write, and with nothing to write about."

There are moments like these throughout the book, not only with newspapermen but with an astonishing range of characters who walked on "the day before." And they are indeed moments of enchantment. Gx.

A Novel on the Life of Jesus

The Nazarene, a Novel Based on the Life of Christ, by Sholem Asch. Translated by Maurice Samel. New York: Putnam. $2.75.

THAT INTEREST in the life of the Founder of Christianity never wanes is attested by the fact that this novel built around his career is for the moment the most popular book of fiction as reported by the book sellers of America. Love of and veneration for the Man of Nazareth has not lessened but rather has intensified with the passing centuries, although the public seems little inclined to put his teachings into actual practice in the daily round of life. While he is acknowledged as the world's greatest Teacher, and while search in the remotest corners is made for additional knowledge regarding him, yet it seems his teachings are disregarded to the result of present world chaos on the part of nations, and grave uncertainty on the part of individuals.

"The Nazarene" is an effort to reconstruct the life of the Master through the artistry of a skillful littérateur, a man who has spent years in scholarly research regarding the life of his subject and of the times in which he lived. The story is fascinating for those who are satisfied with fiction regarding this holiest of men. It may be quite repellent to those who look to him as Lord and Savior, as Wayshower to mankind out of the self-imposed bondage in which humanity has become so completely enmeshed.

* * *

The story is based upon a mysterious personality, whose reappearance 19 centuries out of his time gives to the story a background of fictitious assumption. For many, this adds to its charm; for others, it will be a definite objection; that is, for those who take up this impressive volume with the expectancy of gaining something additional about the character of him who has become the most vital personality of history.

The story is presented in three parts, with consummate ingenuity in plan and literary skill in the execution. It is a worthy example of the author's best effort. It may be in a literary sense regarded as his magnum opus. The plot of the story is developed from three angles, viz., of the Roman military officer present in Jerusalem during those fateful years of the first century; then of a disciple of the Nazarene; and finally from the viewpoint of a young man of the people, neither an aristocrat nor a disciple, but a keen observer, deeply moved by the words and works of the Master.

* * *

In Part One, Cornelius, the military governor of Jerusalem when Pontius Pilate was the representative of Rome as procurator in Palestine, exhibits the privilege and power attached to the upper classes of the times. A cool-headed and efficient officer, performing his duty in the manner required by the Caesar, a faithful Roman, yet keenly cognizant of the appearance of a man who is proclaiming doctrines revolutionary in character and accompanied by "miracles" not easily explained away.

Even while entertained by the High Priests of Jerusalem, while joining the wealthy young men of the city in their festivities borrowed from the Hellenic tradition; even while visiting Herod in his magnificent summer palace where he observed the dancing of Salome, even the presentation of John's poor head—among all this round of social life there comes to the young officer that which gives him grave concern. For in his perturbed thought it seems to endanger the very life of the Empire itself. He is deeply moved by the words of this young rabbi, inspired by a faith and a fearlessness quite unprecedented.

Part Two is built around the fragment of a gospel allegedly written by no less a personage than Judas Iscariot, he of blasted memory. Thus it purports to be told by one who had associated with those who had become thoroughly convinced that Jesus was what he claimed to be, the Son of God, the long-awaited Messiah to the chosen people. It is the most daring portion of the book, the part of the story which incites incredulity, while holding the attention of the reader by the boldness of the artistry displayed by the author.

* * *

The closing portion of the book takes the form of a narrative recited by Joseph, son of Nicodemus, a Pharisee, member of the Sanhedrin, who had been touched by the teaching of the Master, yet was too apathetic or too cowardly to come to his defense. The events of the final week of the great drama are treated with masterly skill, such as stir the deepest sentiments of the reader. The dramatic features of the Nazarene's career are brought into such bold relief that the reader cannot fail to recognize the spiritual power of Jesus.

The volume may serve to intensify interest in the history of the Nazarene and in that manner make for Christianly progress. But the dramatic story of the Four Gospels scarcely needs to be intensified to reveal its priceless purport. It is, after all, the greatest of all dramas, told in the simplest language. ALBERT F. GILMORE

300 Years of the Romanoffs

The Romanoffs: Autocrats of All the Russias, by William Gerhardi. New York: Putnam. $5.

THE ROMANOFF dynasty ruled Russia for just a little more than three centuries. Its first Tsar, Mikhail, ascended the throne in Moscow (Peter the Great had not yet built the city to which he gave his name, and which is now called Leningrad) in 1613, after a period of anarchy, civil war, and foreign intervention that is known in Russian history as the Troubled Times. The last Romanoff Tsar, Nicholas II, with his wife and children, fell as victims in still more troubled times, in 1918, when Russia, its social organism wrecked by the World War, was seething in the first stages of the prolonged and savage civil war that preceded the final establishment of the Soviet dictatorship.

* * *

Under the Romanoffs Russia expanded both in Europe and in Asia with something of the forward movement of a glacial avalanche. And during the nineteenth century Russia made unforgettable contributions to European culture through its great novelists, playwrights, composers, and natural scientists. But the Romanoff Tsars failed to establish those conditions of orderly progress, of improved material well being, that might have spared them and their country the breakdown of 1917. There is an abundance of drama and tragedy in the annals of this house, which for three centuries disposed autocratically of the destinies of a great and growing Eurasian empire. Along with weaklings and mediocrities the Romanoffs had their share of strong personalities: Peter the Great, who tried to civilize Russia by barbarous methods; Catherine the Second, who corresponded with Voltaire while she riveted the chains of serfdom on the Russian peasants and anticipated Stalin's deal with Hitler by partitioning Poland with the co-operation of Frederick the Great of Prussia and Maria Theresa of Austria; Alexander II, who abolished serfdom and took some hesitating steps in the direction of a more liberal regime.

* * *

Mr. Gerhardi writes with a nimble pen; and the lover of historical anecdotes will enjoy reading about the Empress Elizabeth, who possessed thousands of dresses and had a room completely decorated in amber. He also digs up the information that George III might have obtained Russian mercenaries, as well as Hessians, to fight the American revolutionaries if he had not balked at bestowing the Order of the Garter on the influential Prince Potemkin, favorite of Catherine II. And there are vivid descriptions of the numerous plots and palace conspiracies of the Romanoff era, of the killing of Nicholas II, his wife and children by their Bolshevik jailers in the cellar of the house where they were confined in Ekaterinburg, in the Ural Mountains.

The book, however, seems to fall short of its possibilities. The author jumps about in his narrative, beginning with Nicholas II, going back to Catherine II, then receding another century and a half to the first Romanoff. Important historical links are skipped over as a result of this flighty chronology. There is little effort to relate the Romanoffs to the social order of their time. Mr. Gerhardi writes with a touch of superciliousness about "serious historians," whom he apparently regards as hopelessly dry-as-dust fellows. As it happens, however, there is a Russian "serious historian," Kluchevsky, who also possessed the gifts of imagination and style, whose pen portraits of Peter the Great, the Empress Elizabeth, and other Romanoff Tsars and Tsarinas are more intimate, lifelike, and coherent than the figures which emerge from the somewhat scrappy anecdotal method of the present author.

The Underneath

That Which Is Hidden, by Robert Hichens. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

ROBERT HICHENS, that veteran novelist whose interest has been almost equally divided between cosmopolitan society and the propounding and solving of mysteries, combines both elements in a lengthy novel called "That Which Is Hidden." Its scene is the Riviera and a Swiss university city; its subject, the detection of a crime by the study of a man's manner and motives.

Kho Ling, young Chinese disciple of a famous criminologist, was the first to suspect that all was not right when Colonel Ravensworth did not respond to the medical attention of a famous specialist who was devoting his whole time, supposedly out of friendship, to Ravensworth's case. The specialist, Sir Chesney Blagrove, was "velly kind" to offer to take charge of Colonel Ravensworth. But the Colonel was not improving; quite the contrary. Kho Ling would not discuss the matter with his friend Mark, the Colonel's son, but his reticence was significant. When Mark was left fatherless and his lovely young mother a widow, Kho Ling was still silent, though unmistakably suspicious.

The tangle and its unsnarling by Kho Ling's study of that which is hidden, "the underneath," takes a long time to tell. Protracted conversations often leave the plot about where it was when they began, but it is all done with the smooth dexterity of a practiced storyteller.

Mr. Hichens satisfies his other interest, that in a cosmopolitan setting, by descriptions of life on the Riviera, its villas and restaurants, recreations and social atmosphere. Less hackneyed than word-pictures of Nice and Cannes, and therefore more interesting, is the account of university life at Zurich, but even this has a certain prolixity. Kho Ling, the young Chinese student, is an engaging figure, and Max Lindner, the German boy who has to make his own way, is evidently a figure dear to the heart of the author. What the novel lacks is first-hand emotion and action.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Winter Carnival Issue
YANKEE
MAGAZINE for FEBRUARY
Amusing Swap Columns
Beautiful Pictures
Swell Fiction
Fascinating Articles
NOW—here's a real YANKEE bargain—the next 8 issues for only $1.00 to new subscribers. Offer closes Mar. 31. Read the one magazine that's different!
BOX 504, DUBLIN, N. H.

King James Version
BIBLES
Size of
Sunday School Edition
of
SCIENCE
and
HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy
Cloth bound, black-face type, self-pronouncing. Bible paper, size 6½ x 4½ x 1 3/8 inches; uniform in style with Science and Health, Sunday School edition.
Blue (02480) $2.00
Brown (02490) 2.00
Quarterly
containing citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches. In English; also Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian and Swedish, with English alternate pages.
$1.25 a Year
Single Copy 35c
Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms or send remittance direct to
The Christian Science Publishing Society
ONE, NORWAY STREET
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Training for AUTHORSHIP
Let Dr. ESENWEIN help you write salable stories, novels, poems. Courses in article writing. Manuscripts criticized, revised. Send 20c for this month's
WRITER'S MONTHLY 64 Pages
HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dr. Esenwein [FREE Catalog] Dept. C. S., Springfield, Mass.

LETTERS TO
STRONGHEART
by J. Allen Boone
—who tells how he learned from Strongheart (of movie fame) important things about love, friendship, play. $2.50 plus 5c post., from AA agents or:
ASSOCIATED AUTHORS
53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

HAVE YOUR
photographs, tintypes, daguerreotypes, faded snapshots, etc., restored or reproduced in
The Copley Prints
CURTIS & CAMERON
221 COLUMBUS AVENUE, BOSTON
Send for Free Circular

THE BLUE MARKING CRAYONS
For Lesson References
Easily erased from thinnest Bible paper, complete outfit, including 12 crayons and erasive material, by mail, ONE DOLLAR. Money refunded if not satisfied.
Foreign shipment $1.10
W. & K. PARSONS
58 Parkwood Blvd., Mansfield, Ohio

Give a ROYAL GIFT BOX
California ORANGES
-Tree Ripened
Someone would like to receive a gift like this. Big, juicy, luscious Oranges, Avocados, Lemons, and jar of Albourne Orange Marmalade. A fine gift that's different, and appreciated by everyone for any occasion. Beautifully packed. Shipped prepaid anywhere in U. S. A. Money back if not delighted. Mail check NOW.
$2.95 prepaid in U.S.A.
Albourne Rancho
GLENDORA, CALIFORNIA

Two English Poets—The Story of a Jewish Family—A London Letter

The Spirit Watches, Poems by Ruth Pitter. London: Cresset Press, Ltd. 3s. 6d. net.
Speak to the Earth, Poems by Andrew Young. London: Jonathan Cape. 5s. net.
The Kahns' Progress, by Richard Ullmann. London: Faber & Faber. 8s. 3d. net.
Achilles and the Great Quarrel at Troy, told in English by W. H. D. Rouse. Illustrated by Will Owen. London: John Murray. 6s. net.

I DO NOT THINK that this collection of poems from Miss Pitter is quite the equal of "Trophy of Arms," with which she won the Hawthornden Prize in 1937. It lacks a little of the clarity and directness, the incisive penetration of her former verse. The difference is due not to any weakening of her technique, but to an alteration in her mood; for she has grown more aloof, retreated more within herself, and occasionally the mood is too elusive, and we lag at a distance that does not lend enchantment. We are conscious, indeed, that this is poetry, that there is subtlety and intensity in it, but it awakens no perception; she retreats only to become "advanced" to the point of obscurity.

Nevertheless, there are many fine things here, which show Miss Pitter at very nearly her best; and at her best she is a poet of clear vision, who is at once sensitive and stoical, delicate and vigorous. She has, too, that essential ability to impart a strangeness to her verse, and to arrest or startle us with a sudden, peculiarly expressive phrase. As an illustration, there are these lines from "An Old-Fashioned Song":

> Drop the eyelid on the eye,
> Though that cannot stay the tear:
> Be silent, unlamenting lie,
> Though it may be many a year,
> Many a long year before
> One and one make two no more.

Mr. Andrew Young is a descriptive poet whose single purpose is to present a visual impression of nature, as he has observed it in his wanderings over England. I have read none of his previous poetry, which secured high praise, and I do not know whether this book is below his usual standard or not, but I found it, on the whole, disappointing. He is an acute observer, but as a poet he seems to me, in his anxiety to make one see eye to eye with him, to be ingenious rather than inspired.

His method is to employ the quaint simile, or the whimsical conceit, and although these may at times please by their oddness or cleverness, we are not so much *moved* by the *poet transported*, as amused by the daring young man on the flying trapeze. Here is an instance:

> The pollards hold up in the gloom
> Knobbed heads with long stiff hair.
> That the wind tries to make a broom
> To sweep the moon's faint feather from the air.

Now and then, however, he is much more effective, as in this, on "Cuckoos":

> When coltsfoot withers and begins to wear
> Long silver locks instead of golden hair,
> And fat red catkins from black poplars fall
> And on the ground like caterpillars crawl,
> And bracken lifts up slender arms and wrists
> And stretches them, unfolding sleepy fists,
> The cuckoos in a few well-chosen words
> Tell they give Easter eggs to the small birds.

In "The Kahns' Progress," Mr. Richard Ullmann has written a novel round the doings of a wealthy family of orthodox Jews in England. He is concerned, first, with the problems which arise inside the family: with the revolt of the younger generation, of Anglicized, sceptical, public-school products against the patriarchal domination of the father, and with the friction that his orthodoxy, and what appears to them as his ebullient vulgarity, arouses; second, with the difficulties that attend the entrance of the family into Gentile society—with the clash of traditions and manners, the prejudice and misunderstanding on both sides, from which only the young people escape.

This is quite a good novel, not very profound, and rather evasive of the emotional issues of its theme, but slick and accomplished in its technique. It depends upon its characters, and these are types more than individuals; but as such they pass muster. Ansel Kahn, the father, is much the most impressive, and although this bawling, bullying, kind-hearted, shrewd, and ingenuous old terror is just a bit too stagy for life, he is "good theater."

For those timid readers who only know that Homer nodded, and for whom, hitherto, the nod has been as good as a wink of warning from a dark horse, Mr. Rouse's story of the "Iliad" should prove a great encouragement. It should send many of them to a full translation. Possibly, however, some of them will continue to prefer Mr. Rouse, if they are of those whose interest lies mainly in a breezy, stirring yarn, interspersed with racy dialogue, and rattling along at a great pace. Whether or not this interpretation is altogether in keeping with the mood and intent of Homer, I am not qualified to judge; but it certainly gave me a more boisterous impression of him than any translation I have read—an impression that has added something to my own enjoyment of him.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

Elegy for South Wales

How Green Was My Valley, by Richard Llewellyn. New York: Macmillan. $2.75.

MANY BOOKS may be read before another is found to warm the heart, wet the eyes, and satisfy the intelligence with a job well performed as does Richard Llewellyn's "How Green Was My Valley."

Mr. Llewellyn set himself a love's labor of celebrating the past of the mining region of Wales—the past of 50 years ago, when the region knew prosperity and the green land was not yet buried in slag and polluted with coal dust. His book is an elegy, but one written more in pride than in regret.

In the words of Huw Morgan, now a man of 60, about to say good-by to the house where he has lived since birth, we read about the life of the people of the valley as it was in his youth.

They were a fine family, the Morgans, in the little house on the hill—father and mother, five sons besides young Huw, and three sisters. In the good days father and his five tall boys would come up the hill on a Saturday noon and drop their wages, sovereign by sovereign, in Mama's lap for her to put in the old tin box on the mantlepiece over the kitchen fireplace. Mama's word, under Father's, was law for the house, and Father's for everything outside. Education was by ways of the schools but more by the reading done in the evening, with Boswell's "Life of Johnson" and other classics read in turn around the room. So they learned stately English, though they spoke Welsh.

Howard Coster
RICHARD LLEWELLYN

In the little house were piano and harp, and Ivor, eldest of the Morgan boys, led the great choir from the Three Valleys that was summoned to London to sing at the Queen's Jubilee. There were impromptu singing parties, singing on holidays, singing as families walked to chapel—singing "with shoulders back and head up so the song might go to the roof and beyond to the sky. Mass on mass of tone, with a hard edge, and rich with quality, every single note a carpet of color from basso profundo, and basso, and baritone, and alto, and tenor, and soprano, and alto and mezzo, and contralto, surging and surging, until life and all things living are become a song."

There was religion, too, taken hard, with much of bigotry in it, and an effectual respect for right but not much for law. In major matters the people took their instructions from the Bible. In lesser matters a man's strong arm was the law. "Police?" said Father. "Why should we invite police? I will be my own police while I have health and strength."

"Happy we were then," Huw remembers, "for we had a good house, and good food, and good work. There was nothing to do outside at night, except chapel or choir, or penny-readings, sometimes. But even so, we always found plenty to do until bedtime, for if we were not studying or reading, then we were making something out in the back, or over the mountain singing somewhere."

There was love of craftsmanship in the people, high temper, strict piety, and quick passion. The story of the Morgans and of their valley moves from one strong climax to another. There are marryings, labor troubles and strikes, crises in the chapel, the blessed little round of family life, and the peak of it all at the end, in a flooded passage of the mine.

The valley, now well nigh buried in slag, is not gone, nor are its people gone, for Richard Llewellyn, speaking as Huw Morgan, has made them live. There is delight in living, and a deep tenderness for his subject, besides a knowledge of how to say his say with humor and imagery, beauty and homeliness, so that one can turn to the last page and murmur thankfully, without proviso or exception, "A good book!"

W. K. R.

Dusty Answer

As a Driven Leaf, by Milton Steinberg. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $2.50.

SINCE THE DAYS of the first Greek philosophers, men have been attempting by the use of reason to understand the universe. The Greek words signifying love of wisdom have given the name philosophy to this study; but from the very beginning, there have been many teachers and students of the varied systems of thought who have realized that mere theoretical reasoning is liable to error, and that "it is not wisdom to be only wise." Many times in their search for certainty, men have gone astray, and only disillusionment has awaited them. The new novel of Milton Steinberg, "As a Driven Leaf," traces the story of a man who experiences this frustration. Although Elisha lives in Palestine in the second century, his problem is one that is universal and ageless in its implications.

* * *

In spite of the note of futility on which the book ends, the aspirations of Elisha and the reasons for his failure to attain them are of inestimable significance to the discerning reader. Combining historical fact with the author's own interpretation of Elisha's character, the novel traces Elisha's search for a theology "confirmed by logic in the fashion of geometry so that one need not forever wonder whether what he believes is true." Coincidently with the narration of Elisha's tragic experiences, a graphic picture emerges of life in the Roman Empire in the second century, wherein Greek, Roman, and Hebrew customs, activities, and beliefs are shown in detail, together with scenes of conflict that are always dramatic, sometimes brutal. But the philosophic content of the book, revolving around Elisha's search for truth, is always predominant.

Elisha is a wealthy, respected rabbi, the youngest member of the Sanhedrin, when he becomes assailed by doubt and tries to find some axioms or postulates on which the doctrines of the Tradition might rest. Unwilling to accept anything which depends on faith, he turns to the Hellenistic scholars, to other religions, to anything which might give him certainty about the universe and about questions of right and wrong. In his reverence of the intellect and his ever-increasing reliance upon it alone, he goes continually farther astray into the realms of abstract theory. He takes no heed of the warnings which he must have found in Socrates, regarding such a course, for Socrates always thought that knowledge is not a goal, but only a means to an end. He did not want to make men learned, but, rather, to teach them to be useful, happy, and good.

* * *

Elisha's doubts and questionings lead to his excommunication, after which he goes to Antioch and begins his work on a treatise in which he hopes to set forth philosophy as a self-evident science. Like Plato, he is intent on applying Euclid's methods in mathematics to this presentation. When he tries to find postulates, however, he sees that faith and revelation are always prerequisites. He finally comes to the realization that faith and reason are not antagonists, but component parts of the teachings of right living, the former "to establish first premises, the latter to purify them of confusion and to draw the fullness of their implications."

Strangely enough, Elisha never concerns himself with the remaining requirement of this teaching, that it must not only show what is right and good, but inspire its students to put it into daily practice thereby to test its efficacy. In his studies, Elisha misses entirely what was taught and practiced by a teacher greater than any of those whom he sought, one who continually emphasized this need for practical demonstration, because he knew that it would afford a fully satisfying test and proof of all his teachings. The abstractions which absorbed Elisha could give him only a dusty answer in his quest for certainty.

M. W. S.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

A Census of Shakespeare's Plays in Quarto 1594-1709, revised edition by Henrietta C. Bartlett (Yale University Press, $10). This edition, published for The Elizabethan Club of Yale University, includes new material that has come to light since the original volume by Henrietta C. Bartlett and Alfred W. Pollard was published in 1916. Every known copy of each edition and issue is said to be described, and its history from publication until January, 1939, given as fully as possible. There is also a list of unidentified Quartos and an index of owners, booksellers, auctioneers, and binders mentioned in the census.

Black & White, by Brown (Scribners, $1.50). Paul Brown explains the methods by which he produces his stirring crayon drawings of horses in action.

Aesthetic Motive, by Elisabeth Schneider (Macmillan, $1.75). Offers a common ground upon which modern theories may be weighed in the balance with what is traditional.

The Notebooks of Leonardo da Vinci, arranged by Edward McCurdy (Reynal & Hitchcock, $5). A new one-volume edition.

BOOK COVERS

TRANSPARENT COVERS that are different, for all books and periodicals. Enthusiastic testimonials. Discount to Reading Rooms. Request prices. E. A. Colby, 802 Wooster St., Los Angeles.

CANDY, FRUIT AND NUTS

ARIZONA PECANS—grower to you. Best grade, thin shells, not processed. Bags shipped prepaid 4 lbs., $1.95; 11 lbs., $4.80; 20 lbs. $8.25. Robert E. Austin, Somerton, Ariz.

LASTS
6 times longer than before...costs only half as much

50¢ tooth brush, now
23¢
JOHNSON & JOHNSON GUARANTEE
This is the same, improved-quality Tek, introduced last year at 50c. By an exclusive process, Tek lasts 6 times longer than before.

SEE ROCKEFELLER CENTER ★ IN NEW YORK

You haven't seen New York until you've seen Rockefeller Center; and you haven't seen Rockefeller Center until you've taken the Guided Tour, including all points of interest and the inspiring 50-mile view of surrounding area from the 70-story RCA Observation Roof.

Special Guided Tour, including Observation Roof, $1.00—Observation Roof only 40c

Inquire Information Desk or write Rockefeller Center Observation Roofs, R. C. A. Building, New York City.

ROCKEFELLER CENTER OBSERVATION ROOFS

From Stockings to Steamship Lines

From Soups to Service Stations

Whatever your current or future buying plans may be, you are more than likely to find the buying guidance you need in the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor. Through these pages pass a great variety of merchandise and services, offered by the best business houses of the day. Many of these firms write us that they value highly the number and quality of customers who have come to them through advertising in this newspaper.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Daily Newspaper for All the Family

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK, CHICAGO, DETROIT, MIAMI, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SEATTLE . . . LONDON, PARIS, GENEVA, SYDNEY

. . Equalize All Social Benefits

By HOLMES BISHOP

(Continued from Page 5)

of production in the past two years have added difficulties, the farmers feel the job has not been adequately done. Governmental agencies have tackled this problem but have not yet found a completely successful method of operation. In addition, farmers have maintained their own agencies in some sections, in order to cope with this problem.

A portion of our seasonal labor requirements has been met by part-time farmers. This was encouraged by agricultural leaders many years ago. Approaching this from another direction is the subsistence homestead plan, which makes part-time farmers of the workers. While this will not relieve unemployment, it will, when not subjected to government regulation and collectivist supervision, help to assimilate these people with the community and improve their living conditions.

The Associated Farmers of California has sponsored widespread crop diversifications in an effort to keep seasonal workers employed during greater portions of the year. Some individual farmers have done this with marked success, while the Salinas Valley is a splendid example on a larger unit scale. The extent to which this will be developed in the various localities will be determined by time, experience, and climatic limitations.

A most important point is the continued growth of human relationships between employers and employees, commonly called labor relations, but really an understanding of each other's problems. These relationships are looked upon by our critics as a form of intimidation, because it tends to break down the class consciousness radicals are trying so desperately to build. These human relationships are of utmost importance to farm progress and must be continually developed. It is the American Way.

Housing is another condition that the farmers have consistently endeavored to improve. In 1937 the farmers spent about $3,000,000 for added housing, but the very low income of 1938 and 1939 has retarded this to quite an extent. The Federal Government has built a few camps. The farmers, while realizing that these have done some good for a paltry few of the thousands of workers migrating to the State, have not always seen eye to eye with the Federal policy followed here for three reasons: the costs seemed unnecessarily high; they are Federal reservations too far from the source of government; and they set workers apart from the community. But, like labor relations, there are those who believe that the farmer should not be allowed to house his workers on his own property or too close to his influence, because it is considered a form of intimidation. The worker might forget to be class conscious.

The seasonal labor demands in California agriculture, according to the United States census of 1935, ran from a November to April average of 59,000 to an average of 134,000 from August to October. This indicates that about 75,000 workers could be classed as seasonal part-time workers. Part of this group is comprised of students, earning education money, part-time farmers, housewives, family members, etc. Because of this, most of the short seasonal work can be done by those within the community whose routine of life it fits.

The remaining portion of seasonal work is done by the migratory workers, and herein lies the second and, at present, the alarming phase of the problem.

CANTALOUPES FROM THE IMPERIAL VALLEY

It must be remembered that seasonal labor is not peculiar to California agriculture. It is true of agriculture elsewhere. It has long been the custom for the city people to go into the country for the harvest and then return to the city. Furthermore, there is also much seasonal labor in industry.

A great deal of attention has been directed to migratory agricultural labor. The term "migratory" has been carelessly used. While it formerly applied to those seasonal workers who followed the various crops within the State, it is now applied to the migration of large numbers of people into the State, which over a period of years has now assumed very serious proportions. Records of the California State Re-employment Service disclose that a large portion of these people now in the State seeking agricultural employment in reality came from many other classifications in their home state: truck drivers, blacksmiths, etc.

The year 1938 saw a high peak in migration from other states, with 364,000 migrants, which is the highest since 1924, when 405,000 entered the State. In 1924, however, California industries were expanding rapidly and could absorb most of these people. Efforts put forth by the Government as well as private agencies succeeded in reducing the influx about 50 per cent during the summer and fall of 1938, but during 1939 they were not so successful.

During 1938 and 1939 the supply and demand for labor had become very unbalanced. In addition to the great influx, labor supply and demand has been affected also by the low market conditions and governmental regulation of crops. An example of the latter is cotton, which utilized 612,000 acres in 1937, but due to the Government cotton control program it was reduced to 364,000 in 1938. This, of course, greatly reduced the labor requirement in cotton.

Efforts to place the blame for the large migration upon California farmers by accusing them of distributing handbills advertising for labor is purely malicious propaganda and entirely false. An investigation by the Federal Farm Placement Service showed that California farmers have not distributed handbills in an effort to entice workers to this State. When, in the one known instance, a labor contractor circulated handbills in Arizona in an effort to get seasonal workers who had previously worked in California, the farmers considered this wrong in view of the oversupply of labor in the State, and the State government revoked his license after the Associated Farmers had requested an investigation.

These people have been invited; but the enticements are different. The nation's highest mountain and lowest valley, the most beautiful beaches and the ruddiest sunsets were the former inducements; the new ones are old-age pensions and more liberal relief; higher WPA wages and finer houses and food by FSA; free hospitalization for migrants and higher wages for farm labor, better schools, and so on down the list. Then the populace wonders why we can't stop them from coming by advertising "No Jobs in California!"

They are here, and more seem to be coming. Industries in the cities have not helped to absorb their share of them, and the farmer has definite limitations.

While many theories have been advanced for solving specific agricultural labor problems in California, no method can succeed until the rapid influx into the State is halted, so that California can assimilate the thousands of workers who have come to California farms in the hope of finding employment. They have come at a time when the depression and governmental curtailment programs do not allow development and expansion of agricultural areas.

The immediate need is for equalization of social benefits between states. This includes equal Farm Security Administration benefits in the various states, equal state relief, equal age benefits, and rehabilitation of these people in their home states. This is the American way and the practical way. California can absorb additional population in the normal way, but human planners have not done a good job.

In conclusion, there are certain responsibilities that rest with our farmers, such as better housing, consistent wages, human relations, and the like. These responsibilities the farmers recognize and do not shirk. They are normal labor problems that all employers must face, and a world of credit is due the California farmers for the conscientious manner in which they have shouldered these responsibilities.

But a responsibility of even greater magnitude is for the readjustment and rehabilitation of the great numbers of people who have been dislocated by economic and natural forces—a problem so immense that it threatens not merely California agriculture but the economic stability of the entire nation.

The responsibility for this problem, by its nature and magnitude, rests squarely with the Federal Government and is far beyond the power and capacity of the California farmers.

Send for your FREE copy

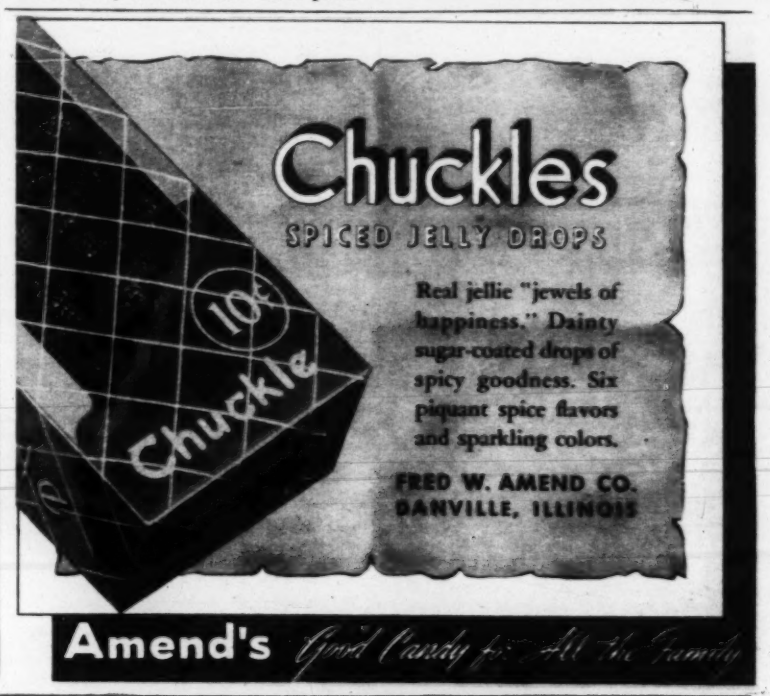
HENDERSON'S 1940 SEED CATALOG

Make your selection of flower and vegetable seeds from this beautiful and informative catalog which fully reflects the quality of the seeds and service we are proud to offer you.

"Everything for the Garden"

DON'T MISS TOMATO CRYSTAL WHITE
Large, white meaty fruits—something new!
Pkt. 25c or 5 Pkts. $1.00

PETER HENDERSON & CO.
Dept. 105F 35 Cortlandt St., New York, N.Y.


Chuckles
SPICED JELLY DROPS
10¢
Chuckle
Real jellie "jewels of happiness." Dainty sugar-coated drops of spicy goodness. Six piquant spice flavors and sparkling colors.
FRED W. AMEND CO.
DANVILLE, ILLINOIS
Amend's Good Candy for All the Family

"Why you don't even have to rub hard with Bon Ami!"

She's right! Bon Ami does a quick, thorough job—with a minimum of rubbing on your part. Yet it contains no coarse, gritty ingredients. This means it cleans quickly *without* scratching your bathtub and kitchen sink. Instead, it leaves a smooth, glistening polish that brings out their full beauty—makes them easier to clean the next time.

Try Bon Ami, the safe, quick-acting cleanser

Bon Ami Co., 17 Battery Pl., New York, U. S. A.

Bon Ami
polishes as it cleans

"hasn't scratched yet!"

HANDEE
Tool of 1001 Uses!
Saves Hours of Hand Work
HANDEE HOBBIES
Scale drawing shows all 50 fascinating new projects. Send 25c for portfolio of 12.

A whole tool shop in your hand—finest, fastest, most powerful tool for its weight, 12 oz. Full of thrills for everyone. Uses 300 accessories to grind, drill, polish, cut, carve, rout, saw, sand, sharpen, engrave, etc. 25,000 r.p.m. Plugs in any socket.

Make gifts, prizes, things for the home or to sell—ship, train, plane or house models, costume jewelry, figurines, those new engraved glass book ends, mirrors, trays, etc., from any metal, alloy, plastic, glass or wood.

ORDER ON 10 DAYS' MONEY-BACK TRIAL

DeLuxe Model Handee (illustrated) with 6 Accessories, $18.50. Standard Model, 18,000 r.p.m. with 3 Accessories, $10.75.

FREE—64-PAGE CATALOG

Complete information on Handee Products and their wide application in crafts work and industry all over the world.

CHICAGO WHEEL & MFG. CO.
1101 W. Monroe St.
Dept. C5 Chicago, Ill.

IF You'll Say I AGREE TO SHOW TO MY FRIENDS

I'll Send You ACTUAL SAMPLE SNAG-PROOFED SILK HOSE FREE!

AND SHOW YOU HOW TO EARN UP TO $22 IN A WEEK!

Thrilling news! Show FREE ACTUAL SAMPLE wonderful Snag-Proofed Hosiery to friends. Earn up to $22 in a week—easy! Patented process makes Chiffon Hosiery RESIST snags and runs. Wear longer and reduce hosiery bills. Individual lengths. Low Prices. No experience needed. Send No Money

Write for actual sample silk hose FREE.

AMERICAN SILK HOSIERY MILLS
Dept. EB-115 Indianapolis, Ind.

. . Extend Wages and Hours Law

(Continued from Page 5)

By CAREY McWILLIAMS

agriculture in California should be consulted; they have ideas and suggestions of their own, based on their experience over a period of years in the field. But this reservoir of experience cannot be tapped or utilized except in an organized manner. This problem, like most social issues today, cannot be wholly solved "from the top" or "from the outside"—the people themselves must make their contribution toward its solution.

* * *

Again, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that agricultural workers, like most workers in modern society, are basically concerned over security of employment—the protection of the worker in his job. This implies that the workers, as such, must have some control over the labor market—to equalize employment opportunities among their members, to protect working conditions and standards once achieved, to be able to protect themselves against the manifold types of discrimination which exist. For example, if minimum wage rates were established tomorrow in agriculture, this would not necessarily result in larger annual earnings per worker if thousands of additional workers were imported. The establishment of minimum wages again presupposes that workers are organized.

It necessarily follows that workers in agriculture should be given full right to self-organization. We cannot, in good conscience, give rights to one group of workers—urban industrial workers — and deny these same rights to rural workers—the thousands of employees of the great farm factories in California. I, therefore, favor the extension of our present federal wages and hours legislation to farm workers. I likewise feel that the National Labor Relations Act should be extended to these same workers. Farm leaders have said that collective bargaining cannot be applied to farm operations. I have examined these objections with great care and as a result I am thoroughly convinced that the principles of collective bargaining are as applicable in agriculture, where mass employment results from industrialized methods of operations, as in industry proper. In general, I feel that all our social legislation—social security, unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, workmen's compensation laws, etc.—should be extended to agricultural workers on the large-scale farms.

* * *

The migratory farm labor problem in California is not a problem common to all farms in the State. According to the 1935 Census of Agriculture, there were 150,360 farms, by number, in California. About 10,000 farms, of this total, not only dominate agriculture production in California, but they employ practically all farm workers in the State and they pay the overwhelming proportion of farm wages. It is currently estimated, for example, that 70 per cent of the farms by number in California employ no farm labor.

The migratory farm labor problem relates definitely to the operations of the large-scale industrialized corporate farms. They are heavily-capitalized, well-financed, highly-mechanized industrial institutions. They should, therefore, assume the same measure of social responsibility toward their employees that industry has been forced to assume.

* * *

An outline of California's peculiar agricultural economy is to be found in the transcript of the La Follette Committee hearings in California. The facts show that farming in California is dominated—in terms of the total agricultural values produced—by the type of farm that I have attempted to describe in "Factories in the Field." Take, as examples, two companies under investigation by the Committee. One, the Earl Fruit Company, has an annual wage bill of about $350,000; the other, the British - owned, Balfour - Guthrie Company, has an annual wage bill, for farm labor employed on its 8,000 acres in California, of about $375,000. The farm that employs labor on this scale is of a new type, the farm-factory. Many individual farm-factories in California employ not a dozen or so extra "hands" at harvest, but 2,000 and 3,000 workers. This is the basic reason we have a migratory farm labor problem in California.

I would like to add, however, that the small-scale farm should be exempt from the social legislation which I have recommended should be extended to factory types of farming. Where the line of demarcation should be drawn, I cannot state with accuracy, but, in general, I should say that any farmer who pays more than $500 per year for labor should be included within the various measures mentioned. The principle which should be applied is the quantitative question of how many workers are employed and how much is paid for farm labor, rather than, as at present, the impossible qualitative test of attempting to determine, in each instance, whether a given labor operation can be defined as "farming" or not.

* * *

In order to stabilize farm labor in California it is important to get the workers out of the private labor camps maintained on employer premises. There are about 5,000 such camps in agriculture in California, with a resident camp population of about 145,000 men, women, and children. Governor Culbert L. Olson has recommended the creation of a State Housing Authority which, qualifying for loans from the United States Housing Authority, would construct farming settlement projects for the bulk of these workers. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that as long as workers are kept constantly on the road in quest of work, they are "too poor to economize." It costs money to travel, even in a jalopy; and while on the road these people cannot have a milk cow, a few pigs, a garden, nor even the housewife practice any domestic economies such as canning fruit, etc. The Farm Security Administration estimates that once a migrant family is settled their annual income is automatically increased about 15 per cent for this very reason, namely, that they can then practice some of these economies and their expenses are less. A housing program, of the type indicated, is therefore in my judgment one essential in an approach to a solution of the problem.

Finally, I feel that before this problem in California can be "solved" in any satisfactory sense, it will involve some modifications in the pattern of our agricultural economy. I feel that such large-scale co-operative farms as the Mineral Kings Farm, maintained by the FSA in Tulare County, California, foreshadow a development which, if intelligently expanded, offers great possibilities of ushering in a new type of rural economy in the United States.

* * *

Because there are certain practical difficulties about imposing a system of collective bargaining in California agriculture, I feel that a special farm labor board should be created. The functions of such an agency would be to assemble all pertinent data on wage rates, prices, cost of living, etc.; and to attempt to mediate—in advance of any particular controversy—for the purpose of maintaining peace in employment relations. Individual strikes in California agriculture have resulted in losses running into the millions of dollars. If one such strike could be prevented the board would have paid for its operating costs for years.

In conclusion, I should like to say that there is, in my judgment, no pat "solution" to the migratory farm labor problem in California. It is perhaps not even desirable to approach this problem from the point of view of attempting such a solution. What is, however, highly desirable, is an attempt to take the various issues involved: housing, rationalization of employment (through the more efficient operation of such agencies as the Farm Placement Service); collective bargaining; the determination of wage scales; the improvement of medical services, etc.; and on the basis of the actual factual situation involved to attempt "solutions" of these various issues. What can be said, however, generally with respect to the entire problem is this: that the methods to be applied must be essentially democratic and the solution, even of specific issues, must be a democratic solution, and the objective that should guide all such thinking and programing should be to find ways and means to afford the opportunity for a decent standard of living for the thousands of workers now employed in California agriculture.

Philip D. Gendreau, N. Y.

SUNSET AMIDST FLORIDA'S PALMS

. . I'll Be Suing You—

(Continued from Page 7)

comes to the surface only when it applies to a guest whose sole benefit to the driver is his social presence. The paying passenger is in a different category. It is only right and proper for the driver to exercise due care for the safety of a passenger who brings him benefits other than mere sociability. Also the compensation presumably nullifies collusion between the parties concerned.

Roughly speaking, a person is a guest specifically only during the duration of the ride, although many terms are used to mean about the same thing. This applies to nearly all states. Vermont leaves no doubt by stating flatly "while in, entering, or leaving."

* * *

An owner can be a "guest" in his own car. Suppose Mr. A loans his car to Mr. B for the day. Mr. B offers to drop his friend at his office prior to his trip. On the way down town, with Mr. B at the wheel of Mr. A's car, there is an accident and Mr. A is injured. If Mr. A is so inclined he can sue on the grounds that at the time he was a "guest" in his own car.

The legality of Mr. A's suit is explained in the WPA Survey of Guest Laws, by the following clause: "If the car has been hired or loaned to a driver who has full control of it, so that the owner-occupant would not be responsible for the driver's operation of the car, then, if other factors are possible, the guest relationship could prevail, for the fact of ownership would not be a factor, but otherwise."

Once the question has been settled as to how you are a guest and when such a state begins and ends, we find there are only certain actions committed by a driver that make him liable for a suit. The 14 points that cover major conditions may be grouped together under four headings: (1) Intentional act; (2) gross negligence; (3) disregard for the rights of others; (4) intoxication.

* * *

The 14 states where one may collect for injury, fatality, or loss are: Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, New Mexico, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming.

These states limit the suits to injury or fatality: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, and Utah. Allowance for damage claims are made in Iowa, Nebraska, and Vermont. The State of Kansas specifies "Injury, death, or damage."

So we see that the primary reason for the enactment of these guest laws it to protect the vast number of car owners who have been the victims of unfair damage suits brought against them by passengers who merely benefited the driver by their presence.

IS YOUR INSURANCE KEEPING PACE WITH RISING VALUES?

It is very important that your properties be adequately insured in accordance with increased values. Especially if your policies contain a Co-insurance, Average or Contribution Clause.

In these times of mounting replacement costs it is imperative that insurance policies be checked frequently. And it is wise to place your insurance with the Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.

The Northern is an *old line company*. It is in its 104th year of operation. During the century it has pursued a steady, honorable and dependable policy and will continue to do so.

Ask us for the name of the Northern agent in your city

It is wise to insist that your Fire, Automobile and other property damage insurance be placed with the

NORTHERN Assurance Co., Ltd.

135 William St., New York
175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago
114 Sansome St., San Francisco

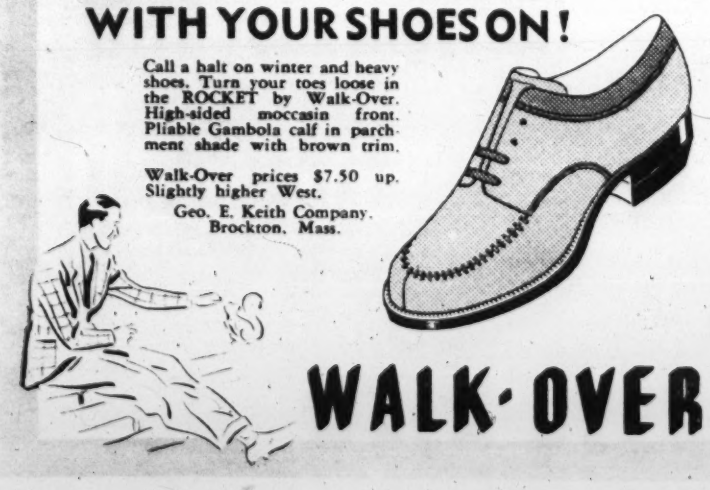
Ask anywhere in the World what reputation the Northern of London bears.

How to relax WITH YOUR SHOES ON!

Call a halt on winter and heavy shoes. Turn your toes loose in the ROCKET by Walk-Over. High-sided moccasin front. Pliable Gambola calf in parchment shade with brown trim.

Walk-Over prices $7.50 up. Slightly higher West.

Geo. E. Keith Company, Brockton, Mass.



WALK-OVER

The Goat Industry Grows

THE ONCE LOWLY GOAT is winning new attention in the United States and many people are learning why in Europe for centuries the animal has been known as the "poor man's cow."

For the last 35 years, when the first purebred animals were imported into the United States goat-breeders and goat record associations have been preaching the same gospel. Goat-raising as a $250,000,000 industry is primarily the work of the past 10 years when many farmers discovered that even with limited funds and space they could raise goats to advantage where cows were no longer profitable. Now small investors and suburbanites are finding that the family income can be augmented by a pleasant method which often involves little more than raising a couple of family pets.

When Juan Cabello, Wall Street broker, turned his goat-raising hobby on Long Island into a profitable business, New York's Kings County Milk Commission called public attention to goat-milk consumption in that city. From virtually nothing three years ago, it has risen to 1,500 pints a day. With the present retail price of certified goat milk in New York and other large Eastern cities hovering around 60 cents a quart, goat-milk is still in the luxury class, although it sells in some parts of the country for as little as 15 cents a quart. Its backers claim for it a high percentage of fats and a pleasant smoothness of taste suitable for types of cheeses long imported as delicacies from the Scandinavian countries. Prominent manufacturers of certain cheese products in the United States now claim that due to a current shortage of goat-cheese, their use of goat-milk for this purpose is limited only by the amount available.

Within the past five years a New York laboratory reports having organized farmers all over the country, who furnish either the fresh milk or the dehydrated form, both of which are manufactured into 12 varieties of goat-milk products ranging from goat-milk candy to powdered milk for babies.

Cornelius J. King's original interest in goat-milk grew out of the fitch-farm he operated in Connecticut, when he found that the animals thrived on this milk. At a fur ranch in Wisconsin, a herd of goats is kept solely to supply milk for 300 foxes. One reason ascribed for the increasing popularity of goat-raising is the ease with which the animals are cared for, their affectionate disposition, and the small amount of investment needed. Good grade does can be bought for $35 to $75, and purebreds sell for $100 to $300. The United States Department of Agriculture reports that feed costs at its experimental station at Beltsville, Maryland, are between $10 and $15 a year per goat, but the average for the private owner is about $30 annually.

THOROUGHBREDS ALL

Shonyo Bolivar Betty Won a First Prize for Mrs. Carl Sandburg, Wife of the American Poet. Above, Toggenburg Kids; Irmagarde Richards (Left) Is Considered the Outstanding Authority on Goat Raising in the United States

Women have been increasingly prominent in the industry from the outset. Mrs. Josie Medford, a widow of Parkdale, Colo., recently received wide attention when she was awarded the use of 800 acres of federal lands for grazing her 150 goats. With only the aid of a boy, Mrs. Medford for 16 years has been doing her own herding, milking, fencing, and building—shipping goats' milk to Colorado Springs.

Irmagarde Richards, a president of the Central California Milk Goat Breeders' Association, wrote an authoritative book on the subject of milk goats. Mrs. Channing W. Gilson is owner of a large goat dairy in New Jersey.

Shonyo Bolivar Betty, a Toggenburg goat which made the highest butter-fat record for her age in America, was raised and owned by Mrs. Carl Sandburg, wife of the American poet, at their goat-breeding farm in Harbert, Michigan. In addition to the Toggenburgs, imported from Switzerland, the milk-breeds in the United States include the Saanen, Nubian, and Alpine. It was a Saanen doe that produced the highest official test on record, giving 4161.7 pounds of milk in nine months and ten days, an average for the period of 6.9 quarts a day. Ordinary farmyard goats give between two and four quarts a day, for a period of five to nine months.

The chief handicap heretofore to the spread of the sale of goat milk has been the prejudice of the American public against the comic strip tradition of tin-can-eating, odiferous, butting goat. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The imported milk givers are dainty eaters, finicky to the point of refusing food which has dropped to the floor of their stalls.

To overcome the false impression that goat milk has a bad taste, various goat-milk associations have established free distributing points at county and state fairs.

Goat meat has long been a food in other and poorer countries, and in certain Italian districts in the United States, particularly around Easter time, the meat of young kids is considered a great delicacy.

At the present time, according to figures compiled by Prof. J. P. Marquardt of the Geneva (N. Y.) Agricultural Station, there are 5,000,000 goats, exclusive of bucks and kids, giving 5,000,000 quarts of milk a day in the United States. Thousands are enrolled in "carriculture," and it supports three national organizations, about a dozen associations, and three magazines devoted to goat news.

Complete organization of different breeds, the strengthening of existing breed organizations, and the development of markets for by-products, are some of the things immediately ahead. "Each year," says Dr. Marquardt, "America imports some 100,000,000 pounds of goat skins from India, China, Brazil, Spain, Argentine. Even Sweden, Canada, and France enjoy this market. With goat skins used extensively in the manufacture of shoes, gloves, bookbindings, pocketbooks and similar articles, it would pay goat breeders to look into this field."

Over the Editor's Desk

DR. HUGH DALTON, who provides a useful discussion of the federation of Europe plans for this issue, is a Front Bench M. P., and foreign affairs expert in the Socialist Party in Britain. He received honors for his services on the French and Italian fronts through the World War, has been attached to the Ministry of Labour for special investigations, has lectured at the University of London and at the London School of Economics, became barrister-at-law in the Middle Temple in 1914, and has written books on finance, economics, and Socialism.

In this issue appears a discussion of the farm problem in California in labor relations, presented by two writers who are well qualified to present their particular points of view. Carey McWilliams, chief of the Division of Immigration and Housing, State of California, is author of a book on the subject of his first concern, "Factories in the Field." Holmes Bishop writes from a large knowledge of the employer's programs, and is a former president of the Associated Farmers of California, Inc.

Frank E. Gannett, proprietor of a newspaper chain, a recent addition to the contenders for the Republican Presidential nomination, presents in his own history an illustration of the possibilities of individual opportunity, given initial equipment talents, and the gift for using them. His profile, as offered in this issue, is a word picture by a newspaperman who knows his subject.

Alton Berry of Wiscasset, Maine, started something when he responded to the Magazine Section's invitation to join its Thanksgiving symposium. His article was selected by the Freshman Class in English at the Texas State College for Women as being especially appealing. A composite reply by Mr. and Mrs. Berry to the 57 letters from the members of that class appears in this issue. No complaints about a dull winter have been heard around the Berry homestead these past few months.

Professor James Ford, a member of the Department of Sociology at Harvard, has so far pursued his interest in housing and architecture that he, with several others, have had new residences in the modern school built in a group in a Boston suburb. His article explains the fundamentals of this housing modernism as it is now being exemplified by a distinguished group of architect-teachers in the United States.

In recent years there has been a great increase of interest in track meets in the larger cities, with women joining the spectators in large numbers. John Eden describes the characteristics of this new development, with emphasis upon the knowledge of the competitions that women are acquiring. Due honor is paid to Cunningham, the great miler, whose crown appears to be passing to Fenske.

Frederick W. Gillett, a Washington writer, sent in the illuminating article that appears this week on the subjects of guest laws in the several states, and the variations of protection vouchsafed to motorists who are kind enough to give people a "lift."

Things to Come

From France has come an article on the quietly determined Frenchmen detailed to hold the Maginot Line, written by a staff correspondent after a stirring visit to the fortifications on Christmas Eve. Wendell Willkie, a financier and industrialist whose large operations have made their mark in recent years, has written for the Weekly Magazine Section, for early publication, his views on current political and governmental attitudes toward private enterprise.

"That table never looked so beautiful"

You discover new beauty in your furniture, woodwork, and floors, when you apply Aulwood Polish. It cleans and polishes in one operation.

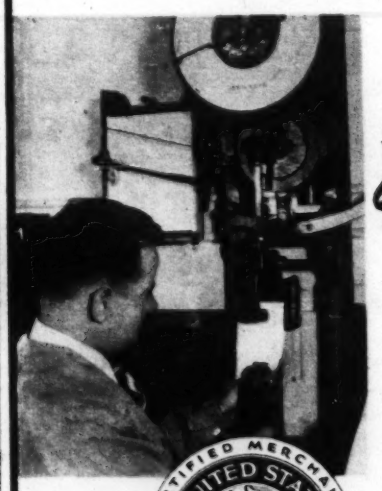
Here is a truly fine polish for all varnished, lacquered, painted and enameled surfaces. You apply it sparingly and wipe dry with a soft cloth. Rubbing is not necessary! Leaves a smooth, greaseless surface. Retards checking and discoloration. Used by interior decorators, hotels, clubs, railroads, office buildings, churches . . . now available for homes. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Postpaid anywhere in the U. S. A. and possessions.

$1.00 quart, 60c pint, 35c half-pint. If your local dealer cannot supply you, order direct from us. Any size postpaid in the United States or its possessions.

Aulwood Manufacturing Co.
2223 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

HE TESTS EVERYTHING BUT THE *Luxury!*



EVERY MONTH the U. S. Testing Company of New York puts Pequot Sheets to the test. Sheets are bought at random throughout the United States. And every Pequot, during years of continuous testing, has *exceeded* government standards for weight, thread count, breaking strength.

The luxury of Pequots, their richness and smoothness, you have to discover for yourself. It will be a pleasure to do so.

PEQUOT MILLS, SALEM, MASS.

WHITTEMORE'S
For Every Kind of Shoe
SHOE POLISHES

LADIES SAVE MONEY ON HOSE!
THOUSANDS OF WOMEN are realizing tremendous savings by buying full fashioned silk hosiery direct.
Regent Stockings for Every Purpose!
• 3 Thread CHIFFON
• 4 " SHEER with triple heel
• 5 " SERVICE-SHEER
• 7 " SERVICE-weight
3 PAIR FOR $2.05 Post Paid
Sold on a money back guarantee anywhere in U. S. A.
FREE 1940 Spring Hosiery Color Chart and Circular of other Special Values
REGENT HOSIERY CO.
116 Suffolk St., Dept. M-58, New York, N. Y.

ROSE HANSKAT'S STAYFORM
Solves the Corset Problem

Designed by a woman who knows women's problems. Nothing else like Stayform.
A foundation garment designed for simplicity, lightness and utmost comfort.
Consult your telephone directory for local fitting salon or write direct to
THE STAYFORM COMPANY
4325-33 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago
STAYFORM WEST COAST
Brack Shops Bldg., 527 W. 7th St. Los Angeles, Calif.
STAYFORM EASTERN INC.
1015 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

A Great Publishing Achievement

Complete Reference Bible

For Study And Family Use

At a Remarkable New Low Price!

24 HALFTONES

8 FULL-COLOR ILLUSTRATIONS

CONDENSED BIBLE COMMENTARY
A compilation of years of Biblical research — a valuable source of reference and enlightenment.

BIBLICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA
A comprehensive, 410-page Encyclopedia of Biblical Facts with detailed explanatory comments and illustrations.

FAMILY REGISTER

16 FULL-COLOR MAPS

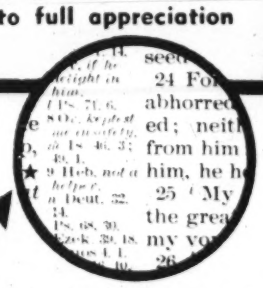
OVER 2000 PAGES

PAGE SIZE: 5½" x 8"

← ILLUSTRATION IS ACTUAL SIZE

BIBLE READERS' AIDS
Study Helps, Calendar for Daily Scriptural Reading. Other features indispensable to full appreciation of the Bible.

CONCORDANCE
125 pages of detailed cross-indexing. Any quotation can be found if only a single key word is known.



Stars in Old Testament indicate Messianic Prophecies

A Unique Opportunity For Readers Of The Christian Science Monitor

Now, as a reader of The Christian Science Monitor, you can afford to own a thoroughly complete Reference Bible—a Bible used by religious teachers everywhere. It's replete with biblical knowledge accumulated by Bible scholars and authorities of world renown . . . packed with valuable information. It has **all** the special features you would expect in a $10 Reference Bible, yet its price to you is little more than half of that amount.

A WORLD BIBLE

More Than 675 Pages of Valuable Supplements

- Biblical Encyclopedia
- Condensed Bible Commentary
- Concordance
- Center Column Reference
- Bible Study Helps
- History of the Period Between Old and New Testament
- Jewish Sects and Their Beliefs
- Proving the Old Testament
- The Christian Worker and the Bible
- Calendar for Daily Reading
- Harmony of the Gospels
- Parables and Miracles of the Bible
- Reference Bibliography

A MAGNIFICENT GIFT AT ONLY $5.95

Not only is this one of the most complete Bibles ever published, it is also one of the most beautiful—a large, handsome Bible of more than 2000 pages, richly bound in flexible genuine leather with divinity circuit (overlapping edges). It's a red-letter edition, fully thumb-indexed. Front and backbone are stamped with genuine gold leaf; pages are edged with genuine gold; printed in large, clear Bourgeois type on a fine grade of pure white paper; complete with reinforcing headbands, silk marker ribbon and an attractive gift box in a black moire finish . . . a gift that will delight any friend or relative . . . a possession you, yourself, will cherish. And this superb Bible—the kind of Bible you've always hoped to own—can be yours—now $5.95 —at the remarkably low price of only

SEND NO MONEY—5 Days FREE Examination

Four Months to Pay . . . Just mail the coupon below. Send NO money . . . pay nothing to the postman. When your Bible arrives, examine it—show it to your friends. It must meet your expectations **completely** or you may return it within 5 days without obligation. But you won't want to give up this magnificent Bible. In that case, send only $1.95 plus postage and pay the balance at $1 a month for four months. This offer is for a limited time only—mail the coupon today and avoid disappointment.

ORDER COUPON

THE WORLD SYNDICATE PUBLISHING COMPANY
2231 W. 110th Street, Cleveland, Ohio, Dept. CS2

Please send me your **COMPLETE REFERENCE BIBLE**. Within 5 days I will either return it, without obligation, or send you $1.95 plus 6c postage (Total: $2.01), and pay the $4 balance at the rate of $1 per month.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY STATE

( ) Check here if you prefer to enclose $5.95 with this coupon in which case we will stamp your name on cover of Bible in genuine gold.

NAME TO STAMP